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British Get Respite From Nazi Bombs; Cadets March in Hub

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 19, 1940

War Summary: R. A. F. Bombs German Cities

Air siege of Britain eased unaccountably in fine autumn weather today, with the London area raided only once and only two bombs dropped up to midafternoon.

R. A. F. bombers flew through bad weather last night to attack shipyards, factories, and railway stations in Germany, the Air Ministry reported Kiel, Hamburg, Lunen, Dortmund and Duisberg, were bombed.

Germany's communiqué, for the first time, failed to mention losses of British planes. Two German planes failed to return from raids, Berlin said.

Germany claimed that an "essential waterworks" in London was destroyed last night and British troop encampments bombed.

Sea losses in "recent" days were said by the High Command to have totaled 31 ships, of 173,650 tons.

Berlin claimed German long-range guns shelled British batteries and habor facilities at Dover.

At Gibraltar, removal of women and elderly men, proceeding since last May, was said about to be completed shortly.

Britain's South Africa air force raided the Italian base of Neghelli, in Ethiopia, for the seventh time, damaging 50 vehicles in a transport concentration. Air raids were also "successful" in Lybia and Egypt, the R. A. F. reported.

Rome claimed a 10,000-ton British cruiser was hit in a new air attack in the Mediterranean Sea.

In New England: Cadets Thrill Boston

Thrilling Boston throngs with visible evidence of democratic efficiency and military precision, 900 West Point Cadets marched through the city's streets today. Here for the Harvard-Army football game, they leave at midnight for their return to the Academy. [Details: Page 9.]

Group meetings to pool practical experiences in teaching children featured the second day of the New England Regional Conference of the Progressive Education Association at the Hotel Statler today.

In Washington: Policy Statement Discussed

President Roosevelt's assurance to a Slovak-American delegation that the United States is working toward independence of conquered nations is being widely discussed. [Details: Page 4.]

A move has been made to postpone the issue of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's alleged violation of the Labor Act until after the Presidential election.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commandant of the Presidio in San Francisco, has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Whether the Senate Campaign Committee could complete its investigations before election day was questioned by its chairman, Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa.

Ex-King Carol Seeks Haven in U. S.

Seville, Spain (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania, it was learned today, has telephoned several times to Lisbon, Portugal, trying to make arrangements for passage to the United States.

U. S. Officials Return From Europe

New York (AP)—Alexander C. Kirk, Charge d'Affaires at the United States Embassy in Berlin, and Commander Leslie C. Stevens, Naval aviation officer recently assigned to special duty in London, were among 27 persons who arrived today from Europe in two clipper planes. The Dixie left Lisbon with 2,300 pounds of mail, of which 1900 pounds were removed by British censors at Bermuda. The Atlantic Clipper left 1,870 of its 2,320-pound cargo of mail at Bermuda.

In the Far East: Burma Road Bridges Bombed

Tokyo (AP)—Direct bomb hits on bridges, the weak link in the reopened Burma Road to China—were reported today by Japanese fliers assigned the task of checking the flow of supplies to Chinese Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Meanwhile Tokyo newspapers declared the reopening of the route to central China from the south is "new evidence" of Anglo-American co-operation in an attempt to frustrate Japan.

On Diplomatic Front: Axis Pushes Greece

Greece was reported the focus of new Axis demands. [Details: Page 1.]

Spain was visited by Heinrich Himmler, head of Germany's secret police, frequently the "organizer" of occupied territories.

In France, formal treason charges were extended to include Former Premiers Léon Blum and Paul Reynaud and Former Minister of Interior Georges Mandel. They will face embezzlement and betrayal charges at the Riom trials.

Russia denied reports of Soviet-German clashes in Rumania. Soviet sources also denied reports that Axis-Russian conferences were to be held in Japan.

In Italy a decree forbade the use of foreign words in letterheads and advertisements. Premier Mussolini approved a measure enabling the Government to take over munitions factories.

Norway, under German occupation, replaced all municipal councils by "councils of experts" with broad authority.

Wake Island Colonists Safe After Storm

Honolulu (AP)—Radio signals hummed from Wake Island again today to tell the world that all members of Pan American Airways' little colony there were safe after a terrific storm.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on
Page 3

The Monitor Index
Saturday, Oct. 19, 1940

The Week in Focus	2
Political Primer	3
Washington Sidelights	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"They shall inherit the earth" [With Dutch Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Radio Timetable	10
Entertainment Timetable	11
Sports Page	12
Chess	12
News of Art, Music, and Theater	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Movie Guide	19
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Mr. Hitler Needs Cement	1-2
Connecticut: G. O. P. Preview?	3
Campaign Debate: Does the New Deal Seek Self-Perpetuation?	4
In Paris Under the Germans	5
The Epic of Lubbock	6
She Gives Us Butter With Our Guns	7
Farm Democracy on Wheels	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Two Horses Outpull Big Football Squad

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 19 (AP)—Two good farm horses can pull more weight than 22 husky cattlemen, and 22 husky cattlemen can pull more weight than 22 high school football players.

That was demonstrated in a simulated tug-of-war at the National Dairy Show last night, when man power vainly tried to match the record established by a team of horses that dragged a 24-ton load 25 feet.

The gridders from near-by Steelton strained against ropes attached to a contrivance that measures tractive effort, and hauled a 14.3-ton load 24 feet, 11 inches.

The cattle handlers made 27.5 feet but the horses leaned into their collars so hard they broke the cable.

An auctioneer's chant ended the eight-day show today as a score or more Guernsey cattle went to new owners.

Willkie Insists Third Term Aim Is Socialist Era

If you want a Socialistic State instead of a Democracy, he tells voters, that's what you'll get.

"Battle of America": The third article in this series, by Harold Fleming, appears on Page 6.

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN EN ROUTE TO MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19 (AP)—After declaring that President Roosevelt favors some form of State Socialism for the United States, Wendell L. Willkie set forth today on a week-end stumping tour of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Speaking without a prepared text in the State Arsenal in Springfield, Ill., home town of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Willkie told an applauding crowd:

"The issue is whether America shall adopt a form of what might well be described as State Socialism, or, if you prefer the term, State capitalism, or, if you wish to state it in a different way, State centralized government dominating the economic life of the people.

"Whether consciously or not, the third-term candidate is in favor of establishing such a system of government in the United States."

The Republican presidential nominee said that even though President Roosevelt might be sincere in his expressions favoring a system other than State Socialism "that is what his policies lead to."

"I am on the negative side of that question," he continued. "I know of no way to maintain the freedom of the individual under such a system."

Fears Socialistic State

Discussing New Deal spending, Willkie said that "continued creation of a national debt without any intention of ever reducing it or of preventing its constant increase means just one thing—that the Federal Government gradually takes over the economic instrumentality of this country."

"If the United States becomes involved in another war," he continued, "it is my judgment that the national debt will rise to such a point that all the economic instruments of this country will have to be socialized.

"If you believe in the establishment of that kind of system, of state socialism, then you should follow the banner of the third-term candidate.

"If, on the other hand, whether you be Republicans or Democrats, you oppose that kind of society, then you should enlist under the banner of Wendell Willkie."

A system of state socialism, he said, "offers little of freedom to the individual, restriction and limitation to the clergy, little of hope for the freedom of the press and of expression."

"Even some of the men who pursue this philosophy today do not visualize the end of the road.

"That's the road down which we are going. That's the road of continued deficit spending; the road we take if we get involved in war.

"If the American people have become so apathetic to their freedom that they look with complacency on machines like the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago, then they have lost the courage and the vigor to withstand the process I have described."

"The revolution in the world is a revolution to make society more effective. . . . But it is taking us back to the old tyranny, back to the tyranny where the man becomes the servant of the State instead of

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Air Training For Boy Scouts Now Considered

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Boy Scouts of America, which some two decades ago expanded its program to include training of youngsters to seacraft, today was reported considering branching into air training for its older members.

Jean H. DuBuque, of the Civil Aeronautics Authority told the National Association of State Aviation Officials convention yesterday that two experimental troops of air scouts for boys between 15 and 18 years of age may be formed soon. They would have a distinctive uniform, Mr. DuBuque added.

He said the CAA and state aeronautics boards would co-operate with the National Boy Scout Organization in developing a program of aviation training that he indicated might dovetail into the federal civil pilot training program.

Mr. DuBuque said Boy Scout headquarters in New York City had the proposal under consideration and commented:

"The idea is sure to have a tremendous appeal among the Scouts and, under proper supervision by the CAA and state bodies, is sure to add further impetus to civilian flying in the years to come."

$1,000 for Picking Cotton

Wide World

Harold Mason, Champion Cotton Picker

Harold goes to school at Senath, Missouri, and he didn't think for a minute, until the very last minute, that he would enter the first American National Cotton Picking Contest at Blytheville, Arkansas, and even further from his thoughts was the idea that he might win the National Championship; but that is just what he did in the presence of several thousand rooting, cheering spectators, and the fat thousand dollars that he pocketed by picking 129 pounds, the best among a field of 134 contestants, will, he says, take him to college.

Hiram Johnson for Willkie, Sees Menace in Third Term

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California announced his support for Wendell L. Willkie last night, asserting that while he disagreed with the Republican presidential nominee on some issues he was "eternally right upon the great and the all important one of a third term."

Addressing the nation by radio, the Californian, one-time supporter of President Roosevelt, said that the third-term question presented "in greater degree than a flaming war, with its cruel destruction of peaceful nations, a crisis purely American."

"We are asked," he said, after a discussion of anti-third term precedents, "to gamble now with the most precious of human rights—liberty. We must not do it."

War Mongers Got Busy

When Hitler first came to power, he said, the American people were "concerned but unafraid," and when "his bloody aggressions" developed, the people began to repair their defenses.

"Then," he continued, "was the opportunity for a few men in this country to frighten our people, and to cause a hysteria presented to us as a crisis such as we have never seen before. Over-emphasized and most cleverly asserted it was that the awful crisis was upon us. It was painted in lurid colors by those who knew so well how to arouse the people.

"And then, too, came another crisis very different—the crisis of a third term which would enable the present incumbent again to be a candidate, and perhaps again to be elected. One crisis was from without, warlike and nebulous in character; the other, from within, very, very close to us all, more subtle but more important."

An effort was made, he went on, to "whip up war hysteria," with the people "led to believe that St. Louis and Omaha were about to be bombed." Simultaneously, "mysterious whisperings were heard about changing horses in mid stream," he said, "and then the indispensable man was born."

Mr. Roosevelt "maintained a

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Western U. S. Becomes Huge Defense Camp

Millions of dollars with flood of jobs bring bustling activity from Alaska to Mexico.

The extent of the United States "defense effort" in terms of armament procurement and emplacement is being presented in a series of five articles, the third of which follows.

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The western United States is becoming an armed camp, a military and naval arsenal, a military range of almost incalculable proportions. Including Alaska and extending from Puget Sound to Mexico, the picture is too wide, too extensive, for a camera focus. It spreads up and down the Coast, into every bay and promontory of strategic value It reaches high into the mountains It sprawls over desert wastes.

Flood tides of defense appropriations, released in Washington, are reaching out to engage the people and the industries of the West. activities and expenditures so enormous they are certain to set all-time records. Even if they could safely do so without telling military secrets, military and naval men confess their inability to summarize completely and accurately what is going on. It is so enormous, and on such a vast scale

Tens of thousands of workers are being called to jobs. Shipyards are practically buried under orders Aircraft plants, accessories firms, construction industries, are in the tramp, tramp of military and naval activity.

Air and Land Activity

Planes zoom overhead at night. Searchlights play chess and checkers with them. Early morning flights indicate another bombing squadron on its way to a new base. Highways are frequently crowded with khaki-colored trucks, loaded with men, the mechanized Army on the "march."

While headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area of the Army are located at San Francisco, its activities include Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, all of California, and Alaska. Its authorized strength is 52,537 men, and this quota was nearly filled as conscription boards prepared for a great new influx of recruits for an expanded authorization.

Three of the Nation's streamlined divisions are located in this area, the Third and Sixth at Fort Lewis, Washington, the Seventh at Camp Ord on the Monterey Peninsula in California. These streamlined divisions each include at peacetime strength 433 officers, three warrant officers, 8,517 enlisted men. With three infantry regiments, two field artillery regi-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Women Getting Firmer Hold in Politics, but the Road to Congressional Chairmanships Is Paved With Rocky Obstacles

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Women at headquarters of both political parties hooted when they read Westbrook Pegler's recent attack on women in politics as "usually officious, rather sallow in personality" and a general nuisance.

From Wendell Willkie's assertion that the Cabinet post of Secretary of Labor now held by Miss Frances Perkins is a job for which a man would be better fitted, Mr. Pegler concluded that the Republican nominee would, if he could, go considerably further in relegating women back to the kitchens and cradle-rocking jobs from which they have emerged.

Such an assumption seems difficult to justify. Thus far, Mr. Willkie has given little indication as to his views on women in public life.

There are certain hints, however, that the Republican candidate was directing his fire specifically at Miss Perkins for her failure to bring about peace in the labor movement and not at women politicians in general.

Willkie Womenfolk Distinguished

The Willkie family has not been one to subjugate its womenfolk. The candidate's mother was his father's law partner. His maternal grandmother was a Presbyterian minister; his Aunt Jennie was a doctor. One of the books the candidate selected to take along on his Colorado Springs vacation was about Margaret Fuller, early New England feminist.

Asked on the heels of her husband's nomination if she approved of a President's wife running around the country and making speeches, Mrs. Willkie made the wisely neutral reply: "If she's capable of it."

As a matter of fact, it would not only be bad politics but futile for a candidate for national office to talk these days about putting women out of politics. Firmly entrenched now in party organization, they are taking more and more part in the spadework that cannot but help in time to lead to widespread recognition in high party and official posts.

Many a politician may condemn President Roosevelt's appointment of a woman to his Cabinet, but few would be willing to dispense with scores of tireless feminine doorbell ringers and telephone solicitors now at work all over the country in preparation for the forthcoming election.

"We're Getting Somewhere"

The women working in the women's division of the Democratic National Committee were actually rejoicing the other day about three recent attacks made on their "educational" program. The Chicago Tribune, in a front-page column, attacked the Democratic women's program as "Communist."

"That," the women said, "shows we're getting somewhere. The program originated by Molly Dewson has reached the point where our opponents admit that it is successful and formidable."

One evening not long ago a group of newspaperwomen were sitting around a dinner table with the women members of the House of Representatives. Upon being questioned practically all the Congressmen reported a definite diminution in the "she's a woman" campaign issue. Only one—a Southerner—listed that as the major charge she had to answer.

Even a conservative Maine district admitted this fall that it had no objection to being represented by a woman in Congress, re-electing Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, a Congressman's widow, by a comfortable margin. Incidentally Mrs. Smith used the homemaking proclivities of her sex to definite advantage in her campaign by inviting all her constituents to her house for lemonade and cookies instead of trying to stump the district.

Stand on Merit Alone

Mr. Pegler makes the statement that "in the United States Congress no woman has ever made any notable contribution to the common good." That is debatable. The way the House is organized it is a long hard pull to the chairmanship of a major committee where a Congressman really gets credit for what he does. Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey is the only woman in such a position. While it is true that she owes her success in politics largely to her connections with the Hague machine of Jersey City, yet in the drafting and piloting of the wage-hour law and other duties put upon her she has shown commendable leadership.

A freshman Congressman, whether man or woman, cannot expect to make an immediate record as a statesman.

President Roosevelt, urged on by two keen politicians—Molly Dewson and Mrs. Roosevelt—has appointed women to more important political jobs than they ever held before. Some of the women were successful at the jobs they drew; others failed to a degree.

To judge these women on the quality of the job they have done is entirely fair, but to attempt to revive sex prejudices is rather old-fashioned.

Mary Hornaday

Nazis' Plans Balked By Britain's Stand; Axis Presses Greece

Breaking off of economic relations with Britain, air bases and territory demanded of Athens.

'Quick victory' by Reich is needed to end mental resistance of people in conquered lands.

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (AP)—Official Greek circles today described as "Rumors unworthy of comment," reports in Cairo of Axis power demands on Greece.

Diplomatic circles professed to find no evidence of increased tension in Axis-Greek relations. The Greek position generally continued to be one of alert preparedness.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Axis drive to the East appeared aimed directly at British-guaranteed Greece as diplomatic circle reported heavy Italian-German pressure on Athens for extensive territorial, governmental and economic concessions.

Greek diplomatic sources in Cairo said they had learned from Athens that the Axis powers were demanding:

1. Immediate severance of economic relations with Great Britain.
2. Cession to Italy of a strip of territory adjacent to the Southeastern Albanian border and cession to Bulgaria of a corridor to the Aegean Sea.
3. Permission for Italy to construct a road from Albania to Salonika, Greek port of the Aegean and so-called key to the South Balkans.
4. Use of certain Greek air bases by Germany and Italy.
5. Abdication of King George II of Greece, resignation of premier-Dictator John Metaxas and formation of a pro-Axis government.

Greece stands as one of England's two remaining friends in the Balkans and holds a British pledge of assistance in case of attack. Turkey, Britain's other Balkan friend, has indicated she would come to the aid of Greece in the event of an Axis thrust.

View in Rome

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP)—German and Italian demands on Greece and Turkey to bring their governmental policies in line with the Axis were indicated as imminent today by Relazioni Internazionali, often authoritative Fascist weekly.

"Italian influence on the Balkans and Mediterranean countries . . . is destined to have future developments," the paper said. "This influence, in relation to war necessities, is henceforth not to be restrained."

"The Italian people are making a war of natural aspirations," the Relazioni Internazionali asserted. "The Italian people are also following a policy of natural precautions.

"It, therefore, is evident that wherever obscure points still survive in the Balkans, these points must clarify themselves decisively and it will be done with firmness."

The periodical said, "any scruple is unjustified and any delay immoral" in attainment of the supreme objective, the "subjection of England."

Britain's Friend

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP)—Informed sources categorically denied today that any ultimatum-like demands had been made upon Greece as reported from Cairo.

These sources declared, however, that if Greek diplomats had inquired in Berlin or Rome concerning the Axis attitude toward Greece they were frankly assured that so long as Greece has a British guarantee she must be considered a friend of Britain.

They added that nothing had happened recently to bring about even the slightest tension with Greece or Turkey, and expressed surprise that anyone should talk of exercising pressure in that direction.

Budapest Opinion

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19 (AP)—Reports of increasing Axis pressure on Greece were coupled today with the belief the British were starting a strong diplomatic campaign to prevent a German-sponsored mobilization of Bulgaria.

Balkan attention centered on the meeting of British Ministers at Istanbul and an unconfirmed rumor that Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for War, might visit Turkey.

[In Bucharest, German circles charged that the British Minister to Bulgaria has been secretly attempting to arrange for passage of British troops through Bulgaria and Rumania.

They said "formation of the British Balkans Program" was under way at a council of British diplomatic representatives at Istanbul, Turkey.]

Map of present-day Greece: Page 4.

People Cynical Over Propaganda

The three main reasons are:

1. Refusal by conquered countries to surrender mentally to German conquest so long as England remains undefeated. The extent and intensity of this is hinted by numerous recent references in the German press to mental resistance, particularly in the Netherlands and the physical unrest which expresses it.
2. The unhappiness of the German civil population over the prospect of the war continuing into the deepening uncertainties of next spring, and the growing cynicism about official propaganda which can only be stilled by a new victory.
3. The much realized possibility of American intervention next spring which would change the whole character of the war and substitute the certainty of a protracted struggle of uncertain outcome for the still cherished German prospect of quick victory.

England the Great Obstacle

All three problems would be resolved at once for Germany if it could force England to submit to its will. Once England surrendered, the unrest in conquered countries could be expected to subside, the German population would feel that its worries were groundless and that a new German millennium lay ahead, and American intervention would, according to German reasoning at least, disappear from the horizon.

It can logically be assumed that the German High Command has placed the submission of England as its first objective toward which all military moves anywhere on the European map must be directly or indirectly aimed. And from their point of view it is extremely desirable to accomplish it in this campaign season.

All eyes are directed southward now to the Balkans and Mediterranean, but while a major campaign in this direction would strengthen the German military position in a protracted war it contributes little to a quick conclusion of the submission of England.

Grave Dangers Faced

On the other hand, if England could be forced to capitulate, the southern campaign would become a victory march instead of a complex military problem involving grave difficulties and dangers.

In other words, the logic of the situation is again driving Germany toward a major military move against England.

The Balkan campaign becomes a corollary move which could always be built up into a substitute if the English campaign either failed or could not be attempted due to the weather.

The German press is taking no-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Unrest in Reich Told Over Air

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 19

"German freedom station," which radiocasts in the German language and claims to be operating somewhere in the Reich, was heard here last night for the first time in six months in a broadcast in which the announcer said:

"Even the most peaceful and most calm of us might not stand it much longer."

The broadcast, heard by CBS, started "Germany speaking—" and went on to say that Oct. 18 was the day Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's four-year plan was supposed to have been fulfilled.

"But the people are not laughing," the announcer said. "There is nothing to laugh about. The only people who don't cry are the rascals who are now in power."

The Week in Focus: Britain Opens Burma Road; 17,000,000 Answer U.S. Draft

Roosevelt to Campaign; Greece Pressed by Axis

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another week added its pieces to the jig-saw puzzle of world events.

The United States took the unprecedented peacetime step of registering 17,000,000 men for possible military service. The first 800,000 conscriptees were scheduled to be "in the Army" by next summer. The presidential campaign shifted to high with Willkie barraging the Democrats with telling pertinent questions, with President Roosevelt openly entering the political arena by scheduling five "political" talks, with presidential polls suggesting neither candidate had the election "in the bag."

In the Far East, Britain with obvious U. S. approval, turned on the green light on the Burma Road, thus reversing appeasement in the Orient and bringing encouragement and much-needed material aid to China. Japan eyed the oil and tin of the Indies but its steps in that direction were made hesitant by increasing Anglo-American collaboration.

The Nazis continued their economic and military occupation of Rumania with dismaying speed that threatened the lifeline or living rooms of not only the British but also Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and even the Russian Bear.

At week's end the Axis was reported making demands on Greece, land for Italy and Bulgaria, air bases for the Axis, a break with Britain, and the ousting of King George II and Premier Metaxas.

The British continued their air duel with the Nazis, both countries taking severe punishment but apparently standing up well under it. London revealed that a Nazi-attempted invasion had failed Sept. 16, thanks to the R. A. F. The British were successful in an engagement in the Mediterranean, the Ajax of Admiral Graf Spee fame taking three smaller Italian cruisers in its stride.

America's Youth Registers

That these are extraordinary times was nowhere more evident this week than in the United States where on Wednesday 17,000,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 36 willingly registered in the Nation's first peacetime draft. The event was also clear evidence that a democracy can act quickly, smoothly and effectively. It was declaration to the Axis that America's mind is made up; that the United States man power is both willing and ready to defend the liberties and freedom that the country's forefathers won in Revolutionary days.

Speedily the Government prepared to induct the first 800,000 conscriptees into the Army. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced that 30,000 would be called Nov. 18, with others added at regular intervals until by next June 15 the full 800,000 would be in the service.

Chosen to direct and administer the draft was the able President of Wisconsin University, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra. Said Dr. Dykstra: "The reaction throughout the country was marvelous." Acting Lieut. Col. Lewis B. Hershey has done a magnificent piece of work."

Green Light on the Burma Road

Closed three months ago in a move to appease Japan, the Burma Road—main Chinese supply line—was opened this week by Britain in defiance of Triple-Axis threats and with apparent American approval. News of the uneventful transport over the road of the first contingent of 200 trucks, the advance guard of 1,600 trucks scheduled to pipe much-needed military supplies to the beleaguered Chinese Government at Chungking, was followed by reports of Japanese bombing of the road's terminus in China.

There were further signs during the week that Britain and the United States meant business in the Far East. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced the United States was considering more loans to China. Three American liners were scheduled to be dispatched to the Far East to repatriate American citizens. Americans began their exodus as advised by the State Department. London and Washington were understood to be preparing a possible full oil embargo on Japan. It is generally believed that Britain is prepared to let the United States use the naval base at Singapore, should Japan cross American interests in the Indies.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Returning His Stingers

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Big Question Mark

—Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press

"This Isn't the Way Things Used to Be"

U. S. Political Tempo Increases

With Nov. 5 drawing inexorably closer the United States' political scene became more intense and sharper in outline.

1. President Roosevelt announced some out-and-out political campaigning.
2. Foreign policy bade well to become the issue of the hour.
3. Neither party felt "sure" of the election.

Wendell Willkie's unrelenting hammering at New Deal domestic policies, at alleged politics-playing with the issue of aid to Britain, at the Roosevelt Administration's obnoxious tie-up with boss-ridden city machines achieved its result this week.

It forced President Roosevelt to abandon his presidential reserve and step directly into the political ring with the Republican candidate. As the White House put it, the President, to answer "falsifications," would straightaway take the stump and deliver five campaign speeches.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt dropped the idea of keeping above the political campaign as polls indicated increased popularity of the Republican candidate. Emil Hurja, former Democratic analyst, publicly predicted the election of Willkie by a plurality of from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 votes. The Gallup poll for the week saw five states swing from the Roosevelt to the Willkie column, though their defection was far from enough by that poll to give Willkie the election.

During the week the Democratic Chairman strove valiantly though somewhat vainly to disown the first "smear" incident in the campaign, a circular making an issue of the German ancestry of Willkie. To counter it the Democrats pointed at the political bias and partisanship of the press.

Politicos, both Democratic and Republican, took to the stump as the campaign waxes hotter.

A radio talk by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in which he criticized the nation's present leaders as leading the nation to war was rebutted by Louis A. Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General.

Nov. 5 was obviously but days off.

Dynamite in the Balkans

That war could much longer keep away from the Balkans seemed improbable this week with Nazi troops occupying Bucharest, with Nazi warplanes patrolling Rumania's oil wells, with many British diplomatic and business representatives quitting the country, with Russia maintaining an ominous silence on Axis activity in the Balkans, with Turkey defying Axis threats and with reports of Axis demands on Greece.

Just how the lines would be drawn remained uncertain. One Soviet comment left the impression that Russia had not been properly informed of the German advance, suggesting an element of tension in Russo-German relations. But would the Russian Bear take positive steps to help Slavic Bulgaria, hard-pressed Greece, encircled Yugoslavia, and determined Turkey? At week's end the stage was all set for a showdown in the Balkans.

Britain followed action similar to that taken by the United States and froze Rumanian credits. There were reports of the mysterious firing of several of Rumania's richest oil wells; of an Italian naval mission soon to collaborate with the Nazi military mission; of Russo-Turkish co-operation.

Reported week-end Axis demands on Greece were of such an all-inclusive nature that if accepted Greece would be but another Axis puppet. Cairo reports said the five points included territorial concessions to Italy, concessions to Bulgaria, the use of Greek air bases by the Axis powers, the reorganization of the Government to fit the Axis pattern, immediate severance of economic relations with Britain.

Holding Up Britain's Hands

President Roosevelt's Columbus Day address cleared the air. It let the hesitant American republics to the south know that the United States was determined to defend with men, machines, and money all of the Americas from Nazi-Fascist domination. It warned Berlin and Rome that there could be no compromise between their way of life and the American way. It cheered Britain with the blunt announcement that no Triple Axis threat or cajolery would prevent the United States from giving material aid to "the last free people fighting to hold them at bay."

Dispatches from Washington bore out the growing belief of increased inter-American co-operation. There were reports of the establishment in the near future of a network of New World army, navy and air force bases under guidance of the United States; stories that the U. S. was seeking military bases in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay, and naval bases in Brazil and Chile.

Dispatches also spoke of increasing Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East. The Marquis of Lothian's sudden departure by Clipper plane to London and Joseph P. Kennedy's return to Washington presaged greater and more extensive aid and co-operation between the two branches of the English-speaking race.

The British Can "Take It"

Britain and particularly London continued to feel the fury of the Nazis' air armadas this week. But the R. A. F. returned blow for blow, and there was evidence to prove that its "master plan" of the systematic bombing of Germany's strategic centers and jumping off points for a Nazi invasion was succeeding. While the Nazis did much damage to civilian and public buildings, aiming, it seemed, to break civilian morale, the R. A. F. confined itself to bombing oil plants, air fields, harbors, and war factories.

The London Air Ministry felt confident enough this week to publish details of a Sept. 16 Nazi invasion attempt which, thanks to the battering of the R. A. F., proved abortive. This was the first official British admission of a Nazi attempt at invasion.

Further honors were heaped on the R. A. F. this week somewhat lefthandedly by Red Star, official organ of the Russian Army, which stated: "British aviation is not crushed and is even steading its activity." Hitler's silent partner was forced to admit that Britain's R. A. F. was holding its own.

Nowhere was the cheerfulness and determination of the British more evident than in last Sunday's radiocast by 14-year-old Princess Elizabeth in which the King's elder child spoke courageously yet simply of the unity and faith which explained the Nation's heroic resistance. Her "good night, and good luck to you all," in which her sister Margaret Rose joined, proved a sacred moment to many a news-hardened listener.

In Commons this week Winston Churchill refused to speak specifically of war aims, pointedly telling his people the ungarnished truth that Britain was fighting the war "among other things in order to survive." When our capacity to do that is more generally recognized throughout the world we shall be in a position to take further view of what we shall do when the victory has been won."

Britain's Lifeline Holds

Sea battles returned to the headlines this week with the British Navy writing another naval success and Italy claiming victory over a British squadron.

British warships came upon the Italian craft off the coast of Sicily. In the ensuing battle the cruiser Ajax, hero of the Admiral Graf Spee incident, sank two Italian destroyers and badly damaged a third.

Britain, in what was interpreted as a move foreshadowing intensified sea warfare, elevated Vice-Admiral John F. Tovey, destroyer expert and a hero of Jutland, to the command of the British Home Fleet, and raised Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood to Assistant Chief of Naval Staff.

Congress and Court

A ruling this week by Wage-Hour Administrator, Col. Philip Fleming, will exempt a large number of well-paid "white collar workers" from overtime pay under the Federal Wage-Hour law after Oct. 24. By redefining terms and specifically exempting those getting a monthly salary of $200 or more from the law's requirements, Colonel Fleming cleared up a situation that for two years has confused and confounded businessmen.

The Supreme Court this week agreed to review several important litigations awaiting its decisions. One was an appeal by the Justice Department which charged that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation had made "unconscionable profits" on 86 ships constructed for the Government during the World War. Involved was about $13,500,000. Another concerned Earl Browder, Communist Party presidential candidate, who was convicted of willfully using a passport obtained by false statements. A third dealt with the constitutionality of the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

Naval Academy Now Finding Little Time for Parades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19—To meet the $2,000,000 emergency defense program now under way at the United States Naval Academy, everybody from the superintendent, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, down is readjusting his schedule. The gold-braid and dress-parade atmosphere is undergoing a change.

With the graduation of the class of 1941 advanced from June to Feb. 7, work has to be speeded up, fun has to be cut down. Study hours will be longer and more intensive; hops will be fewer; Christmas vacation will be but one day—just time to sing carols Christmas Eve and eat a turkey dinner—instead of the usual two weeks.

With the extra 200 plebes, in addition to the regular 750 who enteerd the Academy Sept. 13, some readjusting had to be done in the physical arrangements and equipment at the Academy, too, for the building program cannot possibly provide extra room for them immediately. These extra plebes entered the Academy under legislation passed by Congress the latter part of August. They bring the total of midshipmen to 2,600, the largest in the history of the Academy.

The largest regiment in history isn't the only reason naval officers are looking preoccupied. The Academy is to be used to train approximately a third of the 5,000 Naval Reserve officers whose training has already begun aboard battleships of the Atlantic squadron.

Workmen are now adding two new wings to the Administration building. At McDonough Hall, the high-ceilinged gymnasium is being bisected to put a new floor at the level of the balcony, thus doubling the floor space without using any more of the ground area in the yard.

A new machine shop is being constructed, and a row of piles in the Severn River marks the shoreline of a plot of 20 acres the Navy is having to create in the water to get sufficient land for athletic fields.

On the opposite bank of the Severn barracks to house 280 enlisted men are going up, and a quarter of a mile from the barracks the first modern seaplane hangar at the Academy is to be started.

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Japan Curtails Liberties In Conforming to Axis

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Under stress of the deepening "national emergency," Japan is revising minute phases of its national life. Restrictions almost incomprehensible to the foreign visitor accompany the effort to erect a "new national structure" in the land of the cherry blossoms.

It almost seems that Japan, along with signing the Triple Axis pact, has borrowed the German "Verboten." For Nippon is becoming a "land of don't."

For instance:

Government railway officials who hitherto have conducted propaganda in favor of more train travel are henceforth to promote a movement to discourage use of the trains for pleasure excursions. The Tokyo Information Bureau has been closed and others will follow suit.

Children are henceforth prohibited from catching dragon-flies in the streets, this being out of key with the spirit of the times and increasing the danger of mishaps.

Ban on Entertainment

Hot-spring resort owners at Karuizawa have banned geisha, as gay entertainment of all sorts is frowned upon at present.

Golf must no longer be played for recreation, and the giving of trophies is forbidden. However, it is still permissible to play golf for the purpose of building up stronger bodies. In accordance with this, no caddies may be employed except by aged and infirm players. Motor cars must not be employed for driving to golf courses.

Match sticks must be made both slimmer and shorter in order to conserve wood. A suggestion to make them ignite at both ends was dropped after consideration by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

"Useless telegrams" may no longer be sent. Efforts have been made for some time to induce Japanese patrons of the Government telegraph offices to refrain from cluttering the wires needlessly, and to stick to the point in what they say, but little success has been attended this effort. Therefore the telegraph offices will hereafter decline to send messages which they do not regard as necessary.

Night Telephone Calls

Fortunate results have attended efforts to reduce the number of telephone calls at night, so it will be possible to effect a major cut in the number of operators on duty during the nocturnal hours. During busy hours in Kobe there are about 5,970 calls an hour but after 11 p. m. they average only 16.

Osaka police find it possible to reduce the number of waitresses allowed employment, due to the drastic drops in expenditure by a public now forbidden access to alcoholic liquors until 5 p. m. daily. About a 20 per cent reduction in the number of waitresses, amounting to around 3,800 in Osaka Prefecture, is expected. It is pointed out that the girls can get work in munitions factories.

Instead of hustling after more business, department stores must encourage a policy of less business. They must not solicit orders, hold merchandise exhibitions or sell goods coupons of over 30 yen (about $7 U. S.), instructs the Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry. "Stop 'store-first' policies," says he.

No Double Features

Movie theaters may no longer offer twin bills, and not only are double features banned but the "new movie structure" is to include fewer made-in-Japan pictures. Programs will be limited to 2½ hours.

Pure cotton towels are to be rationed at a rate of one a year—one every three years was first tried but the people complained too much about "sufu" or staple-fiber, alleging that it dissolved when dampened.

All dance halls in Tokyo are being closed and geisha, who entertain at dinners, will henceforth be known as "national policy girls."

Passengers on ships under control of the Japanese waterfront police are to be subject to the same controls of beverage consumption as though they were on land, i. e., nothing containing alcohol may be drunk before 5 p. m. or after 11 p. m. It is stated that in the matter of mah-jongg playing, the authorities will rely at first on "self-discipline of the passengers" but they hope later to bring about a total prohibition of such games.

Picture Takers Fined

No photographs may be taken from a height of greater than 20 yards, due to spy scares. A recent police round-up in Tokyo's parks and shrines resulted in the arrest and fining of 202 incautious snapshooters, who may be given a year in jail or fined 1,000 yen except when the pictures are shown in public or published, in which case they may get two years or 2,000-yen fines. If the pictures go out of the country, the photographers may be imprisoned seven years or fined 3,000 yen.

Kyoto police, finding that permanent waves continue in voge despite strong hints against them, have issued orders strictly prohibiting them. Those giving permanents will be fined and their licenses revoked.

The Japan Barbers' Association has decided to refuse to cut hair in styles contrary to the national spirit and unbecoming to present conditions.

Foreign names such as "Black Cat" and "Tiger" are to be forbidden to cafés of western Kobe; 30 per cent rice conservation, in place of an initial 20 per cent, must be enforced; restaurants and pleasure places must close earlier.

No more foreign place-names or signs such as "way out" and "exit" may appear in railway stations.

Errant Restaurant Closed

Kobe's finest beefsteak restaurant has been closed down for violation of the price control regulations. A price of 2.50 yen was set as the lowest limit for which a good steak could be served in the opinion of the restaurant, but the authorities decided 2 yen was the most that could be exacted from customers. So the restaurant charged 2 yen for the steak and another yen for vegetables. So the authorities shut up the restaurant.

A fine brand of candy used to be available at 4 yen a pound. The officials decided 1.80 yen was the top price henceforth. The candy went off the market—typical of what has happened with many commodities.

Price control does work. About 50 owners of grocery stores, vegetable shops, and restaurants in Kobe have been fined for violating the economic control laws, mostly for failing to put price tags on goods or making "excessive profits." The highest fine, 7 yen, was imposed on the proprietor of a soft drink shop who sold a bottle of the sweetened soda water called "ramune" for a tenth of an American cent over the official level.

Such are a few surface indications of the deep forces now seething in Japan as the Island Empire, committed to the Triple Axis, faces a future of uncertainties in the world where Anglo-American solidarity daily assumes proportions disquieting to Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.

Baseball Japanized For New 'Structure'

TOKYO (AP)—Japan's new "national structure" is visibly affecting even baseball. Although a foreign importation, baseball has been allowed to stay. But the new structure calls for the elimination of American baseball terms.

The umpire no longer yells "Play ball!" he calls the Japanese for "Let the contest begin."

He can't say, "foul, strike, double-play, out," and so forth. Japanese tongue-twisters long and intricate, must be substituted.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed into law legislation as follows:

Forbidding naturalization of aliens connected with any group advocating forceful overthrow of the United States Government, and requiring foreign-controlled organizations with similar purpose to register with the Justice Department.

Giving, in effect, trainees under the Selective Service Act a moratorium on the payment of debts and other obligations.

Providing for a $150,000,000 housing program for defense workers.

Excluding prison-made goods from interstate commerce.

Requiring all woolen articles to bear labels disclosing the exact fiber content.

Assumed full control over sale or export of raw and manufactured products vital to national defense program.

Informed Congress he had allocated $1,000,000 for development of power resources of the international rapids section of St. Lawrence River, and established the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee.

Senate: Held several short sessions.

Confirmed appointment of President's nomination of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra as Director of Selective Military Service.

House: Held several short sessions.

Completed legislative action on bill authorizing States to organize "home guards" to replace National Guards mobilized for Federal service.

Departments: War Department announced it will take over 1,500,000 acres of Federal grazing land in Western Utah for an Army bombing range.

Justice Department announced it had received registration forms and fingerprints for 1,903,483 aliens.

Wage-hour Administration revised its rules for exemption of "white collar" workers from hour restrictions of labor standards law, to go into effect Oct. 24.

Jersey City Poll Signatures Hit

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Senate subcommittee investigating charges of Hudson County election frauds was told by one of its own investigators that as many as 25 per cent of the signatures in Jersey City poll books had been found to differ from those of the registered voters.

H. Ralph Burton of Washington, the witness, said that thus far he had checked between 30 and 40 of the 311 districts in Jersey City, stronghold of Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic National Vice-Chairman.

These districts were taken at random to give a city-wide cross section, Mr. Burton said, and they disclosed "a tremendous number of instances where signatures were not alike."

Children Get Fascist Books, Charge Made in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Despite the order of the Board of Education removing the textbook "Andiamo in Italia" from the New York public school curriculum on the grounds that it contained Italian Fascist propaganda, this same glorification of the Fascist State is reaching American school children through other Italian language textbooks, the Italian News Service, anti-Fascist organization, declared here today.

As evidence, a spokesman for the organization quoted from four textbooks, each of which, it was said, painted a heroic picture of the Fascist State or pictured liberalism as decadent. While the books were for general student use, the Italian News Service could not say that any of them were required textbooks in the New York schools.

Attention was originally called to the existence of Fascist propaganda in Italian language textbooks when the volume "Andiamo in Italia" (Let's Go to Italy") was singled out by Girolamo Valenti, editor of the anti-Fascist Italian newspaper La Parola, who pointed to certain paragraphs, an excerpt of one of which declared:

Remaking of Italy

"Fascism has remade the Italy which the parties and politicians, all of whom were solicitous for their own clientele, had greatly reduced. The old democratic and liberal governments, unable to cope with the ever increasing disorder, were daily renouncing their authority, allowing the mob to take the upper hand."

The textbooks to which attention is now called include one titled "Vita Italiana" ("Italian Life") by A. Marinoni, published by Henry Holt & Co. in 1935. On page 17 this paragraph was said to appear:

"The immense development of agriculture in Italy is owed almost entirely to the effort of the present government. . . . Everyone knows that the head of the Italian Government glorifies in both word and action the labor of the fields and the joys of rural life . . . In a few years he has done what preceding governments could not accomplish."

Another textbook, said to take its description of what Fascism is from writings by Benito Mussolini himself, is "L'Italia nel passato e nel presente" "Italy's Past and Present," by Ginevra Capocelli, Italian instructor in the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York. These words by Signor Mussolini appear:

Mussolini's Words

"The State was in disintegration and Parliament was daily less able to give the nation a government. There were prolonged and repeated crises which caused increasing disgust in the nation. . . . Meanwhile Fascism was growing; it acquired a military organization. . . In August [1922] it strangled the last effort of anti-national subversive activity, the famous united labor strike. . . . Fascism is a complete negation of the democratic idea."

A third book, "The Fascist Government of Italy" by an American, Herbert W. Schneider, published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, is cited by the Italian News Service, the preface of which says:

"The Fascist State, by any other name, would naturally please a young man's fancy. The inexperienced reader is cautioned against believing that the totalitarian state implies that the government rules everything. The acts of the government are incidental, occasional, possibly crucial, but never all-inclusive."

Wartime Prohibition Urged in Maritimes

MONCTON, N. B., Oct. 19 (CP)—The Maritime Religious Education Council Oct. 17 decided to petition the dominion governor to abolish the sale and use of intoxicating drinks in Canada for duration of the war.

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Leaders of America: The Presidents

In time of crisis the United States has always produced a strong man for the Presidency.

Periods of stress in its history, however, do not account completely for the roster of great leaders. A few outstanding men have held that office when the country was free from wars and economic upheavals. But in the eras when the country was relatively well off, when the national energy was directed in affairs other than government, there has often been a decline in the prominence if not in the calibre of its Presidents. The long line of men who have come and gone from the White House have reflected to a considerable degree the times and tempo of the country.

In a century and a half varied types from many walks of life have held the Presidency. Some have been scholars, intellectuals, men of wealth, endowed by favorable circumstance and with natural talent; others have been "log-cabin" men, soldiers, rough diamonds, men who have risen from the ranks of the multitude; some have been politicians, men molded in the school of ambition and expediency; and some Presidents have been just mediocre, uninspired men who reached the exalted post more through political fortune than by their own initiative and ability.

"Log-Cabin" Presidents

It used to be said that a successful candidate for the Presidency had to be born in a log cabin. The rise of men from humble origin to the White House always has appealed and will continue to appeal to the voters. This was the road which Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln followed. But by and large the great Presidents of the United States have been men born in reasonably comfortable surroundings and reared in a scholarly background.

George Washington came from forebears of modestly comfortable position in Virginia. He was not a scholar nor was he pressed by the scrabble of poverty. He had, as we say today, "connections." Thus, early in life he became established as a large landowner and a man of position in Virginia. These surroundings of culture and accomplishment were balanced by his active career as a military leader, a provincial legislator, and a business administrator. As President, Washington brought to the office dignity and culture, firmness of character, and statesmanship that set high precedents.

The "Virginia Dynasty"

Washington was the first of the "Virginia dynasty," an era of intellectual men in the Presidency. Jefferson and Madison, particularly, were outstanding students of political philosophy as well as practical executives. Jefferson's contributions to the advancement of culture and education in America are so well known that no further elaboration here is necessary. And Madison's observations upon constitutional Government, of course, have come to be held in great esteem.

James Monroe, who followed Madison, was not such a scholar as his predecessors. Nevertheless, it was Monroe's administration that promulgated the Monroe Doctrine and his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, was one of the most intellectual men in the White House. The successor to Monroe, Adams was the last of the intellectuals to hold the Presidency for almost a century. Some historians hold that not until the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912 was a true man of letters returned to Washington.

The Jacksonian Era

The election of Andrew Jackson in 1828 brought an entirely new era to the Presidency. Jackson was a soldier, a man of the people, and his administration brought the more rough and tumble aspect of politics to Washington that was to last (with exceptions) to and beyond the Civil War. In the election of 1840 the Whigs, taking a cue from the Democrats, likewise put up and elected a soldier-hero for President —William Henry Harrison, the Indian fighter. With this success the Whigs in 1848 again nominated a soldier, this time Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," a popular hero of the Mexican war. After this no more military men were put forward by either party until after the Civil War when General U. S. Grant became the Republican standard-bearer and held office for eight years, an administration that has been more severely criticized, probably, than any other. No soldier has held the Presidency since.

Vice-Presidents in Office

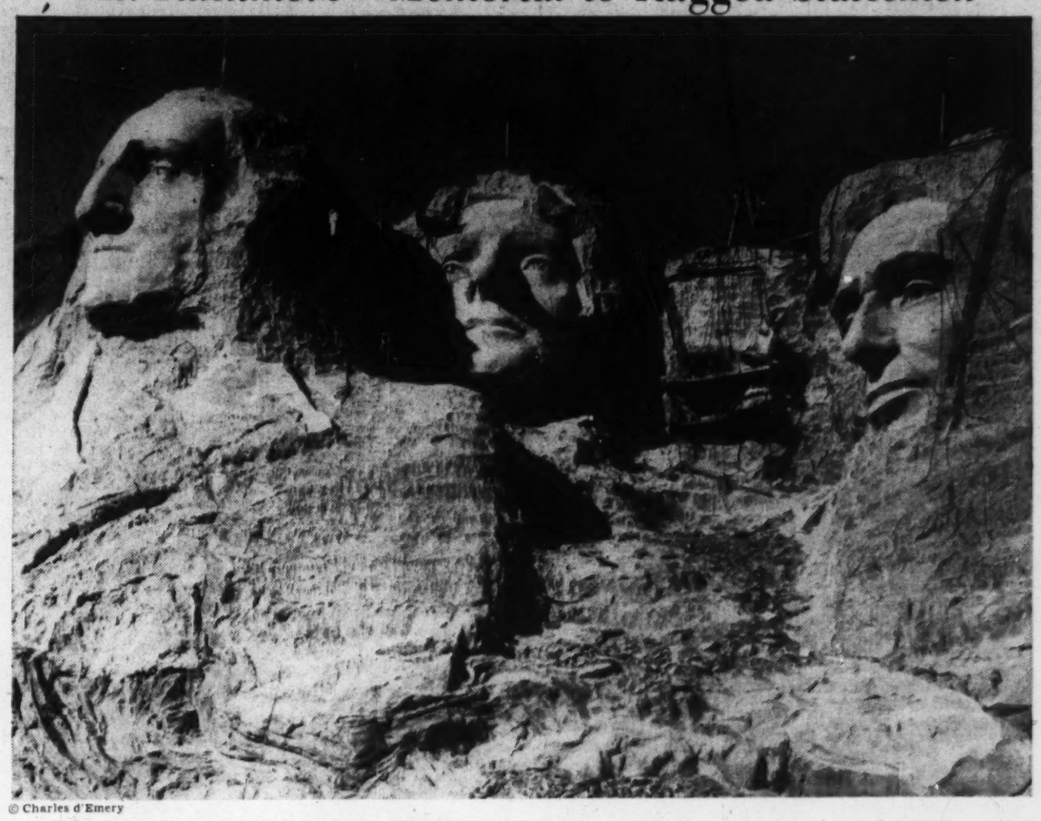
Several men have reached the White House via the Vice-Presidency, some nominated with little thought that they would go higher. The Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency include John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge. With the exception of Tyler and Coolidge these Presidents contributed little to the office. Johnson, Lincoln's successor, was constantly embroiled with his own party and came the nearest to removal of any President.

Other Presidents before the Civil War failed to distinguish themselves. It was an era that may be described as the low point in the presidential record.

After Lincoln, the Presidency was held by a long line of men with moderate talent. Grover Cleveland's administrations are notable for his many vetoes of pork-barrel legislation. William McKinley followed the traditional course of law and politics into the White House. Theodore Roosevelt left his mark as a vigorous trust-buster and conservationist.

William Howard Taft, later Chief Justice, was considered the most genial President. Harding, Coolidge and Hoover were also of the moderate school, Coolidge being noted for his taciturnity and New England economy, and Hoover bringing to the White House the training of an engineer, business man, and relief administrator.

Mt. Rushmore—Memorial to Rugged Statesmen



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On the granite face of Mt. Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota the sculptor Gutzon Borglum is directing the carving of a tremendous memorial. The heads visible, from left to right, are those of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The face of Theodore Roosevelt is being cut in the section covered by scaffolding. The head of Washington is 60 feet high, and the mountain has an altitude of 6,200 feet. The work has proceeded with Federal assistance since 1927.

Campaigning Involves More and More Travel

He who would be President of the United States should be a good traveler. A few times in recent decades the contest has been won by a "front porch" campaign, but this is the exception. The requirements of modern campaigning —notwithstanding the assistance of the radio—increasingly call for a candidate to show himself in the various parts of the country and to speak on the questions in which those sections are interested.

Covers 10,000th Mile

The fact that today Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, passed the 10,000th mile of his travels since early September establishes him as an energetic campaigner, but he must cover a great deal of ground in the remaining two weeks before election if he is to surpass the record of William Jennings Bryan, who is credited with having introduced the method of the "Swing Around the Circle."

Horace Greeley and James G. Blaine, before him, had traveled extensively. But in 1896, Bryan as the flaming orator crossed and recrossed the country in a dusty, crowded day coach, making speeches at every flag stop, and drawing enormous audiences. But as in the later case of Governor Alfred E. Smith, people came more out of curiosity than to be convinced.

William McKinley won in that year and again four years later largely by keeping quiet. Harding in 1920 and to some extent Coolidge in 1924 also won by a "front porch" campaign of few speeches, preferring the minimum opportunity for mistakes. President Hoover in 1932 rather reluctantly took to the stump in October after Franklin D. Roosevelt as Democratic nominee had inaugurated the campaign with a tour to the Pacific Coast and back.

Remaining Schedules

In 1936 Governor Alf M. Landon began his tours somewhat earlier than Mr. Willkie has done this year but proceeded at a less strenuous pace. He ranged from Kansas to Maine to the Pacific Coast and back to New York.

As President, Mr. Roosevelt has continued to travel widely. During the campaign of four years ago, one of his trips was to visit the Mt. Rushmore memorial in South Dakota. This year, it has been announced, he will speak in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Cleveland, while Mr. Willkie will center his remaining efforts in the populous eastern States.

Rights of Federal Employees Under Hatch Act Explained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Concurrently with publication of a letter from Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn advising party workers that the Hatch Act does not prevent Federal employees from being canvassed and solicited for political funds, the United States Civil Service Commission has issued a statement dealing with "rights of Government employees under the Hatch Act and other legislation affecting their political activities."

The statement carries the approval of the Department of Justice and agrees with the interpretation of Chairman Flynn at least in respect to the right of any Government official to make voluntary political contributions. The Commission adds that an employee cannot be "forced to make a contribution." The Commission is a three-member, bi-partisan board, of which one member, Arthur S. Flemming, is a Republican.

At the same time the Work Projects Administration released a letter to persons on relief rolls, reaffirming their right to vote as they wish.

Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico, co-author of the Hatch Act, declared Mr. Flynn's interpretation of the law was correct in one respect, but contrary to the intent and spirit of the law in another. Like the Civil Service Commissioners, he said there is no restriction on soliciting civil service employees, except relief workers. But he felt the law is wrongly constructed in the Flynn opinion that lists of Government workers other than relief workers could be given out to political committees.

The seven points offered by the Civil Service Commission to guide Federal workers, together with an advisory comment upon them, follows:

Commission's Points

1. It is not lawful for Federal officials and employees, with a few specific exceptions, to take an active part in a political campaign.

2. It is not lawful for one Federal official or employee to solicit or receive campaign funds from another Federal employee or official. Political solicitation by anyone in any Federal building is unlawful.

3. It is not lawful for anyone to solicit or receive campaign funds from a Federal employee who receives his salary from an appropriation provided for in the Emergency Relief Act.

4. It is lawful for any official or employee to make a voluntary contribution to any political party that he may prefer. An employee cannot be forced to make a contribution, and must not be discriminated against for not doing so.

5. It is lawful for any official or employee to put a political picture in the window of his home, if he so desires.

6. It is lawful for any official or employee to wear a political badge or button.

7. It is lawful for any official or employee to put a political sticker on his private automobile, except where forbidden by local ordinance.

With reference to items 6 and 7 next above, it is the opinion of the Civil Service Commission that, although the mere actions mentioned are not violations, it nevertheless is inappropriate to the status of a Government employee, as a public servant, to make a partisan display of any kind while on duty conducting the public business.

Attorney General's Opinions

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has made two advisory interpretations on the Hatch Act to date. When Henry Fletcher of the Republican National Committee arrived in Colorado Springs with a legal opinion declaring that the party could get around the $3,000,000 party chest maximum by having funds collected by independent sub-groups, Mr. Jackson volunteered a warning to prospective contributors that the Department of Justice did not concur in this view. Mr. Willkie quickly disowned the proposal, and said the party's total expenditures should be limited to the legal maximum.

In a second opinion Mr. Jackson found against the Democrats. This occurred when the committee issued campaign books marked "price 25 cents," and explained that while they did not propose to sell them themselves in contravention of the Hatch Act, they were going to turn them over to State groups to do with them what they liked.

Mr. Jackson's advisory judgment in this case was that it would not be legal for State groups to do what was illegal for the national group to do.

On the third issue, now raised by the advisory opinion of Mr. Flynn's lawyers, the Justice Department apparently intends to rest on the statement of the Civil Service Commission.

Two Acts

There are two Hatch Acts, the first attempting to confine "pernicious political activity" of Federal Employees, the second extending the same restrictions to employees of States or localities who are paid in whole or part by Federal money. The second Act also contains restrictions on political parties, including the maximum of $3,000,000 campaign expenditures which they are supposed not to exceed. Many observers believe this restriction is unenforceable, and Senator Hatch himself, author of the Act, agrees that loose phraseology has many loopholes.

Regarding Federal employees, the first Hatch Act says:

"No officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any agency or department thereof, shall take any active part in political management or in political campaigns."

It is on this sentence that those who challenge the Flynn assertion that Federal employees may be solicited and contribute funds, base their case.

N. Y. Jury Hears Non-Registrants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—A Federal grand jury listened thoughtfully to 10 young men—eight divinity students of Union Theological Seminary and two Socialists—who refused to register for conscription under the Selective Service Act, while at the same time eight members of the Young People's Socialist League formed a picket line outside the Federal Court House in Foley Square and handed anti-conscription leaflets to United States Attorney John T. Cahill and Judge John C. Knox as they entered the building.

While the Grand Jury proceedings were secret, the jurors continued hearing the young men from 11 a. m. to 1:40 p. m. yesterday instead of for a mere hour, as usual, and, it was understood that David Dellinger, one of the eight divinity students, offered the arguments against registration that had been influential with the group.

Howard Schoenfeld, one of the two Socialists, said after the hearing yesterday that he believed in "peaceful resistance to tyrants." When asked if he believed such a program would be successful against Adolf Hitler, he answered:

"I believe that where people refuse to obey a tyrant but don't take up arms against him, they cannot be crushed."

Army Completes New System Of Identifying Skilled Men

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Army has completed new elaborate arrangements for identifying skilled draftees so they may be used in the military tasks at which they will be most productive.

Officials said today that the new system would operate "more effectively" than the classification procedure of World War years. Ready now, it will first be applied to conscript soldiers when the initial contingent of 30,000 is called up Nov. 18.

Essentially, its purpose is to make sure that when the Army needs automobile mechanics, electricians or stenographers, commanders will know where among the thousands of trainees to find them. In all, there are about 300 specialized military tasks.

Discussing other plans for induction of trainees, officials said they would be kept as close to home as possible. This, it was explained, will save money and help make the men happier. "Near home" may be anywhere in a corps area, although in some instances as the necessities of army organization require, men undoubtedly will be shifted from one corps area to another.

Tentative quotas by corps areas of the first 800,000 men to be drafted were announced by headquarters here yesterday. Army plans previously made public for calling men to service showed that these first quotas would be exhausted about June 15, by which time new ones may be given out.

Quotas for the nine corps areas: First (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont) 37,960; Second (Delaware, New Jersey, New York) 148,294; Third (District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia) 87,816; Fourth (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee) 100,515; Fifth (Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia) 91,192; Sixth (Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin) 131,137; Seventh (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minneosta, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota) 84,627; Eighth (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas) 52,474; Ninth (California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming) 54,984; also Hawaii, 1,400, and Puerto Rico, 9,600.

This distribution of man-power requirements also has been broken down by States but the Army has not announced the State quotas, which will in turn be sub-divided by draft districts.

The new system for making use of skills of men taken into the Army, officials said, will begin operating for each individual at the time he is put through the Army reception center for his section.

There he will be asked questions to disclose his experience, education, skill, aptitude and general intelligence. A general classification test, replacing the Army's former "Alpha" and "Beta" psychological tests, will be given subsequently.

Other tests may then be made to determine whether the man actually is a specialist in a particular trade in which he has claimed skill, and to disclose his ability to learn. Upon these will largely depend the new soldier's chances to enter special service schools and officers' training camps, as well as his chances for being assigned to special tasks.

Difference of Time

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Sergeant Bill Drapeau was taken back to hear the police radio report that car No. 11 was "out to lunch." It was only 10 a. m.

Agreeably, however, the radio dispatcher replied: "O. K. No. 11. Out to lunch."

The radio fairly sizzled:

"This is No. 11. We ain't out to lunch. We ain't hungry. We just went to work."

Then Sergeant Drapeau discovered that the Portland police radio unintentionally had tuned in the police radio at Fort Worth, Texas, where the time is two hours later.

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100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
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Slovakia Is Key to Nazis' Drive East

Smaller states warned to subordinate all issues to fit the pattern of German imperialism.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—German policy in Central and Southeast Europe leaves no doubt that the smaller states have been plainly told that whatever their individual grievances regarding territorial revision or racial issues everything must be subordinate to the Third Reich's imperialistic plans. In fact the German High Command, not the politician, now dictates new moves in that region.

Piecing together the results of the various conferences to which German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop has invited the representatives of Danubia and the Balkans during the past six months, it is clear that nothing must stand in the way of the consolidation of the new German-Russian frontier and the organization of the Reich's new strategic route to the Black Sea and the Near East.

In this scheme of things "independent" Slovakia plays an important role, because it is the military base for Germany's domination of the Southeast and for any new moves against Russia. Germany's central European diplomatic and propaganda activities before September, 1938, which aimed at the breakup of the former Czechoslovak Republic and the utilization of Slovakia's "independence" for its own purposes showed both cleverness and evidence of deep-laid plans. And Slovakia, so important in the campaign against Poland, may well play just such another role in Germany's new Danubian and East European policy.

New Strategic Road

Despite all their activities elsewhere, the Germans have concentrated upon organizing Slovakia's transport and economic resources for their own ends. Thus, for example, since March 15, 1939, when the Germans occupied Prague, 280 miles of new second-class roads have been built by German engineers, but at the expense of the Slovak Government.

All these roads lead east or northeast. A Slovak company was formed last August to build a strategic highway from the Slovak frontier near Vienna via Bratislava and the Vaha (Waag)-Poprad Valleys and East Slovakia almost to the Russian frontier near Michalovce.

This road which is to take six years to build will be 270 miles long and 100 yards wide and will cost 1,800,000,000 Slovak crowns (£10,000,000 approximately, at pre-war rates), to be paid for by the Slovak Government.

Together with a strip of land on either side it will be under German control and administration as are the Nazi super highways across the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and the Moravian sector of the Oder-Danube Canal.

Germany in its desire for the control of transport in this part of Europe has also demanded control of the strategic railroad leading from Bohumin (Oderberg) to Kosice

Forests Plundered

This links up the important industrial area of Upper Silesia with the northeastern approaches to the Hungarian plains. Germany is also aiming at securing control of the extension of this line which leads through Hungarian territory to Halmi on the Rumanian frontier and from there to Oradea Mare and by way of Transylvania and the Rumanian oil district of Ploesti to Constanta on the Black Sea.

A glance at a map will show that the Bohumin-Kosice line is of the greatest strategic importance for the power which is to dominate central and Danubian Europe, since it enables troops to be quickly transferred along the inner lines of communication. This has added significance when it is realized that Russian frontiers now extend to Hungarian plains and the Danube.

Germany has also been busy exploiting Slovakia's economic resources, particularly its timber and iron. Its large forests have been systematically plundered to supply German cellulose factories and its few iron mines and factories are helping the Reich war effort.

In particular the Slovak arms factory at Podbrezova which was affiliated to the Brno (Brünn) Arms Factory in earlier days, is attracting German attention. Even before these lines are printed the Hermann Göring Works may have taken over this factory since it will add considerably to Germany's productive capacity, especially as it is situated in a safe area, far from British bombing attacks.

Because of its favorable geographical position as far as the war with Britain is concerned, Slovakia is also being used as a storehouse by the Third Reich.

But it is mainly because of its strategical importance for Germany's future moves toward the East or Southeast that Slovakia needs careful watching in these days.

By a Staff Artist

German Strategy Based on Transport

Quick movement to all fronts is a major factor in Reich's scheme. Rail line being built indicated on map.

Washington Doubts President Gave Post-War View on Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Considerable importance is being attached here to a report that President Roosevelt had assured a visiting Slovak-American delegation that the independence of small conquered nations in Europe must be restored and that the United States was working toward this end.

It is pointed out that, if the President's statements were correctly quoted, he has given the first inkling of what line the present administration would take toward the reconstruction of Europe in the event of a British victory and in the event that American help or advice were sought.

Since the British Government has carefully steered clear of all postwar commitments, except the earlier one of promising to restore Poland, many observers here doubt if the President wished that any great significance be attached to his statements regarding Europe's small nations, since such statements might eventually become embarrassing both to this Government and to London.

Spokesman Is Explicit

On the other hand, Dr. Peter P. Hletko of Chicago, a spokesman for the delegation, was explicit in his statement to the press, declaring that "President Roosevelt said that all these little countries that have been absorbed—their "independence will have to be restored, and he said they are working toward that end."

Until now, the attitude taken by the State Department has been that since the United States is not a participant in the war, it is not directly concerned in the postwar settlement beyond the natural interest which all nations of this interdependent world must feel in an event of such importance.

It is well known, however, both the State Department and the White House have the keenest interest in aiding in all ways possible the establishment of an international community of free nations in which liberal trade policies may prevail. This is particularly true of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whose 40-year ambition has been to stimulate greater world commerce through his system of reciprocal trade agreements. In explaining his system, the Secretary has frequently asserted that it is contingent upon the freedom of individual nations.

Many Admit Past Faults

While the Administration's views on the rights of small, as well as large, nations to complete and unconditional national sovereignty are well known, it is also no secret that many Government officials believe that the economic and political borders drawn by the treaties that followed the last war were faulty in many instances.

Assuming that President Roosevelt shares this view of Versailles Europe to some degree, diplomatic circles here doubt if he would advocate or work for a restoration of the pre-seizure of Austria status quo. There is a report in circles close to the Administration that the President believes that a United States of Europe, guided by Britain and with each of the individual nations formed with a careful regard for economic laws, is the only answer to European problems.

At present, however, few authoritative observers believe that this country has any preconceived opinion as to post-war Europe, except that all peoples must be free and assured of a possibility to raise their standard of life.

Bounty Descendants' Migration To Norfolk Has One Survivor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The recent passing of George Parkin Christian of Norfolk Island leaves Mrs. Marienne Selina Buffett the only survivor of the 1855 migration of descendants of the Bounty mutineers from Pitcairn Island to Norfolk.

Norfolk Island's population of 2,000 includes more descendants of the Bounty mutineers than Pitcairn Island. The island is the oldest British settlement in the Pacific. When Captain Phillipp sailed in 1788 to found the convict colony at Botany Bay, which began the history of settlement in Australia, he was instructed to land a party on Norfolk Island, which is situated conveniently between New Zealand and Australia.

Captain Phillipp dispatched Lieutenant King in command of a cutter, the Supply, with nine male and six female convicts. Lieutenant King called the island the "Madeira of the Pacific." The colony he founded lasted until 1855.

About that time there occurred a crisis on Pitcairn through storms and overpopulation. In response to the appeals of the Pitcairners, the British Government in 1856 sent a troopship and transported 194 men, women, and children to Norfolk Island. The main body of these remained on Norfolk Island.

Their numbers have been swelled by the arrival of many wanderers and settlers, attracted by the island's beauty. They speak perfect English, but among themselves they lapse into a hybrid dialect of English and Tahitian which developed through the original intermarriage between the mutiners and Tahitian women.

For some years many islanders have advocated annexation by the New Zealand Government. The island is an Australian Federal Territory, governed through a Commissioner, Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal. It is probably the only country in the world whose finances are controlled by a trust fund. The Commonwealth Government of Australia is compelled to subsidize this fund by £7,000 a year to balance the island's budget of £20,000.

While admitting that Australian rule has been good, the islanders say their industries have suffered through the growth of Australian protected industry. Norfolk's production has been halved in 10 years. It depends upon fruit export and tourist traffic to and from Australia, but there is only one boat a month to Sydney.

Australia cannot import sufficient bananas, passion fruit and citrus fruits, as these are grown in surplus quantities by Australia. New Zealand, which has been compelled to import bananas and oranges, would afford the islanders a great market. New Zealand's import restrictions act against trade with Norfolk Island, but spell prosperity for New Zealand's island dependencies of Cook Island and Samoa. The islanders point to the fact that their fishing industry has been wiped out because Australia does not require imported fish. A generation ago hundreds of Norfolk islanders were employed in the fisheries.

A transfer to New Zealand suzerainty, say islanders, would open the New Zealand market and double the export trade immediately, while reviving the fishing industry. More tourist traffic could be expected, for New Zealand's currency export restrictions would act in favor of the islanders. There would be a more frequent shipping service.

This desire to be annexed by New Zealand is an echo in history, for about 40 years ago former Prime Minister Richard John Seddon of New Zealand made an effort in London to obtain the island for New Zealand. The Imperial Government refused its assent.

At the moment, Norfolk Island is important in aviation circles as an emergency landing station for the trans-Tasman air service which links the New Zealand-United States service with Australia. Australia has established a meteorological and radio station on the island in conjunction with Imperial Airways.

Although few American tourists venture to Norfolk Island, the trip is one of the most interesting in the Pacific. The island is one of the most secluded.

It has no newspapers nor income tax. Its valleys are watered by streams and rich with tropical foliage, flaming poinsettia and orchids. Banana plantations and groves of oranges and lemons spread over the plateau.

Red Air Force Rebuilding

MOSCOW (AP)—The Red Air Force, taking lessons from the war in the west, is building up its power anew.

Guarded comment in technical organs has made plain that the number of Soviet military planes is being increased.

Foreign estimates placed the number of Red warplanes at 3,400 in 1937 and at 9,000 in 1939. The present total, and how it compares to other powers, is not known, but it is evident that Russia has escaped so far the heavy drain imposed on Germany, Italy, and Britain by the war.

German use of parachutes, an arm introduced by the Russians, has stimulated the Soviet search for new ways of aerial attack.

During the occupation of Northern Rumania last June, light tanks were transported by planes and brought to earth at advanced positions. Troop-bearing gliders also have been towed by planes.

Pilots, parachutists, and gliders are being trained throughout the Soviet sixth of the world by the Osoaviachim, air and gas defense league, which organizes clubs for workers, farmers and students. Women, as well as men, take its courses.

The number of Soviet airmen is placed at "tens of thousands."

High flying, to escape antiaircraft fire, has drawn attention. Mavriky Slepnieff, one of the aerial heroes of the Soviet Union, said in a recent article on aviation of the future:

"Planes flying at a height of 15,000 meters (about 45,000 feet) and more are going to be constructed.

"Our planes will carry bombs of such weight and quality that a single one will suffice to sink a first-line ship if any enemy squadron tries to approach to the seaports of our country."

He predicted also planes capable of flying 20,000 kilometers (12,500 miles) without a stop.

Civil aviation has kept pace with the military, and the Soviet Union now claims the greatest length of airlines in the world. This is set at 135,000 kilometers (84,375 miles), compared to 52,000 kilometers of Russian airlines in 1935.

Artist Faces Trial in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Capture of David Alfaro Siqueiros, Mexican artist, and his return to Mexico City for trial, is expected to revive interest in the complex Trotsky case. Señor Siqueiros is charged with complicity in the unsuccessful assault upon the Trotsky house on the night of May 24 and with complicity in the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, United States citizen.

Señor Siqueiros' capture came after he had been a fugitive from justice for four months and occurred in the State of Jalisco at the ranch "Los Otates." He was apprehended after a two-week search by the Federal District Secret Service, headed by Col. Leandro Sanchez Salazar. The story of the search and capture contains the same elements of drama as are found in the theatrical assault on the Trotsky house and in the life of the painter.

Information that the artist was hiding in the mountainous Los Altos region of Jalisco was sent to Mexico City and on Sept. 21 Col. Sanchez Salazar and a picked group of investigators went to the remote region. Two men, disguised as traveling traders, first reconnoitered the region, without result. These were followed by two other agents, disguised as ore buyers, who canvassed the mines honeycombing the district. The "ore buyers" learned of the whereabouts of the fugitive and informed their chief.

Circle Drawn Around Area

Federal troops were then enlisted to aid the police, and a circle was thrown about the region where it was known Siqueiros was hiding. Arrived at the ranch, the secret service men were able to discover the hideout where Señor Siqueiros was sleeping and awaiting provisions. They surrounded him while he was still asleep, and brought him and the friends who had been hiding him to Mexico City for trial.

The artist declared upon arrival here that the assault when the Trotsky house was bombed and machine gunned was of a political rather than criminal nature, and contended that the conflict it represented was one between revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries (Trotskyists). He further maintained that the attack had no connection with either national or international politics.

Leon Trotsky repeatedly asserted, after the May 24 assault, that it was the work of the G. P. U. President Cardenas also later condemned the perpetrators of the crime, and of the assassination of Trotsky, as Mexican traitors in the pay of foreign governments.

Long a Propagandist

Since Señor Siqueiros was repeatedly identified by witnesses as the key man in the first assault, his trial promises to be of first importance in unraveling the complex threads woven about the two assaults on Trotsky. His declaration of its political nature is expected to launch a lively ideological battle between Right, Center, and Left factions in Mexican politics.

The artist, as a former Communist Party member (the Party disowned him after the assault), and as a successful propagandist for 20 years, is expected to take advantage of the sounding board which the trial offers him to speak on Mexican politics. He has repeatedly criticized President Cardenas during the past year, and even while he was in hiding, for the Government's tolerance of the Almazan movement.

Much regret is expressed in art circles here at the dilemma in which Señor Siqueiros is found, facing criminal charges. He has been ranked for many years as one of the finest Mexican painters, and his work is fonnd in some of the finest private collections in the United States. He had five pictures included in the Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art during the summer, and has had many one-man shows at leading New York galleries. That he was never content to divorce art from propaganda is partly responsible for his present situation.

Japanese Ship Delayed

SEATTLE (AP)—Sailing of the Japanese motorship Hie Maru was delayed an hour Oct. 18 while U. S. customs inspectors boarded the liner and seized an undisclosed number of American passports. Customs officials declined to discuss the case.

Greece Today

By a Staff Artist

Where Axis Eyes Turn

Map shows present-day Greece, with territorial acquisitions under existing boundaries.

Axis presses Greece: Page 1.

Axis Promises Aegean Outlet For Bulgaria

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Observers here regard the inclusion of Bulgaria in the list of countries to benefit from the Axis reported demands on Greece as highly significant.

Details of the Axis demands are not known, and indeed, the report is subject to conflicting interpretations. But Bulgaria's desire to regain an outlet to the Aegean Sea is a matter of diplomatic memory.

Bulgaria, an ally of Germany in the World War, has called for restoration of the Aegean strip, taken from it after 1918, for many years. After Munich, Bulgarian leaders indicated they would be satisfied with a narrow corridor along the Maritza River, the border between Greece and Turkey.

Intervention by the Axis Powers aided Bulgaria only last month in obtaining satisfaction of long-standing demands on Rumania for return of Southern Dobruja.

Coupled with the reported Axis demands on Greece, the recall of Radu Ginvara, Rumanian Minister to Greece, took on added significance as possible evidence of pressure.

Premier John Metaxas, whom the Axis reportedly seeks to overthrow, has been Greece's "strong man" since the coup d'etat of August, 1936, when he dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, suspended civil rights and took the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, Air and Education for himself.

He was Minister of War in a nonpartisan Cabinet when the monarchy of George II was restored in 1935, and became Premier in April of the next year. His State was modeled, with modifications, on the Italian form of Government and under his rule relations with Turkey and Italy improved. Most of the Nation's trade was with Germany.

When Italy invaded Albania, however, Greece moved into the English sphere of influence. It's regular army is 65,000 strong, but it recently was estimated to have about 100,000 men under arms. Military service is compulsory for men between the ages of 21 and 50, and Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, once estimated Greece could mobilize 600,000 men.

Nazis' Plans Balked by Britain

Continued from Page 1

tice of the attitude in conquered countries which indicates the widespread refusal to surender mentally so long as England fights. The German-language paper in Norway reported that most Norwegians have adopted an "observant attitude," while some are even "vexed and indignant."

A long analysis of the situation in the Netherlands appearing in Das Reich begins with the sentence, "Holland is winking," and a speech that Dutch stubbornness will never concede Dutch capitulation until England first capitulates.

The German paper in the Netherlands complains of political resistance being exercised through the churches and recorded 70 false fire alarms during the month of September. The German press has recently carried numerous criticisms of the attitude in Sweden which imply that even that surrounded country has not in German eyes adequately abandoned the concept of British resistance. All of this indicates what is fully recognized in official quarters in Berlin that their conquests must remain only physical as long as England holds out.

While it would be a grave mistake to draw any political conclusions from civilian unhappiness here over the prospect of another winter and spring of war, the fact remains that there is widespread disappointment and unhappiness.

People Accept Discipline

This feeling is not the kind which would hamper prosecution of the war. The discipline and subservience of the German people to authority is sufficient to carry them along at their war tasks for a long time to come, probably for several years. But they don't like it, which is an undesirable state of mind from the point of view of the regime.

Further, public opinion is growing a bit cynical these days. The most used word in the German press currently is "Vergeltung," which means reprisal or retaliation.

It is in every military headline and accompanies every report of a shot fired or bomb dropped against England.

The measure of overuse is the woman observed on the street approaching a news vendor for the evening papers. Instead of saking for a particular paper by name she just said calmly, "Three cents worth of vergeltung (retaliation), please."

Regime Needs a Victory

The regime needs a big victory to counteract both such cynicism and general worry about a protracted war.

As for American intervention, the desirability of finishing off the war quickly is obvious. So great is that danger now believed to be here that in German military calculations it would justify paying a very high price in lives and equipment if the end could be reached before Christmas.

The price of not attempting the capitulation of England now begins to look potentially larger than the price of attempting it, regardless of how well prepared England may be now and how difficult the forcing of the English Channel.

Certainly, it should not be assumed that the cost of attempting the invasion would deter the German command from the effort if they thought they had a serious chance of success.

London Women Rush To Buy Silk Hosiery

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 19

London's West End stores were besieged today by women shoppers in a rush to buy the remaining stocks of silk stockings.

Sale of silk hose will be banned after Feb. 1. Artificial silk may be worn, but all Great Britain's real silk stockings will be diverted to overseas trade.

Norwegians Still Sail the Seas As Hardy Allies of Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Descendants of the Norsemen and Viking seafarers of old are out on the seas of battle in full force once more. A 1,000 years ago they sailed in their hordes to conquer and invade; now in 2,000 ships they sail to help the Allies in the reconquest of freedom.

The Norwegian mercantile fleet is a most important contribution to the common cause of the Allied nations. It totals 4,800,000 tons. Less than 5 per cent of this total were in Scandinavian ports when Norway was invaded, leaving some 4,500,000 tons in various harbors throughout the world. The whole of this strength has been requisitioned by the Royal Norwegian Government, now carrying on the struggle on British soil under King Haakon, a monarch who will not give in.

Some units of the small Norwegian Navy, which, at the outset of war included four small cruisers, five modern destroyers, nine submarines, and several large and small gunboats, also escaped the Germa nonslaught.

Outside their seamen, the man power that the Norwegians can muster for the continued participation of Norway in the various phases of the war is limited. The Norwegian Government has, nevertheless decreed its full mobilization, for military and civilian duties, along the lines already adopted for the compulsory mobilization of resources by the British Government.

Training in Scotland

A number of Norwegian officers and men, headed by General Gleischer, commander of the 6th Norwegian Division, accompanied King Haakon and his Government abroad in June and now form a nucleus for a larger military force. All Norwegians outside their homeland have now been declared liable to be called up for active service. At a camp in Scotland, several thousand young Norwegians are already undergoing military training.

The world's newspaper readers have not heard very much of the Royal Norwegian Air Force but it is going to hear more of it in future. When training of new recruits and re-equipment of the force are concluded the R. N. A. F. will, it is said, be considerably more powerful than it ever was, or ever was given the chance to be.

The Norwegian Navy, although a large part of it was betrayed by high officers into inactivity, has also served with galantry. A converted trawler, manning a single small gun, engaged the battleship Gneisenau single-handed when the powerful warship crossed its path. The trawler registered a hit, before going down with colors flying.

The gunboat Olaf Tryggvason fought a successful action, also alone, when a large force of German warships steamed relentlesssly up Oslo Fiord. Other Norwegian ships had been ordered by their Admiralty not to fire but the gunboat, newly put in for repairs, knew nothing of this order and cared less.

Undeterred by the size of the invading force of the German Navy, the Olaf Tryggvason opened fire on its on account and sank the cruiser Emden and a submarine before having to give in. Other naval vessels escaped to carry on the good work. One small boat which crossed the North Sea brought 63 German prisoners-of-war with it.

Oil From Whaling Factories

There is another Norwegian fleet, larger and probably more important to the Allies in the long run, which has also been able to carry on its good work. This is the Norwegian whaling fleet, one of the largest and most modern in the world. The whalers were at sea when they heard of the invasion and they were able to escape its consequences without loss. Some 5,000 of these sturdy seamen have brought their ships and valuable cargoes to Britain. Included in their fleet are large floating factories which annually produce 250,000 tons of oil.

The Norwegian merchant marine as a whole is under the control of Oivind Lorentzen, former director of the Shipping Board in Oslo and now chairman of the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission in London. The Mission is concerned with shipping, finance, supplies, and external trade, acting on behalf of the Government in all these matters. A special Norwegian Shipping Account has been opened at the Bank of England for payments due to Norwegian shipowners.

Although Norwegians are pleased to think they have an army and air force of their own to throw into the scales, it is to their ships and their seamen that they look with greatest pride. The Norwegians have ever been sailors and to them their ships signify the soil of Norway itself, as well as the token of a full contribution to the Allied cause.

King Haakon expressed this feeling in a radiocast to Norway recently. "We will," he declared, "watch over that considerable part of Norway which is still free—our merchant fleet. And we will see to it that the Norwegian flag shall still be flying on every sea."

Canadian Ship Reaches Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The arrival in Sydney of a Canadian five-masted schooner, the City of Alberni, with a cargo of lumber, after a voyage of 83 days from Vancouver, British Columbia, was fresh evidence of the fact that the British Navy controls the seas.

Sailing through an area where a German raider was believed to be operating, the schooner was unmolested and, despite gales near the Australian coast, landed her 1,600,000 feet of hemlock on the Sydney market. The deck was piled high with the cargo.

The schooner, built in Washington County 20 years ago, was idle for 18 months before she was bought by a Canadian firm. High freight rates owing to wartime demand on steam and motor tonnage and war risks made it profitable to turn back to sail.

When the schooner was close to Jarvis Island, in mid-Pacific, the crew sighted a grey, ship with naval lines steaming toward them. They thought she might be a raider. All measures were taken to abandon ship if necessary, and the ship's papers were placed in a weighted bag ready to be dropped over the side. But the stranger revealed itself as a United States Coast Guard cutter based on Jarvis Island.

Internees' University Opens

BERN, Swizerland, Oct. 19 (AP)—Five hundred Polish, French and Belgian university students were informed recently that they had passed entrance examinations for a strange wartime institution—an internees university.

The committee on admissions approved 340 Poles and 160 French and Belgians who had sought entrance into the special "university" where they will be able to renew war-interrupted studies.

Students, and professors too, mostly are interned soldiers. Among them are professors of engineering, law, literature, and history from the universities of Warsaw and Lwow, Poland, and Paris, Lyon and Strasbourg, France.

By special permission of Swiss authorities, 200 camps where tens of thousands of French and Polish refugees have been interned since they fled into Switzerland one jump ahead of the German Army, were combed for students and instructors.

The examining board eliminated several hundred bored soldiers who said they were students because they hoped that life in "internees' university" would be easier.

The 500 who were selected will attend their first classes Oct. 25. Officials said that lecture rooms in several Swiss technical schools will be turned over to them and the Y. M. C. A. will provide textbooks and other equipment.

During all lectures, Swiss soldiers will guard the student body and faculty to prevent any attempt at escape.

Bund Members Plead Not Guilty to Charge

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 19 (AP)—Nine members of the German-American Bund pleaded innocent yesterday before County Judge John C. Losey to indictments charging them with "promoting hatred against people of the Jewish religion." They were held in $1,000 bail each.

William Kunze, the Bund's national leader, was not in court to answer the indictment, but John Winans, counsel for all the defendants, said Mr. Kunze would plead Nov. 15. The attorney presented an affidavit saying that Mr. Kunze was in California.

Lutheran College Backed

DETROIT (AP)—Wartburg College of Waverly, Iowa, has been approved as the midwestern senior college of the American Lutheran Church. Approval was given Oct. 17 at the closing session of the church's tenth anniversary convention here at which delegates resolved to "develop the school to the best of our ability."

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Nazi Moves in Finland Stir Swedes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Reports from Finland of a new Party of National Union in process of formation in that country are causing uneasiness in Sweden. The appearance of this new Party in the neighbor Nation is believed to be an unmistakable sign of Nazi penetration, which would mean that Sweden sees itself hemmed in by Germans both to the east and also to the west, where Norway is being subjected to rapid Germanization.

The "Germanization" of Norway was a foregone conclusion, but Stockholm has been seriously disturbed over the new Party of National Union in Finland. Organization of this Party, following scarcely veiled threats from German sources, quoted in the Swedish press, that only the adoption of the Nazi political system can save Sweden's future, makes it seem that this country is being subjected to a policy of encirclément by totalitarian ideology.

Helsingfor reports that Eljas Erkko, Foreign Minister in the Russo-Finnish War, is active in the formation of this Party of National Union linking Liberals, Progressives, extreme Right, student, and business elements.

Mr. Erkko was accused of pro-British leanings in other days, but now his friends ask whether he is a victim of his disappointment at the Allies' inability to send substantial military aid to Finland or to win the Norwegian campaign. Hitherto some of the new elements connected with his name have had little influence. They lost approximately half their Diet representation in prewar elections.

Strange Alliance

Observers declare that only Russian encroachment and the revival of German energy in northern Europe, after selling out the Baltic States and Finland last year, logically explain the strange new alliance. The effect is that temporarily at least, Finland seems to have found really powerful backing, and is no longer standing virtually alone.

The daily Svenska Dagbladet mentions that the new Finnish "Ilk" Party, violently patriotic and virtually successor to the banned Fascist Lapua movement and the Karelian League, are cooperating with Mr. Erkko. Many students who openly proclaim admiration for totalitarianism belong to the Karelian League.

It is significant that the National Union idea first emerged a week after the somewhat surprising Finnish agreement Sept. 24 to afford German soldiers on leave, and commodities, transit through Finland to Norwegian Finnmark where theoretically Russia also has acquired transit rights under the Russo-Finnish peace treaty.

Moreover, Germany, always a good Finnish customer, is now the outstanding natural counterweight to Russian commercial ambitions. Business sympathy for the National Union is thus understandable. Recent Finnish developments are not the only sign of new stirrings around the Baltic. It is noteworthy that almost simultaneously with announcement of the Finnish-German transit agreement, reports from Moscow revealed that the combined naval, military, and aerial exercises of the Murmansk forces were taking place in the Arctic Ocean under the noses of the Germans at Kirkenes, while Leningrad military district maneuvers toward Murmansk were also mentioned.

Monarchy Abolished

The same week Reich Commissar Josef Terboven abolished the Norwegian monarchy, Parliamentary political parties, many Masonic, religious, Rotary, temperance, and women's societies, and established the dictatorship of the "Quisling" group, which secured only 2.3 per cent of the poll at the last elections.

Furthermore, the Dagens Nyheter reports from Copenhagen, that the corporative authoritarian State idea is gaining ground in Denmark.

Christmass Moller there is bridging democratic parties and receiving backing from young conservatives, intellectuals, officers, and landed proprietors. King Christian, however, stands above party politics and it is expected that the changes will not be as drastic as in Norway or the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, Sweden marks time. Commander - in - Chief General Thornell regrets the officer shortage and advocates longer training. Army - Commander Lieutenant-General Holmquist demands the strictest discipline, physical fitness, and religious faith. Supplementary estimates of 30,000,000 crowns for defense have been submitted to the Rikstag. But official circles deplore the slightest signs of alarmism.

In relation to the above events the following inspired German comment quoted in the Swedish press seems to deserve study.

"Norway can become an example for other peoples. Germany stresses that Norwegians themselves should have obeyed the consequences and signs of the times and reformed their regime according to the totalitarian forms which are to dominate Europe.

Brother Nation

"As the Norwegians did not conform Herr Terboven was compelled to achieve changes violently, hoping that Norway has only good to expect from Germany, considering Norway as a brother nation to whom an honorable place will be given in the European States family. . . .

"The new European order in progress demands that all people accept the political way of life of the totalitarian powers in the abolition of parties and the introduction of the totalitarian system.

"This applies especially to the community between the great German Reich and the nations of the north which are so rich in traditions. Presupposition for successful incorporation in the new Europe is final categorical self-liberation from the interfering and disuniting attempts of British policy. If only these states sincerely adapt themselves to the Axis political system they will be guaranteed external peace and inner stability and economic wellbeing."

War Raises Prices to Swedes Of Even Common Necessities

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Sweden—caught in the backwash of war—is paying 15 per cent more for the necessities of everyday life.

During the past few months, it has undergone complete isolation from two of its three largest export and import markets, the British Empire and America, with great detriment to its economic setup.

Swedish economy is largely based upon the export of raw materials for big industry and the import of consumer commodities or materials for their manufacture: textiles, oil, automobiles, certain foodstuffs.

Sweden is self-sufficient in the important cereals and animal products, but normally imports fertilizers.

In such an economy, where food stores are stocked with American canned goods and people wear clothes of British wool and British and American cotton, everyone's weekday budget is directly dependent on normal conditions in the import market.

A smoothly running economic system, such as Sweden has built up, ordinarily makes it unnecessary for the average person to be concerned with the figures of export and import.

But the sudden disappearance of the major part of such commerce where it is so interwoven in the livelihood of the people means, sooner or later, scarcity of many commodities, hampered production and higher prices because of lack of, or more expensive raw products.

To protect against rising prices or shortage, the state economic agencies in Sweden enlarged their activities, introducing rationing where necessary, with the result that the necessities of life are still abundant.

Nevertheless, housewives have plenty to be concerned over.

The well-known brands of American canned goods are between two and three times their cost in New York, making them a luxury rather than an economy.

Rationing, however, to date exists only to the following extent:

Coffee—one pound per month per person.

Tea (in place of coffee)—seven ounces per person per month.

Cocoa (in place of coffee or tea)—14 ounces.

Sugar—two pounds per month per person, more during the canning season.

Soap and washing preparations containing fat, including shaving cream:

According to weight (a month's supply might be a cake of toilet soap and a package of soap flakes or bar of laundry soap or a tube of shaving cream and one or two cakes of toilet soap).

Gasoline—Available only for taxicabs, diplomatic cars, trucks, busses and military uses.

Margarine is no longer manufactured at all, due to use of fat for soap, so rebates on butter are given to families in low-income groups.

It takes a good deal of this sort of juggling to make both ends meet in the family budget under conditions when the Social Bureau's index of living costs from July 1, 1939 to July 1, 1940, shows such items as food 15 per cent higher, fuel and light 32 per cent higher (though perhaps to be lowered soon, as Sweden is now obtaining coal from Germany) clothing 21 per cent higher, taxes 8 per cent and other expenses 14 per cent more.

Intensive practical education is being carried on through the entire country in a campaign called "active management" in whose introductory pamphlet is stated: "It depends on our industriousness and our will whether the social welfare can be maintained, even if prosperity sinks."

Under the leadership of a state information bureau, women's clubs, schools, county home consultants and others, practical instruction is made available through courses all over the country, through magazine and newspaper advice and brochures.

Nazis in Finland

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 (AP)—The German transit through Northern Finland to maintain garrisons in Northern Norway is proceeding slowly, ostensibly due in part to a lack of transport facilities above the Arctic Circle, and some German troops are likely to be stationed in the Finnish Republic throughout the winter.

It is known that barracks are being constructed at relay points along the designated transit route to facilitate and direct the transit of troops through Finland. Travelers from Finland estimate these to be not more than a few thousand despite exaggerated reports of far greater numbers.

The unexpected transit agreement between Finland and Germany announced Sept. 24 gave rise to rumors that Germany had guaranteed the territorial integrity of Finland.

Such a guaranty may be implied, but highly reliable Finnish and Swedish quarters believe that the agreement does not include anything beyond the transit arrangement.

Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the fact that the nucleus of a combat force is at hand should developments arise involving conflict or dispute in Northern Europe and should these developments be of concern to Germany.

Japanese to Move From British Isles

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 19 (AP)—A Japanese Legation spokesman said today the liner Husimi Maru would go to England soon to withdraw all Japanese residents of England and Ireland, approximately 335.

"The Husimi Maru won't take any freight to or from British ports," the spokesman said, "and although she is sailing at her own risk, without special guarantees for the belligerents, we expect she won't be disturbed."

About 45 Japanese also will be removed from neutral Portugal.

Flood of Traffic

RANGOON, Burma, Oct. 19 (AP)—The flood of traffic along the Burma Road, reopened to arms shipments to China Oct. 17, rose steadily as fleets of munitions trucks, long in readiness, roared into Chinese territory and northward from the railhead at Lashio toward the border.

A British Army officer, veteran of the World War, said he had never seen a larger assemblage of trucks.

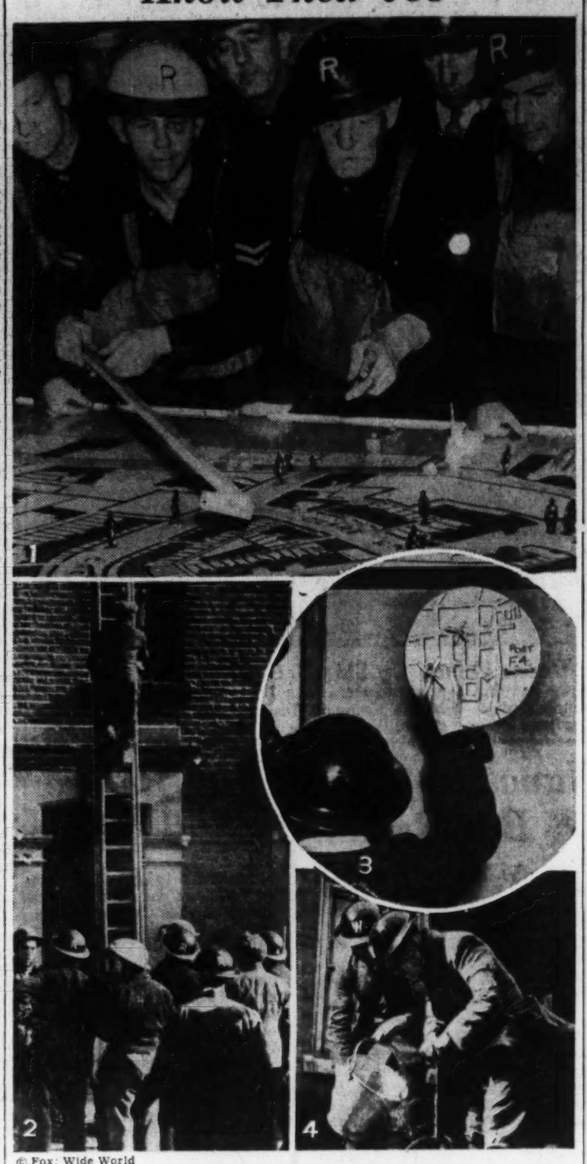
Burma's large Chinese population organized meetings and demonstrations to show their appreciation of Britain's decision to defy Japan and reopen the road.

Nazis to Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 19 (AP)—Preparations to house 200,000 children now being removed from Berlin, Hamburg, and other large German centers are being made in the Banat region of Western Rumania, it was reported authoritatively.

The plan follows upon a Berlin announcement, widely publicized in the Rumanian press, that German women and children are to be removed to "avoid imperiling their health."

Know Their Job



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Stand Guard Over London

(1) Air Raid Wardens train with maps and models. (2) As part of their work they climb ladders to inspect upper floors of bombed houses in London to learn whether anyone has been trapped. (3) Darts demonstrate A. R. P. accuracy. (4) With a colleague the Air Raid Warden tests a stirrup-pump.

Air Raid Wardens Trained For Months Before First Call

By an Air-Raid Warden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When Adolf Hitler began his long-promised air Blitzkrieg on Britain, things began to get busier for the London Air Raid Warden.

Our Sector Post 99 of a big London Borough has lately found itself lifted out of the routine of make-believe practices into the immediate possibility of putting into effect what we had been gradually learning for about 18 months.

Sector Post 99 consists entirely of volunteers, all of whom have daytime work to do, and when nightly air raid alarms became the rule our personnel was divided into three shifts. In each of these there is one woman warden whose job is solely to attend to the telephone and log all calls.

The male members of the post range from a retired Army Colonel to the gardener of lawns and tennis courts belonging to the adjacent block of houses. But in the Post all are equal and obey the Head Warden. Each shift is on duty at the post every third night. They come on only from 9 p. m. to midnight and if the sirens have sounded before that they remain until the "All Clear" goes. The Post is then closed down and they go home ready to come out should what Mr. Winston Churchill calls the "Banshee howl" sound again.

Window Lights Watched

On opening the Post—it was opened at 9 p. m. but the hour now is earlier as the days have become shorter—two wardens go out on patrol to see that no lights are showing in our sector. Perhaps a voice is heard at the door, "Is this the Warden's Post?"—and a conscientious citizens tells us that there is a badly screened window on the top floor of No. 270 down the road. No. 270 turns out to be a house of separate flats.

One climbs up many stairs and knocks at the door. "Madam, do you know you've got a bright light showing from your top front room?" "Oh dear, I'm so sorry," and a wordy explanation follows about how the girl who occupies that room went out in a hurry and must have left the light burning. Sometimes a kindly warden's firmness about a light is met with "Well, you needn't be rude." There is a certain reply to this which almost always brings about the desired result: "Well Sir (or Madam) if I have to send the police they will probably cut off your electric light."

Post 99 is housed in the kitchen of a house with facilities for simple cooking and a small weekly subscription provides tea and cake and is supplemented with gifts of tins of soup which is very comforting when a long spell of air raid warning extends into the early hours of the next day. If bombs are heard to fall in the vicinity of one's sector all wardens are expected to turn out, even if not on duty.

Location of Bombs Difficult

One would think that little difficulty would be experienced in locating where a heavy high explosive bomb had dropped in or near one's sector, but this is not always the case. The writer was wakened one night when the first of the really big night air raids was in progress. Bombs had been heard in various directions for about five hours but the climax came when the house rocked as if by an earthquake.

Each person whom one met volunteered that it must have fallen by his own backdoor. Actually it had come down about 150 yards away and wrecked five houses. As it was outside the writer's sector no notification was sent. All the necessary wardens and services such as Fire, Rescue, Ambulance, Stretcher, and Demolition Parties were speedily on the spot.

The intensification of air raids over London and the indiscriminate nature of the bombing has wrought a remarkable change in the public's attitude. When the raids began many looked on them as a sort of show and could be seen gazing into the sky and paying no attention to wardens' whistles to get off the streets. They were willing, too, to run the risk of sleeping in their beds. But when they realized that a real air raid was not a bit funny, the streets became quickly empty and at night many persons may be seen with an armful of bedding making for their chosen shelter in which to spend the night.

At the time of writing the main brunt of the raids has fallen on the fire fighters who have done magnificent work. The wardens lend their assistance in these cases to the police in keeping areas roped off and doing anything else asked of them.

Dock Building Discloses War Presses Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Approval of a proposed dry-dock to handle 45,000-ton battleships has been reported by the Chilean Government as a highlight in recent developments here, further indicating that a formal declaration of neutrality has not removed this nation from effects of current wars.

The $5,000,000 dry-dock, on which construction at Valparaiso is to be started next April, is to be the second largest in the Southern Hemisphere (the largest being Australia's at Sydney). Its significance is seen in the growing importance of the Southern Pacific in the world's struggles for power. Below Panama, important docks exist only at Callao, Peru, and Talcahuano, Chile. The new dock is to be in service in 1945. All equipment is to come from the United States.

War-time problems here have been accented by conflicting ideologies, intensive propaganda, black lists, fugitive shipping and sailors.

To Deport German

Police here announce investigation of the Asociación Amigos de Alemánia (Association of the Friends of Germany), under laws against foreign insignia. A workshop was found manufacturing a badge with a swastika over the Chilean flag, and marked "A. A. A." Membership includes many ex-officers of the Chilean Army.

Deportation of Franz Friedrich Endrussat, German alien, has been ordered. He was arrested in attempting to use a stolen British passport. Police report he is an aviator who served in the United States Navy, and who had worked on the Panama Canal, and for American copper and electric companies here.

Four fugitive German sailors from the scuttled Graf Spee are detained here, with return to Argentine custody likely.

The German-dominated Bata shoe industry here is under scrutiny, following black-listing by Britain, and action by the United States Department of Justice against a similar Bata organization.

Britain, for the third time, warned it would not countenance any transfer of flags on German ships now in port here. Change of ownership of the Cerigo had been discussed.

To ward off Army co-operation in establishing any Communist military organizations, an order-of-the-day was issued by all Chilean armed forces asking any initiative of this kind to be reported.

Victor Muller, Acting National Defense Minister, gave the order, as the answer to the Communist Party Conference which had ordered such a militia. President Pedro Aguirre's government was elected with Communist help.

Had Urged Farm Seizures

The Communist Conference had urged expropriation and redistribution of big farms and other land, progressive nationalization of industries, workers control of production, state control of foreign trade, and a public works plan.

The Conference apparently accepted Moscow's designation of Chile as Communist headquarters for Latin America, except Mexico and Argentina.

The Conference's Secretary-General, Carlos Contreras Labarca, criticized the "popular-front" government under President Aguirre as "selling out" to "American interests." He associated the Conference with Russia's foreign policy, attacked "Yankee imperialism" and Britain's "pseudo democracy," and condemned Fascist powers, although not so violently.

Other international developments include the visit of Chile's Minister of Development, Oscar Schnake, to the United States, where he reports hope for loans to finance hydro-electric plants and a large-scale fishing industry. He also announced a $1,000,000 contract of General Tire Company to build a Chilean factory.

Coal Fats on Way for Germany

BERLIN (AP)—One of Germany's latest claims in the making of synthetic products is the conversion of food fats from coal.

The inventor is Arthur Imhausen, soap manufacturer and head of a concern producing varied sorts of chemicals. He has been identified with the very first experiments in coal hydrogenation, by which Germany gets gasoline from coal. He spent several years in the United States directly after the World War studying chemical processes.

Herr Imhausen's synthetic fat is derived from paraffin, a by-product left over when coal is converted into synthetic gasoline. This paraffin is converted into soap gelatine and finally into a fatty acid by a catalyzing process.

By a further process edible fat is derived. This fat is tasteless, and almost white. Herr Imhausen says that when it is produced in large quantity, it may be cheaper than butter or margarine.

For two years the Federal Health Department experimented with this artificial fat on animals. The results were said to have been favorable throughout.

A battalion of Gestapo soldiers were placed at the Health Department's disposal, for the experiment on human consumption of coal fat. For three years these men ate synthetic fat. The results were that experts declared that the coal fat was highly edible. It can be stored longer than any other fat, it is claimed.

Production on a large scale will not begin, however, until after conclusion of the war. It is authoritatively stated that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring does not want this fat to be offered to people at a time when they might think other fats are too scarce, but wants it to sell itself on its own merits at a time when it can compete with butter, margarine and other edible fats.

Rumania's Crafty Peasants May Upset German Plans

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After extensive work among the refugees in Rumania, Miss Cardwell writes not only with a knowledge of people and conditions there, but with access to unusual sources of information.

The Nazis have moved into Rumania and there is another puppet government in Europe dancing to the German tune. From all appearances Germany has got possession of the granary of Central Europe and the even more coveted oil fields. But before appearances are accepted as reality it might be well to look into the reaction of the individual Rumanians—not of the high officials and Government employees, not of the merchants and other townsfolk, but of the people on the land. And in doing so it should be remembered that Rumania is an agricultural country with a population overwhelmingly peasant.

This is a class that has taken little interest in national politics. Its horizon has in most cases been bounded by local affairs. To be even more explicit, it may be said that the peasant was concerned with little beyond the problems of food, shelter, and clothing for himself and his family. Anything beyond those simple requirements was superfluous, excepting sociability. Indeed sociability is all too often put at the top of the list of requirements.

Hunger has heretofore been known in this rich land, where the farmer, primitive though his methods may be, is so generously rewarded for his labor. Wheat and corn grow everywhere and it is indeed a shiftless family that does not raise corn enough to provide the corn meal mush, the staple dish, for its table. Clothing is home-made.

The sheepskin jackets worn by men, women, and children may be provided by their own little herd, and such garments never go out of style. The shepherd's protection from winter winds and cold is the natural fleece from one of his flock. Encountered on a lonely hill road some late winter evening he might be mistaken for a figure advancing out of the centuries before the Christian era.

Shelter is a less serious problem for the Rumanian peasant than food and clothing. He does not demand privacy. He needs little space if any for private possessions. A house constructed of plaster made of chopped reeds and clay and then whitewashed, the usual materials except in the wooded regions, is good-looking, lasts long, and serves generation after generation.

Start on Road to Progress

These elemental needs met, the average Rumanian peasant has been content. Ambition does not drive him. True, his eyes have begun to open in recent years and his children have set their feet on the road of progress, but only the start had been made. The peasant remains much the same.

Now the Germans have come to him, with their order and discipline and their imposing show of machines and men. They will take from him his grain and his sheep, his pigs and his cows, his wool and his wood. The peasant and his family will go with less food that the Germans may have enough. Some of the peasants will not only go on shorter rations; they will go hungry. And they are a people who put more emphasis upon good food and plenty of it than almost any other European nation.

Will they, then, submit quietly to German orders? Their history does not teach us that they will. Circumstances made it impossible for them to offer organized military resistance to the aggressors. They will be able, however, to act individually and in small groups against their oppressor. They will sabotage, and in such activities the Rumanians are experts. The Germans now are dealing with a people long under Turkish rule, who are half Oriental and well versed in trickery. It may well be that force will be of little use against craft and cunning.

First Homes Were Towers

The Rumanians have fought to defend themselves throughout the ages. Unfortunately they were not unified. It was then as it must be now, individuals or groups under bold leaders. But their architecture bears witness that they made defense a prime consideration. Their first homes were merely enlarged towers. Still standing and occupied are manor houses erected hundreds of years ago which show this primitive form.

In the sixteenth century a number of famous monasteries were founded by ruling princes. They were fortress monasteries, with apartments in them reserved for the prince and his family. Almost always a secret tunnel led from the monastery to a castle the prince had in the vicinity. Modern Rumanian architecture is a development out of this ecclesiastical-fortress combination. It is, therefore, both Oriental and Western, exceedingly attractive, and admirably suited to this land where the spring comes early, summer is brilliant and tropic, and autumn lingers long.

These 20 years the Rumanians have built themselves charming homes, whether palaces, villas, or cottages. There has been food enough for all and to spare. There has been clothing to keep people warm, though the peasant style might hark back to styles known before the Romans came and there were only Dacians and no Rumanians. Although there have been Germans and Hungarians among them, these folk have been town dwellers and the land has been for the most part in the hands of the Rumanians. What is going to be the Rumanian peasant's reaction to the German introduction of the "new order"? Certainly he will be departing from tradition if he does not make his new masters trouble.

Italian Newspaper Wrecked in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Explosions and fire demolished the printing plant of an Italian-language daily newspaper Oct. 18 and detectives said they were investigating "the possibility" it was "a touch off job."

The building is owned by the Metropolis Printing Company, which prints, but does not publish, Il Popolo Italiano. Amondo Forte, owner of the plant, said he has had no labor trouble and has received no threats.

Reno Zuecca, publisher of Il Popolo Italiano, said his newspaper is an American newspaper printed in Italian, and added: "We are not pro-Fascist and I can't imagine this was aimed at us."

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Hiram Johnson for Willkie, Sees Menace in Third Term

Continued from Page 1

discreet silence" until the Democratic convention, Johnson continued, in the knowledge that his attitude and tactics could "mean but one thing. . . . For the first time in the history of the nation we have a third term presidential candidate."

People Did Not Decide

Instead of giving the question of a third term "to the people for determination, he handed it over to his State and county chairmen to do with as they saw fit," he said. "He handed it over, indeed, to men he knew would do his will without thought of the perpetuity of American traditions."

Willkie's fight, and that of Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, "practically single handed and alone," he said, aroused his enthusiasm and admiration.

"They have opposed to them almost insuperable odds," he said. "First, about 125 members of the electoral college are already selected by the exigencies of politics. More than one million employees of the existing power stand like a phalanx in this campaign, and then, more important than all, nine millions of people who are recipients of the bounty of the government.

"Yet-they (Willkie and McNary) fight on.

"If these adventitious aids which the present President has should be taken from him, the contest would no longer be in doubt.

"Upon all matters I do not agree with Messrs. Willkie and McNary in this campaign, but they are eternally right upon the great issue, and the all important one of a third term."

The Johnson Speech

Senator Johnson said in par:

When first like a vagrant comet the ruthless ruler of Germany burst upon the horizon, the American people were concerned, but unafraid; and then, when his bloody aggressions became manifest and one nation after another fell, they began to look to their defenses, and to attempt the repair of them. Then was the opportunity for a few men in this country to frighten our people, and to cause a hysteria presented to us as a crisis such as we had never before seen.

Overemphasized and asserted most cleverly it was that the awful crisis was upon us. It was painted in lurid colors by those who knew so well how to arouse the people. And then, too, came another crisis very different—the crisis of a third consecutive presidential term which would enable the present incumbent again to be a candidate, and perhaps again to be elected. One crisis was, from without, warlike and nebulous in character; the other, from within, very, very close to us all, more subtle but more important.

Various astute and clever politicians who knew just what they wanted soon prepared the means by which one crisis could minister to the other. The game was played then and every endeavor was made to whip up a war scare and a war hysteria. This proved faily easy because of the rapidity and ruthlessness with which the aggressor nations were acting. The people were made to believe that St. Louis and Omaha were about to be bombed, and every species of propaganda was called into use to increase their fears.

And then mysterious whisperings were heard about changing horses in the middle of the stream, and then the indispensable man was born. I may add, parenthetically, the Americans have very little use for the indispensable man, and when it was found how little use he was to those who had created him, he gradually retired from the picture and the crisis.

For the first time in the history of the nation we have a third-term presidential candidate. And this presents in greater degree than a flaming war, with its cruel destruction of peaceful nations, a crisis purely American.

Sees Threat to Liberty

It is because I deem so important this issue of a third term, paling into insignificance every other issue, that I come before you tonight as an American who loves his country above all else, who believes in its traditions, and its customs, and in its treasured institutions, to argue for a few minutes upon this most important subject.

One who has reached his allotted span, who has no animosities toward any man, and no partisanship of any sort, I speak neither as Democrat, nor Republican, nor progressive. I speak from a full heart just as an American, and I choose in this campaign the man opposed to the third term. It makes no difference to me whether his chance of election be of one sort or another. It makes a vast difference that I shall preserve that which has been most dear to me in my life—my independence and my country's weal.

Let us look at the historical record for a moment. I choose principally the record of the Democratic Party, for I wish to speak mainly to my Democratic friends.

Washington Set Precedent

George Washington set the precedent of a two term limit for chief executives, Thomas Jefferson established it. Jefferson is the patron saint of the Democratic party. Until the recent Democratic convention you have heard him quoted and praised by all Democrats. It remained for this last convention to boo him when Carter Glass was nominating Jim Farley, and quoting Jefferson as opposed to a third term.

What a long way we have traveled! Until at last we find, after Jefferson has been venerated for more than a century, his words praised as pearls of wisdom: whose advice has been so clear and persuasive that it has always been followed, this popular hero, this democratic saint is booed in a Democratic convention! And nothing more distinguished that convention, or extinguishes it, in the opinion of thinking people, than those boos heard in 1940 at one whose name had ever been received with veneration and acclaim, and one who had measured up in his life to the loftiest heights of patriotism.

Jefferson Established It

But Jefferson established the principle of a two-term limit for Presidents. Washington set the precedent. Madison and Monroe acquiesced in it, and Andrew Jackson, who, until the Democratic convention of 1940, was the second greatest Democrat of all times, favored it.

All the great Democrats from that day to this have been in accord. None has dissented. The reasons were plain. It was the fear of personal power in one man, the fear of personal power which would lead that one man to excesses. Power is a heady wine. Few human beings can resist it, and certainly there has been no evidence, or even desire of resistance in the gentleman who seeks it now.

He has gathered unto himself more power than any ruler on earth has, save in the totalitarian governments.

Grover Cleveland warned us against the power of patronage at a President's disposal in forcing his renomination, and that this warning was real is demonstrated by the number of employees of the Federal Government which in the last seven years has doubled, and is now more than a million.

Ill Will Toward None

I speak to you tonight with no ill will toward any man. The law has ever made it a sin for a trustee to profit from his beneficiaries' inheritances. Jealously the law guards this. The rights of beneficiaries are so carefully protected that a trustee must not deal with the property entrusted to him. This was to remove temptation, and is as old as the old Mosaic law that no man may serve two masters. The temptation applied to the highest and the lowest, the highest in dealing with the country, and the lowest in dealing with matters entrusted to him.

In 1875 the House passed its resolution by a vote of 233 to 18. In the Senate this resolution was passed in 1928 and it reads as follows:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence, a part of our Republican system of government, and that every departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

What Do They Say Now?

The vote on this resolution was: yea—56. No—26.

The members of the Senate who still are there and who voted for this resolution are Ashurst, Barkley, Capper, Frazier, Glass, Harrison, Hayden, Johnson, King, La Follette, McKeller, Neely, Norris, Nye, Pittman, Sheppard, Shipstead, Smith, Thomas, Tydings, Wagner, Wheeler.

There never has been an occasion when the matter has been brought to attention officially that it has not been decided that the third term violates tradition and custom and is "fraught with peril to our free institutions."

Upon you and upon me rests the solemn obligation of protecting those who come after us, as our great founding fathers sought to preserve for us our liberties unsullied and untouched, to permit the ambition of no man, however great he may be, or however appealing he may be to the people, to violate the custom or tradition.

Now Has Despotic Power

Consider for the moment the power that the President now has. He has arrogated to himself the right to the purse of the nation. A celebrated Englishman once said, "Give me the purse and I will govern." By his innumerable boards and commissions he deals with nearly all of the problems of life, and enforces his will alone concerning them.

To the minds of the great and pure men who have governed this nation, it is unthinkable that any man would seek to violate the sacred agreement and tradition that all had rigorously obeyed. But, they overlook one trait of human nature, one dominant factor, the love of place and prominence, of adulation and power. I say this in no invidious sense, but as the common fault of human nature. Some love it so much that power is never gladly or voluntarily surrendered. The appetite growing by what it feeds on becomes the master passion of their lives.

It Isn't Cricket but They Like It

Wide World

British Refugee Guests Choose Up Sides for Baseball

These boys from Britain have begun learning the great American game at the Columbus playground in New York City. They are part of a group of more than 100 children being quartered at the Seaman's Institute by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

Napoleon Tried It Out Before But Britain Is Still There

As Britain claims to have frustrated the Hitler plans for invasion of England Sept. 16—and as Germany is reported realizing its efforts to control the Continent cannot succeed without subjugation of Britain—the historical parallels take on new interest.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIGAN, Eng.—Tracing conditions prevailing in this country 137 years ago when it became known that Napoleon was preparing to invade England, broadsides (or broadsheets) belonging to the famous Haigh Hall collection have been lent by Lord Crawford to the Wigan Libraries Committee, of which he is chairman, for public exhibition.

Broadsides, in those days, represented the best means of keeping the public informed of current events, and outlined what was expected of them to meet the emergency. Proclamations were issued indicating that an invasion was projected, addresses by public men and numerous anonymous patriots were published in the same way, and the Napoleonic collection in the Haigh Hall library here accurately portrays England's reaction to the threat of invasion in 1803.

Linked with official and semi-official announcements are appeals to the people to prepare, remain calm, and resist the threatened attack on their freedom at any sacrifice. There are warnings against "fifth column" activities of the period and recruits are sought for the Volunteer Corps, which was the equivalent of the present-day Home Guard.

Used Banner of Friendship

Depicting "Bonaparte's True Character," one broadside points out:

"Having enslaved the People whom he undertook to free, and plundered and subjugated all Order of the Inhabitants, rich and poor, of Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, under the solemn assurance of Fraternity and Friendship, he is now determined on the invasion of this United Kingdom and is making the most formidable preparations for that purpose."

"An Address to All Ranks of People," calling upon them to "Rise in defense of your Country," says:

"Against this glorious edifice erected by the skill, the industry, and the integrity of the inhabitants of this island, a man, who by the determined and unremitted prosecution of plans suggested by his inordinate ambition and unparalleled artifice, hath so far succeeded, as to strike terror into almost all the other powers of Europe, is now directing the whole force of his widely extended dominion.

"It galls his haughty soul that this land alone should dare to stand in the way and impede the progress of his mad and intemperate projects. He therefore swears vengeance against it, and vows that he will bury all its high and invaluable privileges, the grand achievement of the heroes of past ages and of the present day, in the waves of the ocean that surrounds it.

"Every means which pride and malice can suggest is adopted in order to blacken and degrade the character of the detested English in the minds of the people over whom he hath any influence. The most extensive warlike preparations, both by sea and land, are making for the invasion of these territories."

A typical recruiting appeal for volunteers to serve in the defense of the country declared:

"Englishmen! Your counties and shires are now assembling for the purpose of local defence, under a System which will be found as formidable to the Enemy, as efficacious towards your Security and internal Peace. Hasten then to demonstrate to your Daring Invader how high your national Spirit rises at the Insult, and that although his Discomfiture and Ruin be certain in the Attempt let your strenuous and unceasing efforts in General Armament manifest to the Foe a firm Appearance of the same manly Vigour in Defence of every Thing dear to Englishmen, which purchased with as much Blood your envied Liberty and glorious Constitution, and which can emanate only from the Spirit of Britons."

Earl of Athlone's Visit to Roosevelt Strengthens Canadian-American Ties

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt traveled to his Dutchess County home today to entertain the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada and a member of Britain's ruling family.

Although Mr. Roosevelt had described the Governor General's visit as a courtesy call, it emphasized again efforts to strengthen Canadian-American friendship and to attain co-operation on continental defense.

The Earl, an uncle of King George VI of England, was due by train at nearby Poughkeepsie in the forenoon. The President was scheduled to meet him there. Coming with him were his wife, Princess Alice; their daughter, Lady May Abel Smith; the Hon. Ariel Baird, a Lady in waiting; and Sir Schuldham Redfern, a secretary.

Although Mr. Roosevelt is a personal friend of W. L. Mackenzie King, the Dominion's Prime Minister—the two decided at a recent conference to establish a permanent joint board of defense for their countries—he never had an opportunity to meet the Governor General.

The President and the Earl were expected to talk over the allied problems of defense and international affairs, but there were no advance indications that their meeting would result in any announcement comparable in significance to that which came out of the talk between Mr. Rooseveit and the Prime Minister.

Mr. Roosevelt planned to be back in Washington Monday or Tuesday to spend some time at his desk before going to Philadelphia to deliver, Wednesday night, the first of five political speeches he has arranged for the period between now and the Nov. 5 elections.

Land in 5 States 'Outside' the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dusty files in the General Land Office disclose the strange fact that five States contain whole areas which, as far as the country's title goes, are not a part of the United States.

Only one of the States, Colorado, has taken the trouble to do anything about the situation, hoisting a flag several years ago and claiming the area in the name of the Federal Government.

As far as the Land Office knows, the others—Minnesota, North Dakota, Louisiana and South Dakota—have neither claimed nor "conquered" their no man's lands.

The Land Office files tell this story of the paradox which has existed for 137 years:

When Napoleon peddled that large sub-division known as the Louisiana Purchase to America he could have used a better surveyor, to say the least.

Broadly, the territory included the western drainage basin of the Mississippi River. The negotiators made mistakes, though.

They believed certain sections drained into the Mississippi when actually they drained into the Great Lakes. So, under terms of the treaty, parts of what became Minnesota, North and South Dakota are not properly parts of the purchase.

The same thing happened in Louisiana.

A portion of this State—thought to drain into the Mississippi—turned out to drain into the Sabine River.

A part of Colorado was a little more involved.

A small part near Estes Park was discovered not to drain into the Mississippi, and hence was not a part of the Liouisiana purchase. On the other hand, it was east of the Continental Divide and not a part of what Mexico ceded to the United States in 1848.

All these areas may not be parts of the United States according to strict official interpretation, but as an expert at the Land Office said:

"I'd like to see someone outside of these States try to claim them."

Voters to Decide Extent of Meddling in Trade

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Battle of America III.

A basic issue in this election is how far Americans will decide to let politics interfere with essential national business.

A good illustration is the defense program.

Three kinds of politics have held it back. The first was that until May 15 defense apparently didn't have enough political "kick" in it to win or hold votes. The second was that it seemed of more political value to prevent business from making a profit out of defense, than to speed the program. The third was that the defense program seemed a good bandwagon on which various Administration projects and friends might be helped to climb.

Thus, the Administration seems to have been mainly busy since 1937 in mending political, rather than national fences—with pump-priming, with a rear-guard action to defend the undivided profits tax, and with efforts to promote various advances in federal power along theories dramatized in the Temporary National Economic Committee investigations. Defense, it now appears—and more significant, the Administration knew it—was more important. The Administration was adequately informed and often earnestly entreated by competent authorities to enlarge the army, to encourage industry toward defense construction, and to build a two-ocean navy. But the public was apathetic until after May 10. It might have cost the Administration votes to get out in front and assume leadership on the defense program instead of continuing to ride along with ideas it knew by experience were sure-fire vote-getters. For instance, purely political considerations seem to have scrapped the War Advisory Board in September, 1939.

Emergency Used Politically

When the emergency was publicly recognized the Administration dramatized and capitalized it—but only politically—with statements of alternate excessive alarm ("we need 50,000 airplanes") and excessive reassurance ("arms 'on order' ").

First real action was not in streamlining the laws to ease procurement, stimulate defense construction, and otherwise gear American industry into the defense forces. Beginning Administration action was the passage of the First Revenue Act of 1940, raising taxes long before a clear-cut program for spending the money was under way.

This followed a standard political practice of the Administration. This is to use the pump-priming argument solely for increasing expenditures, the budget-balancing argument solely for increasing taxes. As early as July, 1940, it was expected that the defense program—when under way—would run into billions, but an increase in taxes was laid down as the first item.

Yet there was no move to cut other expenditures.

Next important "defense" move was the amendment of the Vinson-Trammell Act, drastically cutting the profit limits on the two most important items of defense—bombers and battleships. In effect this cut net profits after charges to a maximum of something around 5 per cent, with no guaranty against losses—a very different thing from the World War cost-plus deals. It was a direct inducement to business to go into other defense programs than making planes or ships, and especially to sub-contractors who might choose business on this basis, and of course it made the risks much greater on defense business than on peacetime business where nothing but competition limits profits.

Plant Expansion Risky

For manufacturers who might want to build new plant exclusively useful for fighting planes or naval ships, in fact, this made the outlook pretty certainly a red ink one at the start. For depreciation could be taken only over a 20-year imaginary life for the plant, and with profit limited to something around 5 per cent in practice, the bookkeeping odds were heavily against taking any part in the defense program.

Next came appointment of a headless National Defense Advisory Commission, the nominal boss being the President, a clear violation of the consensus of opinion of those who had, since the World War, worked out plans in case we entered another such emergency.

Next came insistence of the Administration that the five-year amortization right, which Congress could have passed in a day, be tied to a highly controversial second tax program. Mr. Willkie has already discussed this. Then came the abortive Department of Justice ruling that the National Labor Relations Board could blacklist a firm from the defense program.

That ruling, if it had not been rapidly withdrawn, would in effect have added the cost of any NLRB ruling, without its having to be sustained in court, to the defense program.

Contrast in Rulings

It also made a remarkable contrast to the decision of Congress, at Administration insistence, that the usual legal processes be short-circuited against industrialists refusing defense business. Under the extraordinary combination of this ruling and this law, a manufacturer might have flouted the second by tangling with the first; for if he didn't want to take part in the defense program, and didn't want his plant promptly taken over by the Government as a penalty, he might have simply got himself in trouble with the NLRB, perhaps by firing an employee or two for union activities, and so had himself automatically disqualified from the defense program, to pay the ultimate cost of his NLRB trouble out of the greater profits from civilian business.

The defense emergency, in short, was thought so serious as to justify a 33 per cent increase in corporation income taxes (to say nothing of the excess profits taxes) and a 10 per cent increase in personal income taxes and in the poor man's excise taxes, but not serious enough to justify whittling a dollar off the peacetime budget.

It was serious enough to make the new corporation income and excess profits taxes apply on everything earned after January 1, 1940, but not so serious but what defense plant built by forehanded business before July 10 was not entitled to the new amortization rule; serious enough to justify Presidential trips to defense plants, but not serious enough to abate the ardor of the Department of Justice in its suit for the horizontal dismembering of the oil industry into production, refining, pipelines, and retailing. With some difficulty the United States Housing Authority was dissuaded from ruling that for every defense housing project it sponsored there must be an equivalent demolition of outmoded houses.

This political capitalizing of the defense program is capitalism with a new kind of profits—political ones.

But it is only the latest version of the tendency of this Administration to turn virtually everything to some political advantage, either to win votes, to conciliate pressure blocs, or to put key political henchmen in judicial and administrative jobs. In this "new moral atmosphere" in government — and lower moral atmosphere—political considerations have come to justify neglect of campaign pledges, use of the President's "Annual Message on the State of the Union" for purely political talk, disregard of established fiscal principles, courting of local political machines, and breakdown or disregard of civil service standards built up over many years. Practice and teaching have been that anything that gets votes or builds a political machine is justified, and that nothing succeeds politically like success.

Interlocking directorates, holding companies, abuses of trust, incomplete or misleading accounting, "omissions of material fact," nepotism, excessive centralization, and the like abuses or alleged abuses have been bitterly criticized in business while they have been more and more expanded in government.

This is cynicism, and it is on trial in this election. The cynicism lies in the belief that any policy that gets votes is justified.

The totalitarian front-men keep saying that the weakness of democracy lies in its excessive overhead of politics. They assert, not without grounds, that a democracy can get itself economically muscle-bound by politicians who tie themselves up with commitments to so many special groups and blocs and vested political interests that the democracy comes to be led by brokers-in-votes rather than by statesmen.

And it looks as though in this day the much-maligned "predatory" capitalist system, as it has been enlightened, chastened, and humanized, is nothing like as expensive a national luxury as politics.

The public seems to be doing a good deal of self-kidding. Just as in the stock market boom of 1929 it was really the public which was sustaining prices, each member under the impression that he was outwitting the rest of the public, so today in the present inflated boom in political privileges, each member of the public who assumes that he is in on a game, assumes he is outwitting the rest of the public.

There is an old paradox in the notion, quite fashionable now, that the American public is too gullible to see through unregulated commercial advertising, but quite capable of seeing through any political deceptions.

The cynical view that politics justifies its winnings is partly of the American tradition. Since Jackson's day "to the victor belongs the spoils" has been one tradition. But it has had its healthy off-set—"throw the rascals out." That is the real American tradition which is fighting for its life in today's "Battle of America."

Washington Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

To arms!: Funny how many important women's movements have grown out of slights to their sex. One hundred years ago Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton became so aroused at women being barred from the World's Anti-Slavery convention in London that they started the women's rights movement in the United States.

Because women were excluded from a dinner given for Charles Dickens, the General Federation of Women's Clubs was born 50 years ago.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, also celebrating their Golden Jubilee, recall that their organization sprung out of the cool treatment given women by the Sons of the American Revolution.

Rubbing the right way: The United States Chamber of Commerce has issued a small brochure entitled "Do's and Don'ts in Writing to Your Congressman."

Some of the advice:

Do: Spell your Congressman's name correctly. Make sure whether he is a Senator or Representative. Send a letter rather than a telegram when time permits.

Don't: Threaten political reprisals. Send newspaper clippings. Try to make an errand boy out of your Congressman. Or become a chronic letter writer.

A custom vanishes: The Supreme Court reconvened last week, without its customary courtesy call on President Roosevelt. These annual visits, formerly made for the purpose of informing the President that the Court was again sitting, were discontinued soon after the President attempted to get his "court-packing" plan through Congress.

On the last one, Associate Justice Douglas caused considerable concern among his colleagues because he neglected to wear a top hat.

Anglo-American relations: Social writers in the Capital are exuberant in their praise of Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, who in the unprecedented rush of official duties still finds the time to attend numerous charity events in behalf of his homefolk.

Says the Washington Times-Herald: "Somehow or other one feels akin to the British Embassy nowadays with Lord Lothian, one of the most popular Ambassadors ever representing the British Crown in this City, as its head."

From the Washington Daily News of the same day: "Which envoy in Washington is most inspired in his work? Certainly I'd guess Lord Lothian, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador."

Old Church Ruins More Accessible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., Oct. 19 — An historic landmark, the old "White Marsh" Church, which for more than 250 years has occupied a shady knoll beside a lonely country road in a hidden corner of Talbot County, will emerge with the completion of the new Easton-Trappe road from the comparative obscurity of its past and become one of the main attractions of the Eastern Shore's newest highway.

Only a portion of the ivy-covered brick walls, the brick altar, and the churchyard are all that remain of the once imposing edifice. While not the first church to be built in this section of Maryland by the people of the Church of England, it was, until time conspired to its destruction, the oldest standing church edifice with the exception of Oyd Wye Church, in Talbot County.

Built prior to 1690, the church was the place of worship for many early Maryland colonists and patriots, and the ancestors of many whose names still are familiar in the social and business life of the county.

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In This Midwest Public School a Full-Fledged Wisely Guided Conservation Program Grew Out of an Excursion to the Fire-Engine House

By Margaret March-Mount
Division of Information and Education, U. S. Forest Service
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

Conservation attitudes should be "caught and not taught," is the conclusion of Marion Schramm, teacher in the first and second grades in the Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee) Schools.

"The children have gained an unusual understanding of an important problem we have neglected in school," Dr. E. C. Reichert, Supervisor, reported after a visit to Cumberland's second grade, where they were "clinching certain conservation concepts."

To many of these 30 young pupils 1940 vacation has been more meaningful, not altogether a strange interlude. It has been an opportunity to relate their studies to the world they live in.

Convinced that America's natural resources were suffering from lack of intelligent understanding on the part of American citizens, Miss Schramm armed herself at the local Federal Forest Service and began her project to develop in the children in her grades, an appreciation of the beauty of the forest service through experience in everyday life.

No Readymade Program

"The teaching of conservation can have no readymade teaching program," Miss Schramm declares, "for such a program would lack life and spontaneity." The teacher should keep in mind the basic values and incorporate them in lessons as the opportunity arises, she believes.

To the question, "How can a teacher get at conservation," and not accept the traditional reaction that it is just another "subject," Miss Schramm explained a group might be introduced to this subject in various ways. The Cumberland School plan, for example, was the outgrowth of an excursion to the fire department of the community.

After a visit with the fire chief the children were "fire prevention conscious." In answering their question, "Why is it important to prevent forest fires?" the program evolved.

The fact that there are firefighters in our forests as well as in our cities was the springboard from which these six- and seven-year old youngsters jumped to a new chapter in conservation, one not so much written as acted and pictured.

Model lookout towers borrowed from the Forest Service motivated dramatic play; and the duties of the ranger and forester as told by the teacher provided many opportunities for creative expression.

From the Duties of the Ranger

In the words of Miss Schramm, "The interest in the ranger and his duties had many ramifications and in itself supplied the curriculum with a full (natural) science program." It took them into weather forecasting, how to tell the speed of the wind, the significance of its direction, the part it plays in weather conditions, thermometer reading, why we have different seasons, the work of the sun, and many other phases of natural science. Also, how aircraft are used in scouting large fires, and how packages of food for fire-fighters are dropped from parachutes.

From their experiments in this "lab" they learned something of the care of campfires. The burning of a candle in a bell jar showed that fire needs air to burn. They learned not to "blow" or fan a fire, but to smother it.

While there was much of "practice-seeing" beauty, the play of the sun through the leaves, they learned too of the uses of the forest. They learned, for example, that school books come from "spruces." At the Milwaukee Journal they saw how trees had provided the pulp for the paper upon which the daily news is printed. These very young boys and girls were impressed with the immense quantity of paper for one afternoon edition.

They had heard the big term "soil erosion," and how trees would help to hold tight the soil that grows our food. A large relief map made of salt, flour, and water visualized the meaning of mountain, river, valley—a modern substitute for the mud and sand creations, the miniature rivers and bridges played at by their elders.

They Saw Erosion.

A sprinkling can was used to show what rain does to a bare hillside, and gave the teacher an opportunity to explain that the roots of trees and the grass help the earth absorb part of the water, keep it from rushing downhill with rich topsoil that does not belong in the rivers.

Miss Schramm says these discoveries were thrilling to the children, and they chose one member of their group to go to other classes and tell them about the experiment. (A 'public speaker at the age of 6!)

At the Wayside Nursery they gained some conception of how long it takes a tree to grow, and how necessary it is treat young trees with care.

"From seedlings to saw logs," they called the picture taken on their visit to the lumberyard. They saw carloads of wood being unloaded for building homes. They went home with a greater respect for the wood already in use in the world about them (in their own homes and school rooms).

Although it was a holiday, the last day of school, and they were going to a picnic in the park, they planted evergreens to beautify their new school yard. One of the mothers, a landscape artist, told some of the simple fundamentals of landscaping.

Explored Their Community

Thus the children enjoyed the adventure of exploring their community without running away from home, and the teacher worked out an integrated curriculum centering around conservation of the trees, so great a part of the child's own world. The desirable attitudes which Miss Schramm believes are first in importance were established, and the pupils gained in a love and reverence for the beauty of trees about them—all through experiences in everyday life, brought about by an inspiring teacher.

Children being naturally receptive to beauty, Miss Schramm felt that after their vital experiences they should be given opportunity for creative expression through drawing, writing, dramatization and dancing.

Curious crayon drawings, on a larger scale but not unlike those some of us in the upper age brackets once drew surreptitiously, now repose in Uncle Sam's exhibit archives, and will be available for teaching conservation in the public schools in Wisconsin, now a requirement under a statute (319 S., 1935).

"The modern school curriculum does more than just pass on to pupils a traditional body of knowledge," says this progressive teacher, who now wonders that she taught for ten years without "catching" the idea of conservation herself.

Besides planting a piñon pine to watch it develop in the classroom, and building a feeding table for birds, firsthand experiences as she has worked out the program, include trips into the woods to look for the color in the leaves, in the sky, in the flowers, in the birds, in the animals, in the earth, and in moths and butterflies.

For color they may go to the museum and look at the peacock tail, the hummingbird throat; to the conservatory for the flowers and plants.

For form and line, they observe the vaselike American elm, the varying oval forms of the hickory, the sugar maple, the birch; the triangular form of the spruce and hemlock; the roundish horse-chestnut; the columnar Lombardy poplar.

Clouds are watched for grace and form; seeds and pods show the triangle; pine cones and buds, cross sections of trees and crystals show such shapes as the cone, the circle and cubic forms.

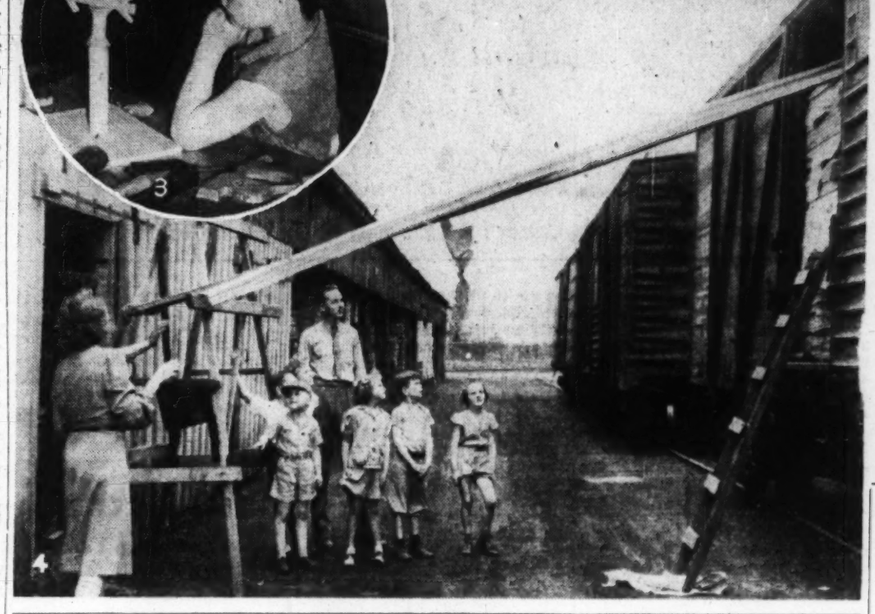
Flowers and leaves furnish "patterns," and these youthful conservators watch for patterns made by the sun coming through leaves.

The early use of the camera causes them to observe changing effects on the landscape caused by the sun and the shadows.

"Vicarious experiences" bring in such motion pictures as "Where the Deer and the Antelope Play" and some of the slides and movies furnished by the various State Departments of Conservation and the U. S. Forest Service. Music appreciation includes, "Voices of the Forest," from Siegfried, by Wagner.

A Guide, Not A Taskmaster

Working with thirty curious six- and seven-year-olds during part of two years, not as a taskmaster but as a guide, Miss Schramm is convinced that community conservation helps prepare children to meet rapid changes in our civilization, by building at the beginning a better social intelligence. She has watched the children learning democratic principles of co-operation, settling conflicts by discussion, enjoying common ownership for common benefits, generating respect for authority—for ownership of private property—respect for each child as an individual, his abilities, his ideas, his originality, and his personality. She believes these are the social attitudes, and urges they will mean a better life in the nation. "These are the new frontiers we are facing," Miss Schramm adds, and she has proved that even with the little folk conservation fits into the plan very comfortably.



A Conservation program with First and Second Graders! Miss Marion Schramm, a teacher in the Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee, Wis.) Public Schools proves the two go together excellently. 1. What child does not love a fire-engine! The Conservation program grew out of a visit to an engine house and a talk about fire prevention with the fire chief. 2. An experiment that proved to the children's satisfaction that fire needs air to burn, and therefore that one's campfire must be smothered. 3. The forest ranger must know the direction of the wind and a great deal about weather forecasting, the children found. They also discovered that following up the various duties of the ranger opened up many interesting subjects to study. 4. The title the children gave this photograph of their visit to the lumber yard is, "From Seedlings to Saw Logs."

Your H. S. Child's English Work At School

A Teacher of English Tells How Parents Can Help—3

By Robert J. Cadigan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Composition is still regarded as an essential and indispensable activity in the educational process. The shift in recent years has been away from specific required topics to what is known as free writing. Teachers of English are now giving students an increasing degree of freedom in selecting topics about which to write. Although we occasionally make assignments, we frequently ask the student to decide the type and subject of the manuscript he will present.

Some students are utterly lost and helpless when confronted with the necessity of making such decisions, and it may be necessary at such times for parents and teachers to prime the pump in the well of inspiration. But this should not be done often, for the student needs to develop the habit of self-starting. However inadequate or unformed his ideas may be, his conception and expression of thoughts will be meaningful to him in proportion to the degree to which they are his own.

But when we do make suggestions, let us remember that intimate accounts of things experienced, observed, or thought about, are generally of more interest, have more sincerity and vitality, than involved plots of gangsters double-crossing one another or of true love triumph in Texas. Perhaps some movies and radio programs have made children too conscious of sensational plots, of superficially exciting melodrama and high tension emotionalism. We feel that they should be encouraged to see significance in the "drama of the common day," to "write about their own backyards."

Expression, whether oral or written, is generally some form of self-statement having value because of the uniqueness of the individual in whose mind and heart it has its origin. Habits of using clear, precise, and effective language in communicating with one another are the result when students have something which they want to say and are eager to say it well.

Last of three Saturday articles. The other two were on reading and oral expression. They ran on Sept. 28 and Oct. 5.

A Subject and Its Verb Agree Seems Easy? But Sometimes There's a Catch in It

Help Yourself to Easy English—3
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A subject and its verb must agree in number; that is, if a subject is *one* of anything, it is singular and requires a singular verb; if a subject is *more than one*, it is plural and requires a plural verb.

Example: Mary IS here. (We are speaking of o e person; that is WHY we use the singular verb IS.)

Mary and John ARE here. (We are speaking of two persons; that is WHY we use the plural verb ARE.)

In each of the following sentences let us find the subject and its verb and notice that they agree in number.

A. One of the ships is in port.
One (of the ships) IS in port.
One is the subject; it is singular; we use the singular verb IS. NOTE the words, *of the ships*. When we put these words in parentheses (as we have done above), we can see that these words are not the subject. WHY? Because their purpose is to qualify the subject, not to be the subject. Therefore, any words that qualify the subject do not affect the number of the verb.

B. Each of my sisters is at home.
Each (of my sisters) IS at home.
With subjects such as *each*, *everyone*, and *no one* we always use a singular verb. Why? Because each word refers to ONE person or ONE thing.

C. *Either* (one) of my brothers IS eager to go.
Neither (one) of my brothers IS eager to go.
When we use *either* or *neither* as a subject, we always use a singular verb. Why? Because *either* means *either one* and *neither* means *neither one*.

D. Neither the *Captain* nor the *passengers* ARE disturbed.
Either the *passengers* or the *Captain* IS disturbed.
Why do we use ARE in the first sentence and IS in the second? In each sentence our subject consists of two words, one of which is singular (Captain) and the other plural (passengers). In the first sentence, the plural word is nearer the verb; in the second, the singular word is nearer the verb. Since a verb cannot agree with both a singular and a plural subject, it agrees with the nearer.

In these examples *neither-nor* and *either-or* are connectives, not subjects.

Let us understand that these two situations are logical. When we use *either* alone or *neither* alone as a subject, we use a singular verb. When we use the combination *neither-nor* or *either-or* to connect the two parts of a subject, our verb agrees with the part nearer the verb.

When both parts of the subject are singular, the verb is singular.

Example: Neither *Doris* nor *Lucille* IS going.

When both parts of the subject are plural, the verb is plural.

Example: Either the *parents* or the *children* ARE going.

When Order Is Inverted

E. IS *either* of you going today?
Either (of you) IS going today.

How can we find the subject of a question? We change the question to a fact (as we have done above). Why? Because the sentence is then in its natural order: subject first, verb second. When the sentence is in this natural order, we easily can find the subject and its verb.

F. There ARE a man and a woman outside the door.
A man and a woman ARE outside the door.

How can we find the subject when the word *there* comes first? We put the sentence in its natural order (subject first, verb second), and we find that we have omitted *there*. Why? Because *there* is unnecessary for meaning; it allows the subject to come later for emphasis or for a climax. When *there* is unnecessary for meaning, we call it an EXPLETIVE. As always, our *subject*, not the word *there*, determines the number of the verb.

Exercise 1

In each of the following sentences underscore the subject and the verb required: the singular verb IS or the plural verb ARE:

1. Either Anne or her sisters (is, are) going to New Orleans.
2. One of her sisters (is, are) in art school.
3. Neither of the tennis courts (is, are) marked.
4. (Is, Are) either of the tables set?
5. Each of us (is, are) prepared to speak.
6. One of my friends (is, are) here.
7. There (is, are) a yacht race and a sailboat race today.
8. Neither the teacher nor the pupils (is, are) ready to leave.
9. Neither the pupils nor the teacher (is, are) ready to leave.
10. Neither the tables nor the chair (is, are) damaged.

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Underscore the verb and the subject in these sentences:

1. For a long time I waited on the porch.
2. High in the heaven the sun shines.
3. One of my neighbors gives me good advice.
4. In one corner of the garden grew a willow tree.
5. Either Bob or his brothers are going.

Conclusion: We have learned that a subject and its verb must agree in number; even in advanced grammar we must find the verb and its subject before working further with the sentence. (And remember always to find the verb first.)

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—are . . . Anne or her sisters (verb agrees with nearer noun); 2—is . . . One (singular); 3—is . . . Neither (singular); 4—is . . . Either (singular); 5—is . . . Each (singular); 6—is . . . One (singular); 7—are . . . a yacht race and a sailboat race (plural); 8—are . . . Neither the teacher nor the pupils (verb agrees with nearer noun); 9—is . . . Neither the pupils nor the teacher (verb agrees with nearer noun); 10—is . . . Neither the tables nor the chair (verb agrees with nearer noun).

Exercise 2 (A Review): 1—waited . . . I; 2—shines . . . sun; 3—gives . . . One; 4—grew . . . tree; 5—are . . . Either Bob or his brothers.

Democracy And Strength

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh

Schools, too, are affected by the wave of patriotism sweeping the country as a result of European warfare.

Dr. Ben G. Graham, superintendent of public schools here and nationally known educator, announced that in the coming term Pittsburgh teachers will turn their emphasis from "democracy and peace" to "democracy and strength."

Children will be taught "an effective democracy and a dynamic patriotism," he said. "They must understand how the nation can develop and solve its problems in the democratic way without resorting to totalitarian methods."

Long a Reader of 'The Parent,' Now She Has Guest Children

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

May I send a few words of appreciation to your column and gratitude to the contributors. For a long time I have enjoyed reading that column, yet telling myself that it really could not be of value to me as I am not a parent, but still reading each one.

Imagine my joy when I found myself unexpectedly entrusted to look after two boys for the duration of the war.

All those articles read are an immense help and I can look forward to all those to come without the suggestion of waste of time.

(Miss) L. L.

* * *

We always hope that reading the column regularly will help unfold the mother and father thought, regardless of whether a reader has children. Also many Sunday School teachers, and other teachers write that they find it helpful.—Education Editor.

* * *

Dear Editor:

My little girl Ann, aged 10, is fond of looking at the Education Page, especially when there are Girl Scouts or campers pictured. This little story was her idea of something to send you, so that other children might share in something she has enjoyed doing.

(Mrs.) V. A. R.

Save Part of Your Autumn

Would you like to keep some of the pretty autumn leaves that dry up so quickly after you pick them? I'll tell you what I did with some. I got the prettiest red and yellow and orange leaves that I could find from maple trees and oak. My mother gave me some paraffin, the kind used for jellies, and I melted it in a low pan, long enough and wide enough to hold a leaf. (Don't let it burn.)

Then I dipped each leaf in the wax and held it over the pan while it dripped. I spread a newspaper for them to dry. Don't bend, or the wax will crack and not be so pretty. I made a wreath of red leaves to hang around a picture in my bedroom, and another bouquet of all colors to brighten up the kitchen.

This is fun to do, and nobody needs to help.

Ann

* * *

Thank you, Ann, for telling us how you save the glorious autumn leaves.—Education Editor.

A Saturday Column

Aids in Teaching Conservation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While we are on the subject of teaching conservation, do you know these three bulletins in this field, prepared by the U. S. Office of Education? They are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a small price. Each is a well printed, paper bound booklet of from 79 to 125 pages, complete with photographs, tables, lists of suggestions, and an excellent bibliography. Whether or not you are teaching conservation, we think you may teach better and live more fully with your own children or the children in your school if you read these volumes. They are full of good ideas. All are by Effie G. Bathurst, Senior Specialist in Curricular Problems. Here is the list, with prices:

Teaching Conservation in Elementary Schools. Bulletin 1938, No. 14, 20 cents.

Conservation Excursions, Bulletin 1939, No. 13, 15 cents.

Curriculum Content in Conservation for Elementary Schools, Bulletin 1939, No. 14, 15 cents.

M. J. T.

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The Home Forum

The Spectacle That Is New York

EVEN NOW people ask me whether I have been to the World's Fair; and my answer usually is: "Yes, once, briefly." Then, before I realize it, I find I am talking to them about New York.

For, as it seems to me, New York is the spectacle. New York is sensational beyond everything else the world over; and, moreover, New York is real. On the summer morning after I had visited that temporary assemblage of structures which had risen, mushroomlike, above the meadows of Flushing, I saw from my hotel bed the tower of the Chrysler Building. Believe, if you like, that architecturally it is debatable. There I saw it—a serene, straight shaft rising into the sky with equally theatrical towers and buttresses to flank it on all sides. Like cardboard they were, so hard and firm in outline, pasted upon a back-drop of deep blue parchment. Then, even more than before, I knew that New York is spectacle enough for me forever.

* * *

New York has, for all my life, been an intimate and a grateful part of experience. I lived there as a small child and I've gone back for longer or shorter intervals ever since. I remember New York when one actually walked across Brooklyn Bridge—walked, mind you, for pleasure, for profit, for the half-frightening, half-thrilling, altogether stirring adventure of seeing the choppy river water below, the plodding ferries, the ponderous coal barges, the saucy little excursion craft. I have done it. Distinctly I can remember moving as close as I dared to the edge and peering down between the rails, stepping high now and again over the base of the great cables which soared so far above all heads. I've been shopping, too, in Twenty-third Street when Putnam and Dutton, the booksellers, were still there; when, after I had browsed as long as the elders permitted, we would cross Fifth Avenue by the Flatiron Building and turn down Broadway until we came to a restaurant (has everyone forgotten it except me?) called Purcell's where one ate always either luscious chicken or else lobster patties—I cannot imagine why.

* * *

A large role, too, in my far-flung contact with New York was played by the original Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The new one? Why, of course, splendid and altogether desirable, with even a smattering of the old tradition carefully nurtured: Oscar, notably, and a few of the former porters, and a somehow embarrassingly white statue or two in marble which once looked out from the potted ferns of the authentic Peacock Alley. But it isn't the same at all. For one thing, the guests are so different; and with them has gone the former emphasis upon plumes and furs, the long skirts of the women trailing the velvet carpets, the top hats and gray suède gloves of the elegant gentlemen who attended them. You have at least seen pictures of them—drawings in old magazines like Harper's Weekly or the Century or Collier's. You must believe me when I say that they existed.

In those days, to go to luncheon at the Waldorf, to be seated at one of the choicest tables in the corner, precisely in the crotch, that is to say, where Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street met—well, if the magnificent head waiter gave you that table, you had achieved favor enough for one day. Then the orchestra played, and a plush cord was put up to prevent overcrowding; hansom cabs passed in the street and maybe some of the older, chubbier buses; and women in white shirt-waists strolled in the spring sunshine and bought violets along the curb—while you ate agreeable food and Oscar sat at his desk in a little nook half-way up a flight of stairs, as he figured and fingered his lists. The New Waldorf? Of course, I go there; but it isn't the same.

* * *

Yes, I've seen New York change and grow up. I've watched the soaring ranks of apartment houses creep up Riverside Drive. I recall when that equestrian statue of Jeanne d'Arc was installed on its green plot at the river end of Ninety-third Street. A friend who was a newspaperwoman was sent to turn the event of its unveiling into a news item for the New York Herald; and, lacking some bit of necessary information, she found she could, from her office in Herald Square, talk to a workman several miles away. "Who ever heard of telephoning to a statue?" she inquired incredulously. In those days, one went; one trudged; one could not unfailingly telephone.

Which makes me think further of Herald Square from which the low, classic form of the Herald Building has rather lately disappeared. When I missed it, I was sad. For I used to go there frequently with my friend, the newspaperwoman. I used to stand, late at night, and look in through those great wide plate-glass windows at the mysterious presses revolving; I used to toil up the dusty stairs and into offices large and small, in which shirt-sleeved men labored under green-shaded electric lights. It was so that I learned, unconsciously it is true, some of the devices of the newspaperman; when I needed them for my own use, they were ready and effortless. I was regaled, too, with anecdotes about James Gordon Bennett, owner of the Herald and eccentric of the first order. But Herald Square is scarcely recognizable any more.

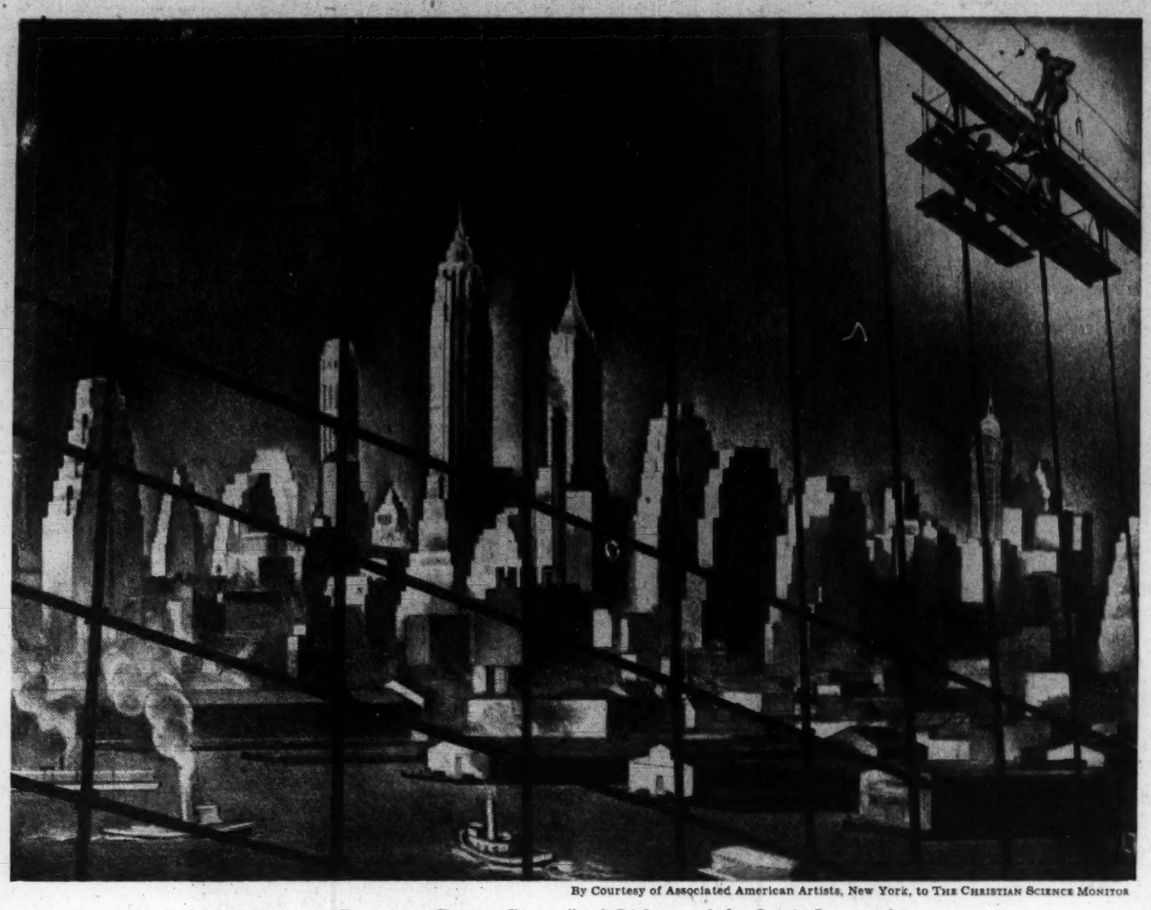
On the other hand, what has not the city gained! Those superb vistas up and down Fifth Avenue or Madison or Park; the time-saving boulevard along the North River over which one is whisked away so rapidly from his Cunarder that he is crossing Connecticut before he knows he is back in America and within sight of its most important city; the staggering fascination of Rockefeller Center from any sort of angle at all. If you are still uncertain, just go and dine on top of the R. C. A. Building of Radio City, as the lights are turned on in a million windows and the river mists blur the Jersey cliffs to a dim blue. There is poetry, I say, and prose as well; there is majesty and strength and grace and precision beyond the common knowledge of man.

* * *

New York. People remark upon it sometimes in unflattering terms. A heartless place, they think, noisy and confused, a workshop, a city to escape from as fast as possible. But for me it is not so. I understand New York. It is a part of me. I admire and applaud; I am even capable of being inspired there. For me, it has seldom appeared in the guise of a workshop; but rather a place in which to assimilate ideas, later to be employed to various proper ends. America in little. We have all heard that New York is not America, just as Paris was not France. Why not? There is in New York a portion, perhaps a small portion, of every element which has gone into the making of America, the composite, the indefinable, the provocative, the potential. In which sense New York certainly is America. Terrible, frightening, gigantic, a monster it may well be; but a live, growing, unfolding thing, speaking with the eager voice of America, groping for the attainment of a noble vision.

Let them praise the Fair who will, now, before it is too late, while I discuss New York. I could do so for whole columns on end. And the unspeakable relief of feeling allegiance to a city which is intact, unthreatened, unimpeded in its sensational course!

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



By Courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THROUGH BROOKLYN BRIDGE CABLES": *A Lithograph by Louis Lozowick*

Fireworks at the Fair

The dark, tumultuous comet
Splits the tropic night,
And ends its flight
In a cascade of stars.
Here in the nebulous train,
In the glittering after-rain
We watch the luminous waters flow.
Our eyes are dazzled
With bright spirals cut from fire.
The silence quivers like a silver wire.
The silence breaks
Under the rocket's single blow.
Spurning the earth,
The giant pin-wheels dip and spin,
And die like laughter—pitiful and thin.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Leaf Harvest: Acme of the Fall

BY THE SIXTH of October the leaves generally begin to fall, in successive showers, after frost or rain; but the principal leaf-harvest, the acme of the *Fall*, is commonly about the sixteenth. Some morning at that date there is perhaps a harder frost than we have seen, and ice formed under the pump, and now, when the morning wind rises, the leaves come down in denser showers than ever. They suddenly form thick beds or carpets on the ground, in this gentle air, or even without wind, just the size and form of the tree above. Some trees, as small hickories, appear to have dropped their leaves instantaneously, as a soldier grounds arms at a signal; and those of the hickory, being bright yellow still, though withered, reflect a blaze of light from the ground where they lie. Down they have come on all sides, at the first earnest touch of autumn's wand, making a sound like rain. . . .

The leaves of late red maples, still bright, strew the earth, often crimson-spotted on a yellow ground, like some wild apples—though they preserve those bright colors on the ground but a day or two, especially if it rains. On causeways I go by trees here and there all bare and smoke-like, having lost their brilliant clothing; but there it lies, nearly as bright as ever, on the ground on one side, and making nearly as regular a figure as lately on the tree. I would rather say that I first observe the trees thus flat on the ground like a permanent colored shadow, and they suggest to look for the boughs that bore them. A queen might be proud to walk where these gallant trees have spread their bright cloaks in the mud. I see wagons roll over them as a shadow or reflection, and the drivers heed them just as little as they did their shadows before.

Birds' nests in the huckleberry and other shrubs, and in trees, are already being filled with withered leaves. So many have fallen in the woods that a squirrel cannot run after a falling nut without being heard. . . . In dense woods they half cover pools that are three or four yards long. The other day I could hardly find a well-known spring, and even suspected that it had dried up, for it was completely concealed by freshly fallen leaves; and when I swept them aside and revealed it, it was like striking the earth with Aaron's rod, for a new spring. Wet ground about the edges of swamps look dry with them. . . .

When I go to the river, the day after the principal fall of leaves, the sixteenth, I find my boat all covered, bottom and seats, with the leaves of the golden willow under which it is moored, and I set sail with a cargo of them rustling under my feet. If I empty it, it will be full again to-morrow. I do not regard them as litter, to be swept out, but accept them as suitable straw or matting for the bottom of my carriage. . . .

Perchance, in the afternoon of such a day, when the water is perfectly calm and full of reflections, I paddle gently down the main stream, and turning up the Assabet, reach a quiet cove, where I unexpectedly find myself surrounded by myriads of leaves, like fellow-voyagers, which seem to have the same purpose, or want of purpose, with myself. See this great fleet of scattered leaf-boats which we paddle amid, in this smooth river-bay, each one curled up on every side by the sun's skill, . . . And painted ducks, too, the splendid wood duck among the rest, often come to sail and float among the painted leaves—barks of a nobler model still!—HENRY THOREAU, in "Nature Essays."

He First Saw a Round Earth

PYTHAGORAS, born probably at Samos about (B. C.) 582, is said to have travelled, like other philosophers, in Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean region, and he settled in southern Italy about 529. He founded the Pythagorean school, a moral brotherhood, which so far as concerns its contribution to geography is noteworthy as providing the first known conception of the earth as a globe, revolving around an unseen central fire together with the five known planets, the sun, the moon, the fixed stars, and the antichthon or counter-earth which was necessary to the mathematical theories of the school. The idea of a spherical earth seems to have been due, not to Pythagoras, but to his follower Philolaus (born c. 480 in southern Italy). It was based, not upon observation, but rather upon a numerical symbolism; the sphere was considered to be the perfect figure; the number of the ten revolving bodies was chosen because ten was regarded as the perfect number, and as only nine were known, the existence of the antichthon was assumed. The Pythagoreans discovered the ratios of the length of strings which give a note, its fifth, and its octave, and they associated a scheme of related numbers, based upon such ratios, with indivisible units of space, and held that the distances of the planets from the earth accorded with a numerical progression: with this doctrine is connected that well-known phrase "the music of the spheres." At a later period this school of thought evolved the rotation of the earth about its axis. To the Pythagorean conception of the universe the author of the Copernican system, many centuries later, acknowledged his debt; but the belief in the spherical earth commanded no widespread adherence at the time, though it continued in a measure to influence philosophical thought.—From "The Making of Geography," by R. E. DICKINSON and O. J. R. HOWARTH. (London: Oxford University Press.)

Autumn Afternoon

This is the lazy summer of the fall;
That apple that you hear drum on the ground
Is but an echo, faint and wonderful,
Is but the memory of all autumn sound.
Here in this meadow, underneath a sun
Grown monthly paler; underneath a moon
Lost in the fall light, hear the river run
Forward to December, backward into June.

JOHN RITCHEY

"They shall inherit the earth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS REGRETTABLE that oftentimes meekness is either put aside as of little account or is falsely associated with a negative state of mind or a feeling of inferiority. Yet if we study the Bible we find that, far from being undesirable and of little account, meekness is a most important quality for us to cultivate. Moses was meek, and there was nothing inferior about his achievement in leading the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage. It is written in Numbers (12:3), "Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth." And Christ Jesus, as recorded in Matthew (11:29), said of himself, "I am meek and lowly in heart."

Receptivity to good is one of the chief characteristics of the truly humble thought, and it is inevitably followed by the expression of good to others. As the grass, after a drought, responds quickly and surely to showers of rain, so the truly meek experience the recuperative and reconstructive power of the blessings showered upon mankind by divine Love.

We may have been standing on the hard, bare ground of rocklike stubbornness, pride, and self-will, but as we turn to God and become receptive and responsive to good, we begin to experience the benefit of yielding to His loving guidance. In learning to acknowledge more and more His omnipotence, ever-presence, and infinite love, many have proved that as they have humbly relied on God and let divine Love guide them, their problems, physical and moral, have been solved.

When the time comes, as it surely will, when material force, aggression, and tyranny are seen to be ineffective, useless, and mistaken, and when better counsels and methods begin to prevail among the nations, much will depend upon the meekness and humility with which men really strive to conform to the will of God in their governments and in the settling of differences. At the moment, the world seems to be parched by the fierce breath of war, but we can rest assured that the process of recuperation and reconstruction will be proportionate to mankind's obedience to the law of God, divine Principle.

The unconditional acknowledgment of God as the only Mind and creator, and the consequent relinquishment of self-interest, self-love, and self-will, in order to follow and obey Him, the divine Principle, to the best of our ability, is true meekness and humility, as these qualities are understood in Christian Science. The Bible admonishes (Proverbs 3:5, 6): "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

Christ Jesus manifested true humility when he said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing: . . . because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." And he proved by his deeds the potency of humility in producing harmonious results. No time was required for recuperation and reconstruction in his healing work. His complete understanding that our heavenly Father is the only cause, power, creator, and that man is His reflection, His image, enabled him to do his mighty works for the benefit and enlightenment of mankind.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 30, 31): "We cannot choose for ourselves, but must work out our salvation in the way Jesus taught. In meekness and might, he was found preaching the gospel to the poor. Pride and fear are unfit to bear the standard of Truth, and God will never place it in such hands." How careful then we should be to let divine Mind, Love, guide our every thought and act in following the Master's footsteps. Mrs. Eddy also says (*ibid.*, p. 34), "If all who seek his commemoration through material symbols will take up the cross, heal the sick, cast out evils, and preach Christ, or Truth, to the poor,—the receptive thought,—they will bring in the millennium."

It is indeed our privilege so to pray for more meekness and humility that we may joyfully and fully acknowledge the all-power and all-embracing love of our heavenly Father. We shall find that in proportion as we are able and willing to do this, we lose the false sense of self and, working under God's guidance, we shall be ready to claim, with assurance and confidence, the Master's benediction (Matthew 5:5), "Blessed are the meek," and its reward, "for they shall inherit the earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

„Zij zullen het aardrijk beërven"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

HET VALT TE BETREUREN, dat zachtmoedigheid veelal van weinig belang wordt geacht of ten onrechte verbonden wordt met een negatieven gemoedstoestand of een minderwaardigheidsgevoel. Wanneer wij echter den Bijbel bestudeeren, zien wij, dat zachtmoedigheid, verre van ongewenscht of onbelangrijk te zijn, een van de belangrijkste eigenschappen is, die wij kunnen aankweeken. Mozes was zachtmoedig en er was niets minderwaardigs aan hetgeen hij gedaan heeft om de kinderen Israëls uit de dienstbaarheid in Egypte uit te leiden. In Numeri (12:3) lezen wij: „Doch de man Mozes was zeer zachtmoedig, meer dan alle menschen die op den aardbodem waren." Het Evangelie van Mattheüs vermeldt, dat Jezus over zichzelf gezegd heeft (11:29): Ik ben „zachtmoedig . . . en nederig van hart."

Ontvankelijkheid voor het goede is een van de voornaamste eigenschappen der waarlijk ootmoedige gedachte en telkens zien wij, dat zij wordt gevolgd door een uiting geven aan het goede jegens anderen. Zooals het gras, na een tijd van droogte, snel en zeker reageert op een regenbui, zoo ondervinden de waarlijk zachtmoedigen de vernieuwende en opbouwende kracht van de zegeningen, die de goddelijke Liefde over het menschdom uitstort.

Misschien hebben wij langen tijd op den harden, kalen grond van starre koppigheid, hoogmoed en eigenzinnigheid gestaan, maar wanneer wij ons tot God wenden en ontvankelijk voor, en gehoorzaam aan, het goede worden, gaan wij ondervinden, hoeveel zegen het brengt ons aan Zijn liefdevolle leiding over te geven. Door meer en meer Zijn almacht, al-tegenwoordigheid en oneindige liefde te leeren erkennen, hebben velen ondervonden, dat, naarmate zij ootmoedig op God vertrouwden en zich door de goddelijke Liefde lieten leiden, hun lichamelijke en zedelijke problemen opgelost werden.

Wanneer de tijd gekomen zal zijn, en ongetwijfeld zal die komen, dat de menschen gaan inzien, dat stoffelijke macht, aggressie en tirannie nutteloos, doelloos en verkeerd zijn, en betere inzichten en methoden onder de volkeren de overhand krijgen, zal veel afhangen van de zachtmoedigheid en nederigheid, waarmede de menschen er waarlijk naar streven zich in hun regeeringssystemen en in de oplossing hunner geschillen te richten naar den wil van God. Op dit oogenblik schijnt de wereld geblakerd te worden door den verzengenden adem van den oorlog, doch wij kunnen er zeker van zijn, dat het proces van herstel en weder-opbouw zich zal voltrekken in de mate waarin de menschen gehoorzaam zijn aan de wet van God, het goddelijk Beginsel.

De onvoorwaardelijke erkenning, dat God het eenige Gemoed, de eenige schepper is, en het hieruit volgende opgeven van eigenbelang, eigenliefde en eigenzinnigheid, ten einde Hem, het goddelijk Beginsel, naar ons beste weten te volgen en te gehoorzamen, is ware zachtmoedigheid en nederigheid, zooals de Christelijke Wetenschap ons deze eigenschappen leert begrijpen. De Bijbel vermaant ons (Spreuken 3:5, 6): „Vertrouw op den Heere met uw gansche hart, en steun op uw verstand niet. Ken Hem in alle uwe wegen, en Hij zal uwe paden recht maken."

Christus Jezus gaf uiting aan ware nederigheid toen hij zeide (Joh. 5:30): „Ik kan van mijzelven niets doen . . . want ik zoek niet mijnen wil, maar den wil des Vaders, die mij gezonden heeft." En in zijn daden bewees hij wat nederigheid vermag om harmonische gevolgen teweeg te brengen. Bij zijn genezingswerk was geen tijd voor herstel of weder-opbouw noodig. Zijn volkomen begrijpen, dat onze hemelsche Vader de eenige oorzaak, macht en schepper is en dat de mensch Zijn weerspiegeling is, Zijn beeld, stelde hem in staat zijn machtige werken voor het heil en de verlichting van het menschdom te volbrengen.

In het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 30, 31): „Ons staat geen keuze open; wij moeten onze zaligheid uitwerken op de wijze ons door Jezus geleerd. In ootmoed en macht verkondigde hij den armen het evangelie. Hoogmoed en vrees zijn ongeschikt om den standaard van Waarheid te dragen en God zal dien nimmer in zulke handen plaatsen." Hoezeer moeten wij er dus zorg voor dragen, dat wij in al onze gedachten en daden door het goddelijk Gemoed, door Liefde, bestuurd worden, om zoodoende in de voetstappen van den Meester te treden. Mrs. Eddy heeft ook gezegd (*Id.* blz. 34): „Indien allen, die ooit aan het sacrament deelnamen, waarlijk het lijden van Jezus herdacht en van zijn beker gedronken hadden, zouden zij een algeheelen omkeer in de wereld hebben teweeggebracht."

Het is inderdaad ons voorrecht zoo te bidden om meer zachtmoedigheid en ootmoed, dat wij vol blijdschap de al-macht en allesomvattende liefde van onzen hemelschen Vader ten volle zullen erkennen. Wij zullen dan bevinden, dat, in de mate waarin wij dit willen en kunnen doen, wij het verkeerde begrip van ons zelf verliezen en, onder Gods leiding werkende, zullen wij gereed zijn om met verzekerdheid en vertrouwen aanspraak te maken op de zegening van den Meester (Matth. 5:5): „Zalig zijn de zachtmoedigen" met haar belooning: „want zij zullen het aardrijk beërven."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1940

Saltonstall and Dever Both Sure of Victory

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, certainly cannot occupy the Governor's office together, but to listen to followers of each of the gubernatorial candidates, as they juggle election figures is to be "convinced" neither nominee can possibly lose.

The Saltonstall forces forecast a victory for the Chief Executive of from 100,000 to 150,000, although a few GOP prognosticators have provided more conservative estimates.

Dever followers produce figures to "prove" their contention that the Attorney General will capture the Governor's chair by a 50,000-vote margin.

So diverse are the opposing claims that some observers mirthfully have remarked that the political prognosticators could pinch hit successfully for writers of war communiqués.

The G. O. P. political soothsayers insist that Governor Saltonstall will maintain almost his entire ballot strength of 1938 in Boston, where he polled the amazing Republican total of 121,031 votes against James M. Curley, his Democratic opponent, who led him in this strongly Democratic area by the comparatively small margin of 61,501 votes.

Boston Forecast

In 1938, Mr. Saltonstall came down to the Boston line with a lead of 209,082 votes, which of course was cut to 147,581 for the entire State when the Boston vote was counted.

Some Republican figures insist that Mr. Saltonstall will increase considerably his up-State strength, and thus counteract any possible Dever gains in Boston.

Of course, both sides are taking into consideration the fact that the Governor two years ago faced former Gov. James M. Curley whose administrative excesses on Beacon Hill were still remembered by the electorate.

The Dever forces claim their candidate is far stronger than Mr. Curley and that in Boston and in the rest of the State he will greatly exceed the 1938 Curley vote.

Dever Sees Victory

The Attorney General's statisticians predict the Governor's up-State plurality will be cut to approximately 100,000 votes and that Mr. Dever will corral 250,000 of the expected Boston vote total of 350,000. These figures produce a Dever victory by 50,000 votes. Two years ago Mr. Dever polled 208,-146 votes in Boston.

But the Republicans counteratack with the argument that Mr. Saltonstall's vote in Boston was not essentially an anti-Curley vote, much of which might switch from him to Mr. Dever this year. However, they concede that the Governor's Boston total might slip to 110,000 or 115,000 votes.

The G. O. P. observers add that two years ago the Saltonstall vote total throughout the State was 941,465 compared to Mr. Dever's 911,772. In addition, they point out that the Dever total included many G. O. P. votes which he will not retain this year against the Governor.

On the other hand, Democrats still insist the Saltonstall 1938 total includes many Democratic votes which will switch to Mr. Dever this year.

New Voters Register

The Attorney General's predictions also are based partly on increased registration of voters in Boston and elsewhere. He has publicly announced that seven of the 10 new voters placed on the voting lists this year are Democrats.

But this is immediately blocked by Republican counter claims that the G. O. P. registration drive has produced better results than that by the Democrats and has more than overcome the new Democratic strength.

Republican leaders anticipate that the wholehearted support given to Governor Saltonstall by John W. Haigis, 1936 Party nominee for Governor, will counterbalance the activities of Judge Kenneth D. Johnson, former G. O. P. candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in favor of Mr. Dever's candidacy.

Judge Johnson has been closely allied with Mr. Haigis politically for some time, and it had been feared the Judge's disaffection for the Saltonstall Administration might indicate a similar feeling on the part of Mr. Haigis. However, Mr. Haigis's letter to the Governor has eliminated such rumors.

Edgar M. Mills

Shipping Fraternity Ready For New I. C. C. Regulations

Log of the Port of Boston

Now that the strongly opposed omnibus transportation bill putting the regulation of water carriers in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has become a law of the land, effective Jan. 1, 1941, the shipping fraternity of Boston and other ports is planning to adjust itself to the new order of things.

What happens from now on is a matter of some conjecture, dependent in large part upon the I. C. C.'s administration of the law, it is pointed out by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's news letter. Will the administration of the law proceed slowly, through regular complaint cases and orders by the I. C. C., is the question being asked rather generally. It is pointed out that an alternative is for the I. C. C. to act upon preconceptions, issue early orders that may set precendents and which, in turn, may lead to difficulties.

Under the new law water carriers are obliged to establish reasonable through routes and rates, not only with each other, but also with the rail carriers, with the I. C. C. empowered to establish the maximums and minimums over the routes, and the terms and conditions for the operation of such routes.

Water carriers intending to enter business after Jan. 1, 1941, are required to prove the need of a new service, and must be granted a certificate of convenience, and necessity, though those in bona fide operation before Jan. 1, 1940, are automatically blanketed under such certification by mere application.

The I. C. C. will also, under the bill, probably prescribe a uniform system of accounting for all water carriers, including the depreciation charges and depreciation rates allowable. The Act empowers the President to appoint a board to investigate and decide the relative economy and fitness of carriers by rail, truck, and water. This, say shipping men, may well lead into the matter of service costs as being essential evidence in the determination of superior and inferior transportation forms. The Act also empowers this board to decide the extent to which public funds have been, or will be, used to aid transportation, and the extent to which transportation taxes are imposed by Federal, State, and local Governments.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight with lowest temperatures in the lower 30's in the city and in the middle 20's in the suburbs away from the ocean. Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Light variable winds becoming southerly Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold today, colder tonight. Increasing cloudiness with rising temperatures tomorrow.

Maine: Partly cloudy, snow flurries and continued cold today. Colder tonight. Fair with rising temperatures tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with snow flurries in north portions, continued cold today, colder tonight. Increasing cloudiness and rising temperatures tomorrow.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northerly winds, diminishing in the afternoon; scattered to broken clouds, with snow flurries and showers in the north portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Diminishing northwest winds and fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	31	New Orleans	57	55
Chicago	44	43	New York	33	33
Denver	48	45	Norfolk	47	42
Kansas City	25	52	Philadelphia	34	30
Los Angeles	78	76	St. Louis	49	48
Miami	64	61	San Francisco	61	59
Minneapolis	49	44	Washington	39	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 19.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:50 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 1:20 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 2:03 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:27 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:25 p. m., Sunday.

Labor Agreement Sought

Negotiations are under way between coastwise steamship companies and the longshoremen's union, looking to a new working agreement to supplant the one that expires at the end of this month. The negotiations are being held in New York. Unions are asking increased wages. Present wages are 95 cents an hour for straight time and $1.42½ an hour overtime, with a 44-hour week. The desired wages are $1 and $1.50 an hour, respectively, and a 44-hour week. The companies say that business does not permit further increases at this time.

Merchant Vessels Sold

Nineteen of the 25 overage merchant vessels, that the United States Maritime Commission sought to sell recently, have been awarded to J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., of New York, representing British companies, whose lump sum bid was $4,640,000. Bids for the remaining six ships were rejected.

Gaffney Returns

J. Marshall Gaffney of the United States Lines has returned to the Boston office freight department, after three years as manager of the Liverpool office. He joined the company at Boston in 1933, was transferred to New York a year later and in 1936 went to Liverpool.

This Treasure Island Has No Pieces of Eight

Part of the Duke of Windsor's Realm

Upper left: Road in Eleuthera of the Bahamas, where Mrs. Charlotte Blodget, Boston society woman, has transformed a poverty stricken island into a beehive of industry. Upper right: Palm tops curing in front of the dye and stockroom house of Island Industries, where natives turn island "treasures" into necklaces, hats and bags for Fifth Avenue shops. Circle: Native girl braiding straw. Lower left: Corner of workroom where the girls work all day with their hats on. Lower right: Section of shell room. Seed and shell necklaces are assembled here.

Boston Woman Finds Treasure in Bahamas

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gold doubloons from Spanish galleons sunk by Henry Morgan's buccaneers lie buried beneath the fathomless depths off the coral-set isle of Eleuthera.

But it was not for treasure that Mrs. Charlotte Blodget sought this remote spot in the Bahamas. Nor was it buried treasure that she found there.

She laughed as she pushed quick fingers through a short-clipped bob, in an energetic gesture characteristic of the vibrant personality of this Boston society woman who has established a thriving native industry from the every-day unburied "treasures" which she found on this Cinderella island of the Bahama group.

In fact, when she and Mr. Blodget built a winter home there, it was with the single thought, she disclosed, of getting away from the too popular Nassau to one of the quieter members of the Bahama family.

Poverty Marred the Picture

It was perfect, Mrs. Blodget said, except for one thing—the appalling poverty of the natives.

"The people had nothing at all, and I knew I'd just have to do something in our little settlement."

So she started then and there with what she had—a pathetic group of natives who were making plaited palm leaf handbags and hats, and making them very poorly.

"My idea, first of all," she confided, "was to get some standard into their work, broaden, and style it right up to the minute."

To artistic Mrs. Blodget this was a task she relished, and her eyes brightened with excited reminiscence as she glanced out from her Pinckney Street home on primly historic Louisburg Square, but saw instead in her mind's eye the vagabond island of Eleuthera, where tropical trees bent before a warm trade wind, and languid surf curled on sun-bleached sands.

It was more than just a pleasant scene. She saw the brown burr of acorns on the Casuarina tree; on the gay Ponciana the gleam of shiny seeds. The "bead tree" they sometimes call the handsome Pride of India. And there on the shore, like discarded trinkets of the mermaids, glistened the tide-tossed treasure of shells.

With the eye of a true designer she saw them—necklaces of shells and seeds, gay colors, soft shades, varied combinations of colors and sizes. She pictured them on pretty college girls in Boston, on stately debutantes on Fifth Avenue, on store counters wherever smart jewelry is sold.

The natives thought her a bit mad, Mrs. Blodget related with a smile, when she sent word for them to bring her every seed or shell they could find on the island. And her friends tried to discourage her from the venture, predicting that she would never be able to get these people to work because they were too lazy. It was a bit difficult, she admitted, winning their confidence. They were suspicious at first and afraid of being exploited.

That was almost two years ago. Now, she says, it is hard to get them to leave the classrooms and go home, and "I couldn't ask for more loyal workers." Coming to work is an event. They dress up for it, putting on hats which they insist on wearing all day, and shoes which are often scuffed off under the benches and forgotten as they pad home in the more accustomed barefoot manner.

Native Talent Is Rewarded

Native talent is being developed rapidly, Mrs. Blodget went on describing the workshops of Island Industries, which she has tradenamed the products, and those who prove to be the best workmen are promoted as supervisors.

All the necklaces, novelties, mats, straw bags and hats are originally designed and styled by Mrs. Blodget, who has insisted from the first on first-class workmanship. For any deliberate carelessness, a worker is suspended. If a second occurs, he or she is discharged.

But the natives have grown to take such pride and interest in their business that any lapse on the part of anyone brings such a severe reprimand from the others that it seldom happens.

La Guardia Calls Willkie Good Promoter

An audience which filled Tremont Temple and shook the rooftop with laughter and applause heard Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York describe Wendell Willkie as "a promoter par excellence."

"If Wendell Willkie is a businessman, I am Mercury," the dynamic little Mayor of the nation's largest city told listeners at a rally last night sponsored by the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace

The Mayor termed the Republican Presidential candidate's experience as that of "an average good lawyer who has become a specialist. His specialty is promotion and lobbying."

Declaring that "the so-called business party brought this country to the brink of ruin," Mayor La Guardia asserted, "Willkie is a businessman in the sense that Herbert Hoover and others were businessmen—which means giving a few in American business special privileges and special favors."

Hailing President Roosevelt as the man in this country who understands best the intrigues of foreign countries, Mayor La Guardia vigorously declared:

"No one in the country hates war more than our President. He was the first to warn and appeal to Congress—not because he wanted war, but because he prays for peace.

"He knows that kindliness and frankness make no impression on dictator nations. He is using the only language they understand, battleships, artillery, guns, planes. He's talking their language. He has told them, 'we're united here, we want peace.' He says to them stay away—but if you come you're going to get it."

Mayor La Guardia flew to Boston and was greeted at the airport by the President's youngest son, John Roosevelt, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Mr. Tobin later introduced him at the rally. The Mayor left for New York by train at midnight.

Remaking of Education Held No 3-Minute Affair

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"There is no three-minute recipe for making education over," Dr. Laura Zirbes of Ohio State University told the several hundred educators assembled at the Hotel Statler this morning for the final day of the two-day New England Regional Conference of the Progressive Education Association meeting here.

"Teaching is an art, which must be tested in the crucible of experimentation. Knowing about a child's growth and learning is not enough. The teacher's work is not piecemeal. Unless we can prove we are deeply concerned with the whole child, willing to adjust eternally, and to practice by dedicating our entire selves to the work, we are unworthy of the profession," Dr. Zirbes said.

People want to be taught how to teach in a year's course, as if it were a "five-hour-a-day bag of tricks," she maintained. "But there are no ready-made answers."

Dr. Zirbes told the teachers in her audience to be willing to feel less secure about the kind of teaching they are doing, to be less sure they have found the final way to teach. "What is so precious about our traditional practices that we hold on to them so hard?" she asked.

Group Meetings

Following Dr. Zirbes' talk the conference broke up into group meetings to pool practical experiences in teaching children at various age levels. Learning through language work, through the arts, natural sciences, shop, laboratory, the social studies, were among the aspects brought out.

"The modern classroom is a place where things that matter to children are going on," said Miss Margaret Gustin, rural supervisor, Unionville, Conn., and on this morning's elementary school group to contribute to "Learning Through Science Experience."

"Children will read eagerly and do independent and group research because of some meaningful experience. Perhaps it is an excursion to the seashore in connection with their salt-water aquarium," she said, and told how through story, poem, picture, and other means, both before and after the excursion, the experience is related to their work in reading, writing and other basic school skills. Collections they make are labeled and catalogued, individual and group records of their trips are composed and made into books illustrated and decorated by the children. Poems and outside experiences are brought in, and an earnest, eager study of salt-water fish, animal, and plant life made and recorded.

"Science is an integrated part of the modern elementary school's curriculum," Miss Gustin explained. "It stimulates reading and activity in other fields of living, and in turn finds its inspiration in the eager interest of children in the wonderful world around them."

Social Studies

One of the mysterious new terms in modern education so frequently heard today is "social studies." Miss Gertrude Lewis, elementary supervisor, Winchester, Mass., in dealing with "Learning Through Social Studies Experience," reminded her group that "social" implies people and that "social studies" therefore are studies concerned with people and the things that affect them. Geography as taught today, history, language—these "subjects" of an earlier time, may all be found in modern dress among the social studies.

"The quality of living in the classroom" is an indication of the worth of the social studies teaching, in Miss Lewis's opinion. "Good social living is the greatest contribution that any school can make to any child and to our country," she declared, and interpreted good social living as consisting of a group of "freedoms." Freedom to live well with one's peers (including one's classmates in school); freedom to develop and contribute one's talents to the group; freedom to share, to play, to work, to plan, to determine goals, to make mistakes and to revise one's thought and actions; freedom to grow. These are all the province of the social studies, Miss Lewis said. "Providing experiences that teach children to win and maintain for themselves and for others these freedoms is the responsibility and opportunity of the school in a democracy," she emphasized.

The secondary school group this morning asked, "How are schools throughout America meeting the needs of youth?" and examined methods of learning through English, art experience, shop, and laboratory. Representing the secondary school in the symposium at the luncheon today, W. Linwood Chase suggested that one of the best measures of what a child learns in high school might be what he follows through after he leaves high school. "Does he ever read Shakespeare again? Do his hobbies reflect an interest in physics, reading, or mathematics begun in high school? Can he say in after years, "I am a different person because of such and such a teacher"? Mr. Chase asked, and brought out that better follow-up work might be done by the secondary school in testing the worth of its teaching methods.

Special Study

Along these lines the special study of students from 31 progressive schools, who have been admitted under a special eight-year experiment by leading colleges and universities, was brought forward by Dr. Eugene Smith, Headmaster of Beaver Country Day School. The P. E. A. Commission on the Relation of School and College, on which Dr. Smith serves, has not completed its study, but in the follow-up of the four classes so far admitted to college without examination and without the traditional "credit" requirements, there seems ample proof that the progressive school children sent to college under this plan are carrying their college work at an exceptionally high academic level, —considered a strong reply of the Progressives to those opposing the new education.

The keynote of the discussion of education at the college level, in the group "The College Student as an Individual," was the significance of the individual in a society in which so many forces lead to regimentation.

"New techniques assisting in a real study of the individual as a basis for education were enlarged upon this morning," said Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, chairman of the college symposium that included Dean Jesse Davis of Boston University, Dr. Warren Seyfert, Graduate School of Education, Harvard, Dr. Lester Kirkendall of Teachers College, New Britain, Conn., Dr. John Pilley of Wellesley College, and Dean Edward Blewett, University of New Hampshire.

"The idea that colleges and universities are education groups, not individuals, is not dead but must be allowed to die," said President Carmichael. "A modern diversified society dealing with diversified individuals must provide an individualized education for its members. The means of performing this difficult task is the problem confronting this and other progressive college groups today," he concluded.

'Serried Ranks of Gray Clad Warriors'

By a Staff Photographer

West Point Cadets March Through Boston Streets

Six abreast, Cadets of the United States Military Academy paraded this morning 900 strong. They are pictured here marching past the Public Library en route to Cambridge and the Harvard-Army football game.

West Point Cadets Cheered In March Over Boston Streets

One of America's really impressive sights—especially appealing at this time—thrilled Boston today as 900 West Point Cadets marched through downtown streets en route to Cambridge and the Army-Harvard football game.

The sections of the all-Pullman special train bringing the Cadets to Boston began arriving at the Boston & Albany Railroad's Huntington Avenue yards at 8:30. First off the train was the famous United States Army Band in striking dark blue uniforms with white belts, gloves and lining for their capes.

Several hundred people stood in the chill (36 degree) wind to watch the ranks take form in back of Mechcanics Building, and to watch a special detail of cadets set up a gangplank and persuade the carefully groomed mule, Army mascot, to leave his car stall.

With the Boston Police Mounted Squad acting as advance guard, and the Army Band blaring out martial tunes, the Cadets, garbed in their extremely long gray overcoats, with capes fluttering the breeze, marched on to Huntington Avenue.

It was a sight Boston has seen many times before. But the precision of the marching, the clean-cut appearance of the young men, the music, above all the things that West Point stands for, brought many a lump to the throats of the hundreds who lined the parade route.

Nobody in all that throng, probably, could explain it, except that the ways of thinking that produced these boys and the homes they came from and the type of training they are now receiving, are threatened by a different way of thinking.

The clash of basic ways of doing has already occurred. Where it all may lead nobody marching, nobody watching, would care to hazard, but these feelings, some vague, some sharp, combined to attach special significance to this year's visit of the Cadets.

Their line of march took them through Copley Square, past the Library, along Dartmouth Street, to Beacon, down Beacon to the Park Street subway.

There they entered special subway trains to Cambridge where again they formed in line and marched up Boylston Street and into the College Yard by way of the Johnson gate. At 11:15 the first section of the cadet corps was served luncheon in the Union.

At 12:40 they formed again in the Yard and went over to the stadium.

At the conclusion of the game the cadets will scatter, each man following his own inclinations with a little spending money in his pocket, until midnight, the hour set for return to the Military Academy.

Twenty-five cadets and their escorts have been invited to a special after-the-game dance at Boston City Club. Others will be entertained in private homes and many parties are planned at downtown and Back Bay hotels.

Boys Who Boom Own Cities Come to Look Boston Over

From all parts of the United States, secretaries of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other civic organizations, are gathering in Boston today for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, Oct. 20 to 23, inclusive. The vanguard arrived this morning, intent on attending the Harvard-Army game this afternoon.

It is the first time that the organization has convened in Boston. Headquarters are being made at the Copley-Plaza Hotel where business sessions will be held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for discussion of such problems as what the world will be like after the war, industrial and civic affairs, and important developments in business.

Speakers at the three-day convention are to include Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Roger W. Babson, internationally known statistician and Prohibition candidate for President, Dean C. M. Thompson of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Illinois. Attendance is expected to reach the 300 mark, in addition to wives and families of delegates.

Some Popular Topics

Business sessions are restricted to members, at which discussions will mostly involve efficient operation of a chamber of commerce. Some attention is expected to be given to commercial progress, national defense, tax legislation, wages and hours, and similar topics.

Registration starts tomorrow at the Copley-Plaza, and at 1:45 p. m. a group will leave the General Seafoods Corporation buildings at the Boston Fish Pier, for a trip aboard a trawler of the Forty Fathom Fleet, returning late in the afternoon. The pilot boat Northern Light of the Boston Pilots, will take another group.

A buffet reception in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be tendered to secretaries and their families, between 5:30 and 7:30 p. m. tomorrow, with Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Boston Chamber, and M. D. Liming, executive secretary, in the reception line.

The Session Monday

O. F. Lyman, of Peoria, Ill., President, will call the convention to order Monday morning. A committee will be chosen to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Various reports will be submitted.

Talks will be given as follows: "Chambers of Commerce Should Include All Civic Activities in the Community," by two speakers, Harry J. Boll of Milwaukee, Wis., on the affirmative side, and S. B. Botsford of Buffalo, N. Y., on the negative side; "Ways of Discovering New Chamber of Commerce Leaders," by Sidney Kring of Wichita Falls, Texas.

At the Monday noon luncheon, Roger W. Babson will address the delegates. A series of papers and speeches is scheduled for Monday afternoon with discussions following each one. Monday night will be observed as "Pla-Nite," with entertainment provided by a large committee.

Tobin Speaker at Banquet

Tuesday's business session will be similar to that of Monday excepting that the afternoon sessions will be divided into four groups. Tuesday evening the annual banquet will be held at which Mayor Tobin is scheduled to extend welcome officially.

Wednesday, likewise, is given over to many talks and papers, with Dean C. M. Thompson of the University of Illinois, speaking at the luncheon session. The election of directors will be held and the new Board will hold its organization meeting. The new officers and directors will be announced, and the business part of the convention will have been concluded.

Sightseeing trips are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon. Special plans have been made for entertainment of the women during the convention, including trips to historic points around Boston, Lexington and Salem.

Suburban Lecture Notices

Reading, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1940

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3 p. m.

Haverhill, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1940

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill, in First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, 3:30 p. m.

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N. H. Co-operative Egg Auction to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERRY, N. H.—The great increase in the business of the co-operatively owned New Hampshire Egg Auction is forcing officials of the co-operative to look around for new business quarters. The members of the co-operative have authorized the officers to either buy or build a new auction headquarters.

During the last fiscal year the auction handled 79,214 cases of eggs with a total sale value of $563,222. The number of members increased by 259 to 1,731 during the year and there was an increase of 100 in the number of buyers patronizing the auction.

The auction now runs three trucks to bring the eggs into the auction from the farmer-members. The auction operates on a small margin having taken in $33,869 as its share of the selling price of the eggs and there was a net profit of $4,914 out of which $3,651 was returned to the farmer members as a patronage dividend and the surplus was increased to $9,441. The auction has certificates of equity amounting to $8,084, thereby providing a total balance of $17,525. By operating practically on a cash basis, the auction kept its bad debts for the year down to $64.

Cleveland Gilcreast, manager of the co-operative auction, says that various unsatisfactory methods of arriving at the so-called "Boston price" for eggs have been used in the last 30 years but that there are hopes that a satisfactory method will be established. He hits at the fixing of the price by a few buyers, compilation of a price based on the average sales, and the board trading plan. He feels that some adaptation of the present system of having a reporter take the market sales up and down the trading area and then weigh the call price arrangement may be found the fair solution.

Phi Beta Kappa Elects

Four Radcliffe seniors were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, yesterday, it was announced at the College. They were: Joan G. Agar of Cambridge, Katherine R. Berrige of New York, Eleanor W. Clough of Baltimore, and Joan L. Todd, Shrewsbury, N. J.

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAK-4R, 15.15 meg. 19.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"In the Szekely Mountains"; News; Hungarian Folk Songs; Dance Music. HA'4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9 p. m.—Musical comedy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Sunday, Oct. 20

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Szentirmay; Hungarian Dances, Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs, National Anthem. HA'4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Orchestra of Maestro Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—"Explanations of Japanese Music" talk. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views," A. G. Macdonnell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

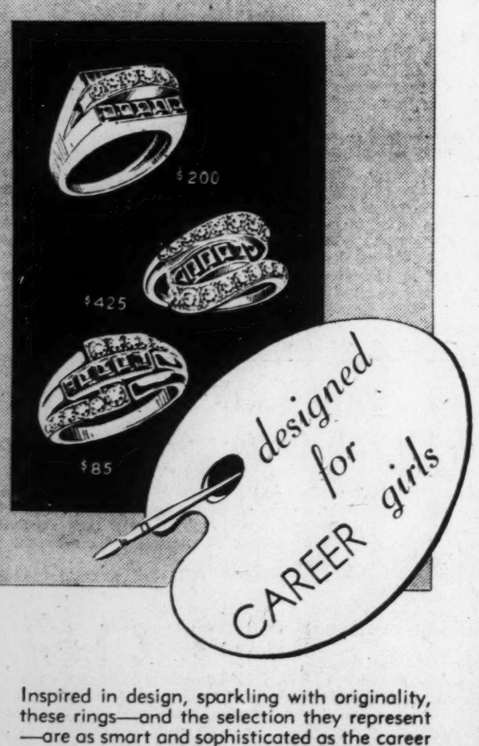
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Soldiers' Songs. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg. 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg. 19.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.



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Vivisection Opposed On Moral Basis

"That the antivivisection movement is essentially ethical in its inspiration—predominantly moral in its objective—cannot be too strongly emphasized," writes George R. Farnum, Boston attorney and former Assistant United States Attorney General, in a special publication issued by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society recently. The pamphlet consists of eight articles on the problems of vivisection and is entitled "The Scientific Spirit and the Modern World."

"We need no other major argument," Mr. Farnum, who has long been an opponent of vivisection, continues, "and we can find no more persuasive one—against the torture of dumb life in the name of science than its downright sinfulness.

"I refuse to ignore the insistent prompting of ethical instincts in the formation of my judgments."

The eight papers include the title piece, "The Humane Sentiment," "Humane Education and Practical Religion," "The Ethical Basis of Antivivisection," "Cruelty and Civilization," "The Resentment to Change," "Abraham Lincoln—The Spirit of Tolerance and Compassion," and "Patience and Progress."

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 20

5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-19.6m). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Holy Cross-N. Y. U.	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	B. C.-Idaho game
3:15	football game from	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	ball game	Boston College - Idaho
3:30	Yankee Stadium	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	football game
3:45	Holy Cross - New	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	ball game	Boston College - Idaho
4:00	York University	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	football game
4:15	football game	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	ball game	Boston College - Idaho
4:30	Golden Gate Quart't	Club Matinee: variety	Concert Music	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	football game
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	Concert Music	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Alabama-Tennessee foot-	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Network program	Dance music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Network program	"The Kickoff"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Republican speaker	'Service with the Colors'	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today	'Service with the Colors'	Dramatic sketch	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15	informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30	"Crackpot College"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Yvette, songs	Concert Miniatures	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Crackpot College"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	'Marriage Club';	Political talk	"Knickerbocker Play-	Soldiers' Quiz	Variety program
8:15	quiz program	World's Greatest Music	house"; dramatic sk.	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Variety program
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Network speaker	Truth or Consequences';	"Tropical Serenade";	Sports program
8:45	chestra; War news	Political talk	quiz program	soloists; orchestra	"Sing Song Time"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	European news; Alfred	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	M. Landon, talk	ty's Orchestra	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Station E-Z-R-A";	Chicago Theater of the	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	tra; Hans Wilhelm	comedy sketch	Air; Charles Kullman;	"Dance Parade"
10:30	"Master Music	Steinberg, conductor	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Marion Claire in "Ma-	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:45	Works"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	dame Butterfly"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00	Weather; News	tra; Hans Wilhelm	News Service	George Olsen's Orchestra	Sports program
11:15	E. Hoagland's Or.	Steinberg, conductor	Local news; weather	George Olsen's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:30	"Swing Club"	News; Music; Weather	Draft Program; Emil	"California Melodies"	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Coleman's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	'Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen; Quartet	nade"; recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	'Sunday Drivers'; so-	'Sunday Morning Sere-	"Tuneful Tunes"
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	"Tuneful Tunes"
10:00	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	National Youth Ad-	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Stories of Romance";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	ministration Orch.	male quartet	Ross Sisters	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Rhythm"	Luther-Layman Singers	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	Sidney Walton's Music	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Radio Hour
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Hour
12:15	Piano soloist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Hour
12:30	"Star Quest"	conductor; Henrietta	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Hour
12:45	"Star Quest"	Schumann, pianist	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Hour
1:00	"Star Quest"	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Carl Heath Kopf	Ahead of the Headlines	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	"March of Games"	Committee for Political	'On Your Job'; drama-	Vocalists; orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"March of Games"	Action	tization	'Waltz Time"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Address, Wendell L.	Mobilization for Human	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:15	Willkie	Needs: speakers	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:30	News; Talk	Foreign Policy Assn.	University of Chicago	"Nobody's Children";	"Around the Town"
2:45	Guardian Debate	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	dramatization	Murray Twins
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	"Concert Hall of the	NBC String Symphony	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony Or.; J.	Air"	NBC String Symphony	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Barbirolli, cond.	"Cruising Boston Har-	H. V. Kaltenborn	Young People's Church	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	bor"	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Sympheny Or.; J.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Peter Quill"; dramatic	"Strings and Things";
4:15	Barbirolli, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	orchestra
4:30	"Invitation to	News; Sunday Review;	"The Shadow"; drama	"Concert Album"	"Swing It"
4:45	Learning"	transcriptions	"The Shadow"; drama	"Concert Album"	"Swing It"
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	'Mother's Musical Album'
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety; orchestra	'Mother's Musical Album'
5:30	Col Stoopnagle's	Tony Wons	Network speaker	Symphonic Hour	Trish Minstrels
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	News Service	"Sunday Down South"	Symphonic Hour	Musical program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing";	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	The Gauchos
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band" quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Music and Drama
6:45	with Gene Autry	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Music and Drama
7:00	News of the World	Sunday Evening News	Jack Benny's Program:	Religious program	'Friendly Singer'
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	Religious program	'Sweet Music'
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	'Speak Up, America';	'Bandwagon"; Woody	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45	ter; drama	quiz program	Herman's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	"Parade of the Years";	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	ter; drama	Charles Dant's Orch.	Dickson; orchestra	Air; "Shall the United	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Sherlock Holmes"; dra-	"One Man's Family";	States Feed Conquered	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	matic sketch	dramatic sketch	Nations?"	cal Album"
9:00	"Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour"; Symphony	"The Parker Family";	Round"	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; Grace	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	King Cole Swingsters
9:45	Moore; chorus	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	"Take It or Leave	'Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; WGN Symphonic	Week-End Jamboree
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Hour; Henry Weber's	Week-End Jamboree
10:30	News; Weather	'Good Will Hour"; John	Madrigal Singers;	Concert Orch.; Marion	News Service; Army
10:45	'Master Works of	J. Anthony, director	'The Voice Beside You"	Claire, soprano	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Music"; record-	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	ings	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	"Britain Speaks"	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Teddy Powell's Or.	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Berlin talk; music	"Day's End"
11:45	Teddy Powell's Or.	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married";	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster";	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm";	"Singing Strings"	Magyar Serenaders
11:30	"Sister"; play.	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life";	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Green Carpet"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review.	"Dark Victory"; drama	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday",	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Presenting the Stars";	Dramatic sketch	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	certs"; soloist; orch.
2:00	Dramtic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	'Homes on the Land"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	'Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Frank Roas, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Musical program
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15	Political talk	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Capers"
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Muse and Music"	Speech School
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbots"	Boston Book Fair;	"Stella Dallas"; drama	World's Fair Symphonic	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Robert B. Choate, Wm.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Band	"Consolaire"
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Lyons Phelps, speakers.	"Young Widder Brown"	Army and Navy Visit	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance; Talk	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Music	Political Program	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Popular music	"Defend America"	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Curtain Time"; drama
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Voters' Committee	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	and music
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	Sophisticated Trio
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Address by Henry A.	Sports Program
8:45	Shelton; war news	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch	Wallace	Studio program
9:00	Theater: Alice	Senator Arthur Vanden-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Faye and Edward	berg, Michigan	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Arnold in "Lillian	News; Political talk	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Russell"	"Symphony of Melody"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Address by Wendell L.	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Willkie	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	U. S. Army Band	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ray Scott's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	News of the War	Political talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ray Scott's Orchestra	Studio program
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Law Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Swing Club	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	"The Proft Trio"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	Swing Club	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk; music	John Kirby's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Swing Club	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service

That Bright Glow in Auto Row? Its 340-Car Show for a Week

Boston's 40th annual Automobile Show began in the showrooms of the automobile dealers of Metropolitan Boston today, with a record total of 340 sleek passenger models on display.

With Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row as the center of attraction, the show includes 18 makes of cars—a total discribed as a record. It continues through next Saturday, Oct. 26, with the display rooms open from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m., except on Sunday, when the hours are 2 to 6 p. m.

With attractive styling and some new mechanical improvements, the models show distinct new trends in automobile construction. There is a marked tendency toward longer, more spacious cars with wider bodies and narrower running boards, more luggage space, and increased headroom.

Despite the added headroom, many of the models not only look lower but are lower as a result of improvements in designing. Increased overall length and clean, flowing lines are also characteristic.

Bigger, Yet Easy to Handle

Not only are the cars bigger, their engines are in some cases more powerful also. Several models boast increased horsepower. Because of increased size, improvements in steering mechanisms have also been made to afford easy handling.

"Engineers have learned new tricks in steering geometry and steering mechanism so that turning radius and parking characteristics are, broadly speaking, improved notwithstanding the increase in dimensions," Albion L. Danforth, President of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, explained.

This year marks new steps in the disappearance of the conventional gear-shift system. "Fluid drive" and finger-tip shift methods are being increasingly adopted.

Among the improvements which the casual motorist might not notice are certain modifications of gear ratios of some models to give greater liveliness and swifter acceleration.

Trend to Brighter Colors

One cannot judge altogether the color preference or trends of the year by the cars to be seen in the display rooms, since many of these have special treatment in unusually light or striking colors. However, there are strong indications of a tendency to brighter colors. Definitely, two-tone combinations are in high favor.

Dealers insist they are pleased with the "open house" method of staging the show in their display rooms, in contrast to the traditional method, in vogue for 35 years, of having it in Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue.

Dealers point out there is more parking space on Commonwealth Avenue, and emphasize that visitors can go directly to see the models that interest them rather than having to pass through massed collections of cars in which they are not interested. Also, more space is available for displays in their rooms.

Whether the dealers will decide to go back to Mechanics Building after completion of the new Huntington Avenue subway remains to be seen.

In some showrooms "horseless carriages" of ancient vintage will be displayed in contrast to the shiny new models. Many dealers will also show an imposing array of accessories.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Oct. 21

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 21

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 20

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-19.6m), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"America Looks at World Affairs."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday, Oct. 20

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:00 p. m.—American Missions Abroad.
4:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Living Literature."
6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours with the Composers."

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Koussevitzky, Shostakovitch

The Arts in Boston

The second Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony season, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, was notable for the inclusion in the program of the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovitch. It was not the first time this symphony had been heard here; Mr. Burgin introduced it nearly two years ago. Nor was it the first time Dr. Koussevitzky had conducted a composition from Soviet Russia; he made Starokadomsky's Concerto for Orchestra known to us three years ago. But it was the first time he had directed a composition by Shostakovitch, and that was what lent special interest to the occasion.

The symphony made a much better impression than it did on its first hearing. Was this due to the interpretation, to the greater familiarity of the players with the score, to a greater receptivity in the listener, or to all these factors? The reading, at all events, was intensely Russian. Shostakovitch sounded more Slavic than he ever had before in the ears of this hearer. He seemed to belong of right with Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, and Borodin.

A tense emotion permeated the score yesterday, particularly in the first movement and in the slow movement. The substance and the form of this first movement were made crystal clear, its architectural proportions were beautifully drawn. Passages that previously had seemed banal, irrelevant, or repetitious took their place in the design. Only the measures for brass fortissimo, before the recapitulation, seemed still unworthy of the scheme.

The slow movement (the third) was characteristic of the fatherland, rather than of Soviet ideology, in its profound somberness. Here, as in the first movement, the composer seemed to be feeling the ties of nationality and race that bind him to his musical forebears. The long lament was sung with exquisite beauty of tone, delicate balance of voices, and an eloquent lyricism.

The Scherzo now appeared as the expression of folk joy and playfulness; appropriately crude in its humor, but captivating with its tricky rhythms. The Finale is the least impressive of the four movements, being remarkable primarily for its much sounding; yet even here the substructure is firm, and it may be argued that the tumult is in the true Tchaikovsky tradition, though the thematic values certainly are not. We owe thanks to Dr. Koussevitzky for bringing us his interpretation of this extraordinary work, which makes us wonder what its composer might not do if he could write without thought of anything but his music.

The concert opened with a performance of Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis" which revealed again the amazing tonal beauties not only of the strings but of the wind choirs. The other item was Mozart's Symphony in E flat (K. 543), which was played with the technical brilliance and interpretative illumination which have become customary at Symphony Hall.

L. A. S.

Governor Bids Troops Good-by

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, FALMOUTH, Mass.—In a brief speech Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said farewell to the First Corps Cadets, now officially the 211th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment, here yesterday.

After the regiment of 1,358 men had passed in brisk review and had been inspected rank by rank the Governor mounted an improvised plaform, and speaking into loudspeakers powered by an army car generator, spoke briefly to the men and officers who leave next Monday for Texas for further training—the first unit to leave Massachusetts in a peactime emergency.

"Wednesday last was a historic day in this nation," the Governor began. "It saw the first peactime drive of the citizens of this country from whom will be selected men who will serve with you.

"You are here today because of your voluntary enlistment in the United States Army, and, with men selected from among those who enrolled last Wednesday, you will go into training together; not to go to war, but to keep this nation at peace and to keep for us and for this nation our way of life as we know it.

"You are going to Texas next Monday and you are carrying there the reputation and tradition of Massachusetts National Guard troops. You are going as 1,358 men and nine officers, and you are going as a unit. We have always been proud of our National Guard in Massachusetts. We are proud of its record in the last war and we are proud of you in this emergency."

The Governor flew to the Cape in one of the new National Guard observation planes.

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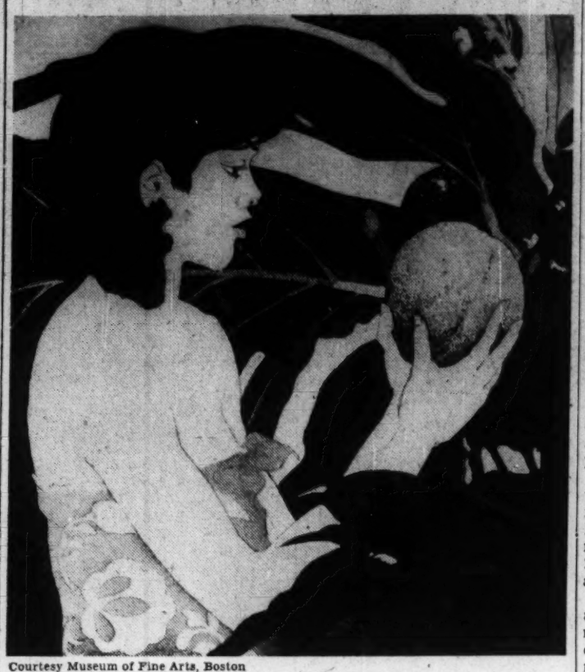

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

An Example of Art Work Now Being Done in Hawaii

This aquatint from Hawaii is called Breadfruit. John M. Kelly is the artist and the work is one of 50 prints from Hawaii which will be on display for the next two weeks at the Boston Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the American National Committee of Engraving.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory— "Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley— "Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur— "Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Revues

Plymouth— "Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert— "Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Tonight

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery— Concert by the Massachusetts WPA Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, guest conductor. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Violoncello Recital by Jean Bedetti. Leo Litwin accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Fenway— "A Dispatch from Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts— Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie, Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial— "They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore— "The Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "Turnabout." Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan— "Knute Rockne All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands." George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern— "Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum— "Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 7:20, 10:15.

Paramount— "A Dispatch From Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston— "The Ape," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Drums of the Desert," with Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage Show. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

Scollay— "Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater— "Radio's Hobby Lobby," "Cavalcade of Academy Awards," "England's Floating Elephants," "Paramount Pictorial," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Telepix— "Review of Screen Classics," Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., in Eskimoland." "Peter Smith Quiz." "Florida." "Matty Malneck and Band," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux— "The Ramparts We Watch," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Never Say Die," 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Tremont— "Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan. "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown— "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Sea Hawk," Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. "Hot Steel." 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Betty Earl. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers, Ronald Colman. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Outside Three Mile Limit," Jack Holt and Irene Dare. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Love You Again," W. Powell, Myrna Loy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:45, 6:28, 9:43. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 4:23, 7:57.

Cleveland Circle: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. "Gangs of Chicago," Lloyd Nolan and Lola Lane. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Money and the Women," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "I Love You Again," W. Powell, Myrna Loy. 3:03, 6:10, 9:22. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall. 1:40, 4:47, 7:59.

Dorchester: "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 7.

Franklin Park: "I Love You Again," W. Powell, Myrna Loy. 2:45, 6:00, 9:00. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall. 1:40, 4:55, 7:50.

Strand: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers, Ronald Coleman. 2:40, 6:19, 9:39. "Captain Caution," 1:09, 4:48, 8:08.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye, Rosemary Lane and Joe Penner. 1:50 and 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Return of Frank James," H. Fonda, J. Cooper. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Drive by Night," Ann Sheridan and George Raft. 3:25, 6:35, 9:25. "Pop Always Pays." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Park: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Flight Angels." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff, Brian Donlevy. 3:09, 6:13, 9:17, "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Bros. 1:52, 4:56, 8:00.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:30, 6:05, 9:00. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," 3:55, 7:30, 10:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ladies Musts Live," Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Mystic: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:00, 5:05, 8:10. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Love, Honor and O, Baby," and "Murder on Yukon." 1:45 and 7:00.

Orpheum: "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. "Military Academy." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Captain Caution," 1:00, 4:38, 7:59. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:35, 6:13, 9:34.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Rebecca," Lawrence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Haviland. 2:20, 8:25. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:45, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "The Great McGinty." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff and Brian Donlevy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "3 Men from Texas," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Boys of the City," the Dead End Kids.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford and Luli Deste. "Sky Patrol," Edward Norris and Kathryn Adams.

Strand: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol and D. O'Keefe.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 2:08, 8:08. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 3:38, 9:38.

Revere: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 3:36, 9:36. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "Private Affair," Nancy Kelly and Hugh Herbert. 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "One Million B. C." "Way of All Flesh." 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Raffles," and "Little Orrie." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Flowing Gold," J. Garfield and Pat O'Brien. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Joyce. 1:30 and continuous from 5:30.

Broadway: "The Great McGinty," Donlevyy and Akim Tamiroff. "Last Alarm." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "I Was an Adventuress," Richard Greene and Zorina. 1:45 and 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 3:25, 9:10. "Three Faces West." 2:09, 7:54.

Princess: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Selected Short Subjects."

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Captain Caution." 2:00-11:30.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.

Waterlown Square: "The Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee. "Star Dust," Linda Darnell. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Lawrence Olivier and Greer Garson. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye and Joe Penner. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. Daily except Sunday at 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Susan and God," Fredric March and Joan Crawford. 3:23, 7:53. "Free, Blonde and 21," Lynn Bari. 2:10, 6:40, 9:59.

Home Building In N. E. Seen As Increasing

Building of new homes in New England continues to increase and to represent by far the largest factor in home mortgage financing, E. Harrison Merrill, President of New England Federal Savings League, reported today.

Basing his report on returns from the 51 Federal savings and loan associations of the six New England States, Mr. Merrill said that during September 44.5 per cent of the $3,842,000 of loans made were for new home construction, compared with 35 per cent for purchase of homes already built, 11 per cent for refinancing mortgages previously held elsewhere, 4.5 per cent for modernization and repairs, and 5 per cent for all other purposes.

"Total loans during September totaled 45 per cent larger than for the same month last year," Mr. Merrill said. "New savings received by the associations were 24 per cent larger than a year ago.

"Gains in new home building are most pronounced in suburbs near important industrial centers, especially those engaged in war material production. The biggest demand for homes is no longer in the shadow of the factory, for automobile transportation and good roads now enable all classes of workers to enjoy the better living conditions found outside of congested industrial districts."

Sky Leaders

E. E. Barnard at Mt. Wilson Observatory

Jupiter and Saturn

At top is Jupiter, while bottom picture shows Saturn, the two planets which, in near conjunction, held the "after business" attention of amateur astronomers meeting at Harvard last night.

Rally Scheduled At U. of Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 19—Budding politicians among the student body of the University of Vermont are looking for soap boxes. The International Relations Club of the University is bringing students, whether or not they are old enough to vote, into the political arena, with a competitive political rally, scheduled for Oct. 29.

Supporters of Wendell Willkie and supporters of President Roosevelt alike may attend and, if they wish, voice their support for one or other of the opponents. The rally is to be held in the University gymnasium.

B. U. Announces Awards In Advanced Study Field

One hundred and thirty students have won awards in 20 different fields for advanced study at Boston University, it is announced by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President and Dean Howard M. LeSourd of the Graduate School.

Financial aid in the form of 13 fellowships, 15 scholarships and 104 assistantships will be given students from 19 states, India, Puerto Rico and Canada. Recipients are graduates of 54 different colleges and universities in the United States and foreign countries.

Jupiter and Saturn Join in Big All Star Show for Sky Gazers

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A talk which disclosed the secrets of how and why modern astronomers can go to bed nights and confidently rely upon automatic instruments to patrol the sky and turn in exposed photographic plates for expert examination the next morning, was given before the joint annual meeting last night of the Bond Astronomical Club of Harvard University and the American Association of Variable Star Observers.

With members of both groups patiently waiting for the after-meeting privilege of turning a Harvard telescope on the still near-conjunction of brilliant Jupiter, with his characteristic bands, and fainter Saturn, ringed by millions of tiny moonlets, W. F. Swann of the Eastman Kodak Company research staff delivered a shop talk to professional and amateur astronomers on the photographic plates and films they should use to gain best results.

Since the 100-inch Hooker telescope at Mt. Wilson was first put into service, he said, its efficiency has been so much improved through "aluminizing" instead of "silvering" and through the production of faster and faster photographic plates, that today it is roughly equal to what a 150-inch telescope would have been 20 years ago. "That means astronomy and photography have had very close co-operation in recent years," he said.

Talking about some of the special jobs Eastman laboratories have done for astronomy, he told of a peculiar order received from Dr. William Wright of Lick Observatory to coat the outside surface of a glass globe six inches in diameter with a special photographic film.

After this was accomplished the request came in for 8-inch globes—then 14-inch globes. It was no easy task to coat a 14-inch globe weighing about 50 pounds with the emulsion desired, but the problem was solved, also the job of shipping.

It turned out later that he wanted these globes to photograph the moon. By illuminating them from the inside after exposure and development, he hoped to tell for certain whether specific lunar craters were elliptical or round.

Dr. W. Burns of Allegheny Observatory sent in a call for plates with a double sensitivity at two different points in the spectrum so that when photographing double stars, one of which happened to be faint and the other bright, both would be registered on the same plate.

Heading the variable star observers as president of the organization this year, was Dr. Helen Sawyer Hogg of Dunlap Observatory, Toronto.

The GROVER SHOE SHOP
Announces
GROUND GRIPPER WEEK
Oct. 18th to Oct. 26th

$6.95 to $8.65
Regularly $8.85 to $9.85
THE ONLY STORE IN BOSTON WHERE YOU CAN BUY NEW FALL STYLES IN GROUND GRIPPER SHOES
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
MEN'S GROUND GRIPPER SHOES $7.95 and $9.95
Boston's Only Authorized Agent for
GROUND GRIPPER SHOES
For Men and Women
ZERO PARK STREET

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.
Because of the acute shortage of Down the value of these puffs has increased even since we planned this
TIMELY SALE
Quilted Celanese Rayon Satin Down Filled Puffs

$14.95

When you're snugly tucked under this warm puff you can laugh at "Old man winter" (and those in the know predict a long cold one). This soft, billowy puff combines warmth with luxurious beauty. See its shimmering Trapunto quilted top in any one of your favorite solid colors of rose dust, blue, green, peach, wine, winterose, brown or gold. Cut size is 72x84.

5 Convenient Ways to Pay
1. Use Your Charge
2. Budget Purchases
3. Merchandise Coupon Books
4. Pay Deposit, Balance on Delivery
5. Pay Cash

JORDAN'S—ANNEX—SECOND FLOOR
Mail or Phone Orders Filled—HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

'Happy Days Are Here Again' for the Football Fans at Stanford University

Casey Changes Backfield For Game Against Buffalo

Probable Line-ups

Boston Bears Player		Buffalo Indians Player
Mason, le		re, Siminski
Lane, lt		rt, Shellogg
Negri, lg		rg, Drobnitch
Padjen, c		c, Pegg
Marino, rg		lg, Padlo
Obeck, rt		lt, Carp
Ranspot, re		le, Gilberi
Yablonski qb		qb, Hrycyszyn
Ananis lh		rh, Farris
Karpus, rh		lh, Stylianos
Kohler, fb		fb, Banas

Referee—Tom Dowd, Holy Cross. Umpire—Dr. Paul Crehan, Dartmouth. Head Linesman—Warren Mooney, Andover. Field Judge—Frank Donahue, Harvard. Time of game—2 p. m.—Place—Fenway Park, Sunday.

An injury to fullback Frank Patrick and the improved play of Andy Karpus and Vito Ananis in Wednesday's game at Buffalo has forced Coach Eddie Casey to change his starting backfield for the Bears game against the Buffalo Indians tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park.

In place of the injured Patrick, Casey will use Morrie Kohler, the team's leading scorer and ground gainer. Kohler's bursts of speed against the New York Yankees were one of the highlights of the Bears 28-7 victory.

Anxious to Start

Vito Ananis, the former Boston College great, will start at the wing back in place of Jery Donnell. Ananis played well at Buffalo and knows his assignments much better than in his previous appearances at Fenway Park.

The third backfield change elevates Andy Karpus, the former University of Detroit star, to Ernie Wheeler's post at right halfback. Karpus is the leading passer on the club and completed a majority of the Bears' passes against Buffalo on Wednesday night including the one to Fe Bohan which scored the Bears' only touchdown.

Joe Yablonski, the blocking back from Holy Cross, will continue at the quarterback post. In this new combination, Andy Karpus will do the punting. All of the backs in this combination can pass. The second backfield consists of Bob Holstrom, Ernie Wheeler, Jerry Donnell, and Thell Fisher.

Padjen at Center

Frank Padjen will start at center in place of the injured Joe Ratica, who did not make the trip to Buffalo. Red Negri will play at guard with Marino. Vic Obeck and Leslie Lane are the tackles with big Carl Kaplanoff ready to relieve at either side. Joel Mason and Keith Ranspot still rank as the best ends.

Coach Casey said that the Bears were fortunate to beat Buffalo on Wednesday. It was a bruising game, the Bears' hardest of the season. The Bears were outgained 167 yards to 161 and made fewer first downs. Their victory was scored by forward passes. The Bears completed 12 out of 23 to 8 out of 24 for the Indians.

Idaho's Return Plans

Return plans for the University of Idaho football team (33 players) here in the Hub to play Boston College today call for spending the entire day following the contest at New York and the World's Fair.

Leaving late in the evening the team arrives at Evanston, Ill., Monday morning at 10:45 for another unkinking. Tuesday is spent riding and Wednesday puts the gridmen on the practice field at University of Idaho southern branch with arrival in Boise on Thursday, Oct. 24, for two days of drill before the Idaho-Utah State football game in the capital city on Oct. 26.

Arrival on the campus on Sunday, Oct. 27, 13 days after departure, completes the long and hard trip for the club.

Rangers' Coach Satisfied Team In Good Shape

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19 (CP)—Coach Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers last night prepared to wind up the Rangers' hockey training camp, satisfied that his team was in better shape than at this time last year.

"They should repeat last year's performance," said the pilot of last season's Stanley Cup champions.

Rangers will close their training camp with a light workout today and in the evening will open a preseason exhibition series with Red Dutton's New York Americans. The rest of the schedule includes games in Regina, Oct. 22; Saskatoon, Oct. 24; Regina, Oct. 26, Winnipeg, Oct. 28, and Port Arthur, Oct. 30.

"The series should help get them ready for the opening of the N. H. L. season in Toronto Nov. 2," Boucher said.

The Amerks will have five amateur recruits in uniform, Billy Benson, Bus Wycherley, Squee Allen and Pete Slobodzian, and Jack (Peanuts) O'Flaherty. Rangers are giving a tryout to Bill Juzda, newcomer to their farm team Philadelphia Ramblers of the American Hockey League.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 18

At Annapolis, Md.: Navy 19, University of Virginia 42; Navy Plebes 19, Virginia Freshmen 44.

At Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell 17, Alfred 38; Cornell Freshmen 16, Alfred Freshmen 39.

At Princeton, N. J.: N. Y. U. 17, Pennsylvania 47; Princeton 23, Pennsylvania 38; N. Y. U. 19, Princeton 39.

At Kingston, R. I.: R. I. State 17, New Hampshire 50.

At Burlington, Vt.: Vermont 21, Bowdoin 34.

'Talented Titan' —By Pap'

CASIMERE BROVARNEY
G-R-R-R-R-R
—THE RUGGED LEADER OF THE DETROIT TITANS IS JUST ABOUT THE EQUAL OF ANY GUARD IN THE COLLEGIATE RANKS !
HE SEES RED THE MINUTE THE WHISTLE SOUNDS
TAKE YOUR TIME, SONNY
Gus DORAIS
THE DETROIT COACH FIRST WON FAME FOR HIS PASSES TO KNUTE ROCKNE at NOTRE DAME
HE SEES THAT THE TITAN PASSERS GET PLENTY OF PROTECTION
PAP

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The University of Detroit Titans are assured, this fall, of the most aggressive, inspiring leadership they have had in years. The choice of Casimere Brovarney, left guard, as captain of the team, brings this assurance, for Brovarney is a man in a million when it comes to personality. Under him, the Titans, always a defensive fighting team, have assumed the kind of an attitude that puts the enemy on the defensive.

Brovarney is one of those Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde personalities. Off the field he is a soft-spoken, mild-mannered young man, but once the whistle blows he becomes a raging lion. He's the roughest, toughest animal on two legs in a game; the hardest hitting lineman the Titans have had in years. Even Line Coach "Bud" Boeringer, who is generally complaining that modern football players don't crack 'em as hard as he and his mates used to in the good old days at Notre Dame, can find nothing but praise for Brovarney's spirit.

There is nothing dirty about Brovarney's play. He never gets penalized and he wins the respect of his opponents. As a matter of fact, he is one of the cleanest players that ever pulled on a football helmet. He simply likes to play football and glories in the contact work. Every tackle is a career to him.

Brovarney developed fast in freshman football and when he became a sophomore was immediately pegged for stardom. The Dorais system of playing two or more teams as units gave him a chance to see plenty of service in his sophomore years, a good break.

He has been fortunate, too, in having the same running mate throughout his varsity career. He and John McManigal, right guard, have generally entered and left the lineup together for two full seasons. They know each other's style of play thoroughly and make a perfect team.

Ladies' Day

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 19 (AP)—Mrs. H. H. Silverforb led her threesome to the tee bf the 130-yard 15th hole at the Milburn Country Club yesterday, smacked the ball and saw it roll into the cup.

Mrs. E. F. Ve Valbiss followed. Her ball landed in the same spot on the green, trickled in.

Mrs. F. C. Fry, somewhat unnerved, fired away. The ball hit the lip of the cup, stopped four inches away.

The shout that went up almost broke up the Ladies' Day tournament.

Springfield Wins, 5-4

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 19 (AP)—Waging an uphill battle all the way, the Springfield Indians scored three last-period goals to inflict a 5-4 defeat on their American Hockey League rivals, the Providence Reds, in an exhibition game last night.

Providence, league champions last year, held a 4-2 lead with 15 minutes of the last period left but couldn't match the Indians in the final test.

Army 1, Brown 0

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19 (AP)—Army defeated Brown 1-0 yesterday afternoon at Aldrich Field in a non-league soccer match. Walters scored the deciding goal in the third quarter.

Robert Carrothers

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 19 (AP)—Robert Carrothers, 18, winner of the National junior tennis title tor 1940, passed on today. His home was at Coronado.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 19, 1940

Problem No. 2289

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

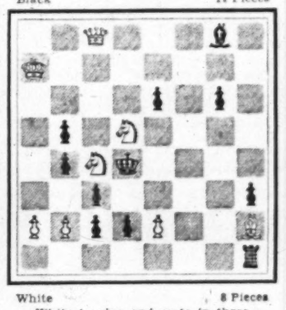
White to play and mate in two

(Honorable Mention, Westbury Memorial Tourney, 1940. No. 23 of the British Chess Federation problem tourneys.)

Problem No. 2290

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(No. 267, London Times, Dec. 2, 1904. Note the model mates! The Brockton, Mass., composer still holds his place in the top flight of active American composers.)

Solutions to Problems

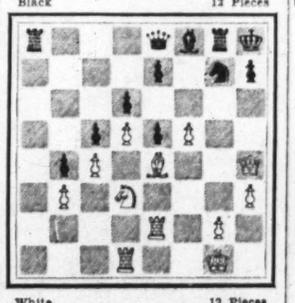
No. 2287. Q-Kt

No. 2288. 1. Q-QR8 K-Kt3 or K-Q3
2. Q-Kt8ch
1. ... P-Kt6
2. KtxP

End-Game No. 533. White wins: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 RxPch, KxR; 3 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 4 R-Kt6ch, Q-Kt5; 5 RxQch, PxR; 6 P-B8, and White's passed pawns make the win easy.

End-Game No. 534

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(From the 1939-40 Manhattan Chess Club championship, Rosenzweig-Nadell. White ultimately lost in 69 moves, but he missed a forced win!)

Fine Wins Utah Crown

Reuben Fine has just returned to his native New York after a tour of the west, following the Dallas tournament, which he won. One of the events which Fine attended was the Utah championship, held in the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, over the Labor Day week end. As might be expected, Fine led the field, and made a score of 7-0. Tied for second and third were Dale Morgan, Salt Lake City champion, and R. Durham, Utah champion in 1938 and 1939. These two players drew their individual encounter and defeated the other Utah players, losing only to Fine.

Another important Utah event is the team championship, which is scheduled for later in the Fall. Ogden, Logan, and Salt Lake City are expected to be represented.

A Major Tournament, held at the same time as the championship, was won by Philip Neff, a Salt Lake City 14-year-old, just entering High School.

New Jersey Chess Activities

The Suburban Chess League, one of the two active New Jersey chess leagues, the other being the North Jersey Chess Association, is beginning its winter season of interclub play.

Utah Brilliancy

Here is the most exciting game of the Utah State Championship. Fine plays a positional game until the moment is right for a crushing attack.

English Opening

Morgan White	Fine Black	Morgan White	Fine Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	19 B-Q2	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 R-B2	BxB
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	21 KxB	P-QKt4
4 PxP	KtxP	22 Kt-R3	P-QR4
5 B-Kt2	QKt-B3	23 B-B4	B-B
6 Castles	P-K4(a)	24 R-K	Kt-Kt5
7 P-Q3	B-K2	25 QR-B	Kt-Q4
8 QKt-Q2	Castles	26 B-Q2	R-K4(c)
9 Kt-B4	P-B3	27 R-B2	QR-K
10 P-Kt3	B-K3	28 B-B	R-R4
11 B-Kt2	Q-Q2	29 P-KR4	RxP
12 Q-Q2	QR-B	30 PxR	Q-Kt5ch
13 QR-B	Kt-Q5	31 K-B	Q-R6ch
14 Kt-K3	Kt-Kt5	32 K-Kt	R-K6(d)
15 B-B3	Kt(Kt5)-B3	33 BxR	KtxB
16 Kt-B4	KR-Q	34 PxKt	Q-Kt6ch
17 Q-Kt2	B-Q4	Resigns	
18 KtxKt(b)	KPxKt		

(a) The position now resembles a Sicilian definitely favorable for White because he has been able to play P-QB4. The resulting bind on the center with pawns at K4 and QB4 makes it very difficult for the other player.

(b) The open K file, which this move gives Black, makes Black's plan simple. Relatively better would be BxKt or Kt-K.

(c) Note how this Rook figures in a flank attack shortly.

(d) It is important that White be prevented from opening the second rank, so that his Q and R could defend.

A Hard-Fought Game

The game below, from the national championship, looked bad for Fine for much of the play. Simonson, with white, seemed to have a most satisfactory game, so much so that on his 30th move he offered the exchange for two pawns. But Fine played skillfully and later was able to return the exchange with winning passed pawns on the K side.

Ruy Lopez

Simonson White	Fine Black	Simonson White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	30 RxP	Kt-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 R(Q6)xKt	PxR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	32 RxP	R-K6
4 B-R4	P-Q3	33 R-Q3	Q-B4
5 Castles	Kt-B3	34 B-B2	RxR
6 BxKtch	PxB	35 QxR	Q-R6
7 P-Q4	PxP	36 Q-B2	Q-Q3
8 QxP	P-B4	37 Kt-K5	B-K3
9 Q-Q3	B-Kt3	38 K-Kt2	B-B
10 P-B4	B-K2	39 K-Kt3	RxKt
11 Kt-B3	Castles	40 PxR	QxPch
12 P-KR3	Kt-Q2	41 K-Kt2	BxP
13 P-QKt3	B-B3	42 Q-Q3	B-B4
14 B-B4	Q-K2	43 Q-Q6	Q-K5ch
15 KR-K	BxP	44 K-R2	Q-Kt5
16 QxB	P-KB3	45 P-B5	B-K5
17 B-Kt3	Q-B2	46 B-K3	K-B2
18 Kt-R4	Kt-K4	47 P-Kt4	B-B3
19 P-B5	Kt-B3	48 B-B4	Q-B6
20 Kt-B3	QR-Q	49 K-Kt	P-Kt4
21 QR-Q	P-R3	50 B-Kt8	K-Kt3
22 R-Q2	KR-K	51 Q-B2ch	K-R4
23 KR-Q	Q-B	52 Q-R2ch	K-Kt5
24 P-K5	P-B4	53 Q-Q2	Q-R8ch
25 PxP	PxP	54 K-B2	Q-Kt7ch
26 B-B2	B-B2	55 K-K1	QxQch
27 P-KKt4(a)	PxP	56 KxQ	K-B6
28 PxP	R-K5	57 K-K	P-Kt5
29 B-Kt3	QR-K	Resigns	

(a) Typical of Simonson's aggressive play. He is out to demonstrate that his game is good enough to win, and wants to bring his B to bear on the Q file. Less aggressive tactics, which would invite a draw, are not to his liking.

By-Plays

The Hockey Outlook

The opening of another hockey season is fast approaching and followers of that great sport are wondering just what the season of 1940-41 will bring forth. What effect the European war will have on the game is still a problem. The question of the United States selective draft is also a factor, although it is sure to have less effect on this sport than any other, for the great bulk of professional hockey players are Canadians.

In conection with the situation it is interesting to note the arrangement made between the Foreign Exchange Control Board of Canada and Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League. While this does not of course have anything to do with freeing Canadians from military service if they should become needed, it does give the players a chance to do a considerable part in the way of helping their country in assisting England in the present crisis.

It is estimated that there are some 300 Canadians playing on United States teams. Their earnings from the game are very sizable, probably more than they would be able to earn in any other occupation for which they are qualified. If, by carrying out the planned arrangement, they can turn into Canada something like $500,000, through the medium of exchange, they will certainly be doing their part toward helping their country in its war work.

It is going to mean a considerable sacrifice on the part of the players as they will naturally have less money to spend from day to day while in the United States, but this will be far less of a sacrifice than would be their giving up of the game and, if we know the Canadian hockey players, they will be only too glad to make the sacrifice.

There is sure to be some curtailment in the game during the coming winter as compared with the past few years. It is, however, to be hoped that even though some of the leading players may be called to or volunteer for other services, the various leagues, colleges, semiprofessional and amateur clubs and circuits will continue to play the game as best they can. We would not for a moment advocate hockey, or any other sport, as absolutely essential to national defense; but it and every other form of sporting activity is, in our opiinon, desirable, not only as good training for those who play them, but also because they help to keep up the morale of the people.

Bruins Impress Railbirds

The Boston Bruins, just two weeks away from their opening National Hockey League game to be played with Les Canadiens at Montreal on Sunday, Nov. 3, will begin a three-game exhibition series against the Hershey Bears tonight at Hershey, Pa.

The Bruins have a week's scrimmaging behind them and they have impressed all the railbirds, including President Weston Adams who was a visitor at Hershey, with their excellent condition. "Condition is going to be an important factor with the Bruins this year," commented Adams. "The schedule we face is by far the most arduous from point of traveling and playing on successive nights that the Bruins have ever tackled."

The entire Bruins camp is highly interested in the preliminary game tonight in which the dozen amateurs whom the Bruins brought from all parts of Canada will play as a unit for the first time.

"They are easily the most promising group of amateurs we have ever had in training camp," observed Art Ross today. "While it may be difficult for any of them to break into our lineup this year, just keep your eye on such kids as Webster, Mario, Kunkel, Warwick, Martin and Millman. They are going to be heard from in the near future."

The Bruins will have an off day tomorrow following the games and the squad will get down to hard work again Monday.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 18

East

Detroit 6, Manhattan 0.
Georgetown 46, Virginia Tech 4.
Temple 21, Michigan State 19.
Catawba 7, Albright 6.
Moravian 19, Lebanon Valley 3.
Penn Military 20, Blue Ridge 0.
St. Mary's (Texas) 18, St. Anselm 0.
Waynesburg 10, Geneva 0.
Ithaca College 7, Westchester (Pa.) Teachers 7 (tie).
Western Maryland 0, Bucknell 0 (tie).
Penn. 150 Pounds 21, Villanova 150's 7.
Yale Jr. Var. 14, Dartmouth Jr. Var. 0.

South

Catholic 20, Miami 18.
Presbyterian 19, Citadel 0.
Rollins 39, Tampa 0.
Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 27, Salem 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 20, Guilford 0.
Stetson 19, Erskine 13.
Middle Tennessee Tchrs. 13, Cumberland 0.
Chattanooga 28, Maryville 0.
Austin Peay 20, U. of Tenn Junior 0.
South Georgia College 13, Marion Institute 0.
Union (Ky.) 0, Transylvania 0 (tie).
Centre 28, Louisville 0.
Spring Hill 13, Southwestern Louisiana Inst. 7.
Union (Tenn.) 41, Delta (Miss.) Tchrs 0.

Midwest

North Dakota 6, South Dakota State 0.
Washburn 7, Grinnell 6.
Tulsa 19, St. Louis 6.
Case 31, John Carroll 12.
Muskingum 19, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Kent State 13, Findlay 0.
Heidelberg 13, Kenyon 0.
Albion 19, Hillsdale 6.
St. Thomas 16, St. John's 13.
Bemidji (Minn.) Tchrs 21, Moorhead (Minn.) Tchrs 12.
Wisconsin Tech 13, Milton 6.
Northern (Mich.) Tchrs 14, Northland 6.
Parsons 7, Illinois College 2.
Baker 9, College of Emporia 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 6, Ottawa 6 (tie).
Doane 25, Bethany (Kan) 7.
MacPherson 9, Bethel 6.
Cape Giradeau (Mo) T. 12, Kirksville T. 0.
Springfield (Mo) T. 13, Marysville T. 0.
Wayne (Neb) T. 13, Hastings 0.
Kearney (Neb) T. 25, Nebraska Wesleyan 7.
Chadron (Neb) T. 14, Midland 13.

Southwest

Texas Tech 21, Brigham Young 20.
Austin College 24, Oklahoma City 7.
Southwestern Oklahoma State 24, Northeastern Oklahoma State 2.
Northwestern Oklahoma State 0, Central Oklahoma State 0 (tie).
Arkansas Tech 53, Murray Aggies 6.
Southwestern (Tenn) 21, Hendrix 0.
Northeast Center L. S. U. 20, Henderson (Ark) T. 18.

Rocky Mountain

Albion (Ida) Normal 34, Ricks 12.
Montana Mines 14, Montana Normal 0.
Idaho So. Br. 19, College of Idaho 13.

Far West

Fresno State 3, College of Pacific 0.
San Jose State 7, San Francisco 6.

'Miss Behave' First

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 19 (AP)—Bobby Parker of Daytona Beach, Fla, sailing Miss Behave, won first place yesterday in the Junior National Moth Boat championship race, the opening event of the three-day international regatta here.

Douglas Alexander of Elizabeth City was second, Jack Kelly of Lake Garrison, N. J., third, Eddie Gasch of Elizabeth City, fourth, and Mervin Wescott, Jr., of Atlantic City, N. J., fifth.

Originally scheduled as the regatta opener, the girls National Moth Boat championship was postponed because of a 30-mile wind that whipped up the Pasquotank River.

Underestimated Indians Win First Three Games

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Not since the triumphant days of 1933-34-35, when Grayson, Hamilton, Moscrip and the rest of the Stanford "vow boys" were carrying all before them in the Pacific Coast Conference, has there been so much rejoicing on the Stanford campus. Three games and three victories is the record to date for Clark Shaughnessy and his pre-season underestimated boys. They have shut out their opponents twice . . . scored 47 points . . . have had only six points scored against them . . . registered seven touchdowns . . . made five conversions . . . their goal line has been crossed only once . . . and they have yet to have a conversion scored against them.

Stanford's first (27-0) victory over the University of San Francisco gave them much-needed confidence . . . their 13-0 triumph over University of Oregon brought their first Conference victory in two years . . . and their 7-6 win over the high-class University of Santa Clara squad broke a four-year losing streak which started in 1936. During that defeat-period, Santa Clara shutout Stanford twice . . . ran up a score of 22 to 0 in 1938 . . . 27 to 7 in 1939 . . . and scored an aggregate of 75 points to 14 for the four games. No wonder this year's triumph over Santa Clara was a sweet one for Stanford.

Remarkable Punting

Among the many factors responsible for the victory were Norman Standlee's average of 48.2 yards for his nine punts . . . his plunge over the goal line for the touchdown . . . and Frank Albert's generalship and invaluable conversion. While Clark Shaughnessy said the whole team played like champions it was noticeable that when the final gun sounded he rushed on the field and embraced Charley Palmer.

A freak play featured the first-quarter - drive - to - touchdown against Oregon. Stanford's Standlee went back as if to punt but instead shot a short pass to Albert who barely grasped the ball before he was tackled . . . it dropped out of his hands but before it could reach the ground it struck first an Oregon player . . . then Warnecke of Stanford . . . and finally flew back into the waiting arms of Albert who immediately sprinted 26 yards to Oregon's 46-yard line.

The old saying that—"Nothing succeeds like success"—was exemplified in the increased attendance at the Stanford-Oregon game the figures being 13,000 higher than for the corresponding game in 1938 . . . also the receipts were $16,250 greater. For the Stanford-Santa Clara game the attendance was over 20,000 greater than for the same game in 1939.

California Boys Make a Vow

California's overwhelming defeat by Michigan did not have the effect of destroying the morale of the wearers of the Blue and Gold. That night they made a vow that such a debacle would never happen again and this spirit and determination was a big factor in their 9-7 victory over St. Mary's.

The big surprise of the game was the remarkable showing of the previously unknown Al Derian. This boy, a graduate of the San Francisco Polytechnic High, had not been considered good enough for the California varsity and had been assigned to the Ramblers—a team formed in 1933 by Coach Bill Ingram for varsity-eligibles not worthy of a place on the first three varsity teams. They scrimmage against the varsity in practice, using the plays of the next opposing team, and a schedule is arranged for them against second-class teams throughout the State. Walter Gordon—a great player in his day and a splendid coach—has charge of the Ramblers and consequently there is always the chance that if it is only experience that a boy lacks, he will be able to gain that with this team. The shutout defeat handed California by Michigan demanded a thorough search for new material and among those sent up was Derian. His work was such a big factor in the California victory that some writers chided Coach Allison for not knowing a good player when he saw one and said he had buried Derian in the Ramblers.

One Coach Did Not Know

It is a fact that a nationally known coach, who was in charge of a Pacific Coast Conference team a few years ago, did not know that there was a most promising group of players on his school's freshman squad. At the end of one season he attended a banquet at which guests were allowed to ask the various coaches questions. This coach was asked—"When is your team going to start beating the University of Southern California?" He replied—"Just as soon as we get material as good as U. S. C. does."

Before the next seasop opened this coach resigned his position and the group of boys who had been stars on the freshman team, led the Pacific Coast Conference for the next three years and each time were chosen to represent the Conference in the Pasadena Rose Bowl classic. Thus, this coach had (to his since-expressed regret) actually walked out on a winning combination and left his successor with a group so brilliant that they hardly needed coaching.

New Pasadena P. C. C. Ruling

A new rule has been passed by the Pacific Coast Conference dealing with the division of the receipts for the annual Rose Bowl game. Previously, the money had been divided among the Tournament of Roses Committee and the two competing teams. In some years the teams each received over $100,000 for their share.

Under the new ruling the receipts of the 1941 New Year's Day game will be distributed in this manner—first, $20,000 will be taken from the gross receipts to defray the cost of staging the game. . . . The Tournament of Roses organization will get a share of the balance. . . . The remainder will be divided 60-40. . . . The visiting (or out-of-Conference) team will receive the 40 per cent. . . . The 60 per cent will be divided—$25,000 to defray Conference expenses during the year. . . . The team which represented the Conference will receive 40 per cent of the remainder . . . and the balance will be equally divided among the 10 members of the Conference. Thus, all Conference schools will share in the receipts instead of as under the previous arrangement, when only the participating school collected any money from the game.

Had the ruling been in effect for the 1940 game, each non-competing school would have received around $7,000. As it was, the University of Southern Californit collected about $115,000, and the rest of the Conference schools, nothing. A clause in the new ruling guarantees that the competing Conference school will receive not less than $25,000.

H. A. R.

Another Boucher Climbing the N. Y. Ranger 'Ladder'

WINNIPEG (CP) — Another Frankie Boucher is coming up the New York Ranger hockey ladder in the same spot where the original made his name famous as the center for the great Cook brothers.

Frankie Boucher, Jr., is the nephew of the Rangers' former center, now the team's coach. Young Frank has a background steeped in hockey, for his father, George, was a defenceman with the old Ottawa Senators and another two of his uncles, Bob and Bill Boucher, also were professional stars.

The latest member of the famous Ottawa hockey family to hit the professional ranks has his eye on the center spot his uncle kept for so many years with the Rangers. He's coming up slowly, getting all the experience needed for the N. H. L. in the Ranger chain system.

Two years ago young Frank's heady center playing won him a place with New York Rovers, the Ranger amateur farm in the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League. In his first full season with Rovers, the first rung on the Ranger ladder, he led the club with 18 goals and 33 assists for 51 points, good enough for seventh in the league scoring.

Believe-It-or-Not

(AP)—Golfer Joe Griffin of Detroit spent ten minutes looking for his "lost" ball . . . Then a pal found it in—you guessed it—the cup.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 18

At Amherst, Mass: Yale 2, Amherst 1.
At Hamilton, N. Y.: Cornell 1, Colgate 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Carl Hubbell signed 1940 contract estimated at $15,000, with provision for bonus if he had good year.

Five Years Ago

Upsets marked college play all over country; SMU beat Rice, undefeated Southwest champions, 10-0; Georgia Tech beat Duke, 6-0; Boston College whipped Michigan State, 18-6, and Penn trounced Columbia, 34-0, before 45,000 at Franklin Field.

Sport Siftings

Capt. Tom Riggs of the Illinois eleven wears a 14 specially built football shoe which costs $18 per pair. . . . According to Coach Zuppke when the Illinois varsity defeated the freshmen recently, it was the first varsity-freshman game in his 28 years of coaching the Illini that the freshmen have failed to make at least one first down or complete a pass.

* * *

University of Portland has one of the best quick kickers in the country. He is their triple-threat back Frank Maloney. . . . When Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell was re-elected president of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U., it was the first time in the history of the association that a president had been named for a third term.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Scarlatti Opera Revived

By Alfredo Casella

Siena, Italy

Alessandro Scarlatti's opera, "Il Trionfo dell' Onore," revived here in the September Music Week under the musical direction of Antonio Guarnieri, met with a success which kept increasing with a second and a third performance. The work had suffered neglect for 226 years, and yet its music proved to be alive and fresh. "Il Trionfo" seemed, indeed, to show as much right to a place in the repertory of today as "Matrimonio Segreto," "Serva padrona," and other operas the public refuses to forget.

The September Music Week was inaugurated last year at l'Accademia Musicale Chigiana in Siena. This Academy, founded nine years ago by Count Guido Chigi Saracini, quickly attained success, due no doubt to the excellence of the masters who teach there and to the building which houses it, which is the ancestral palace of the Saracini. In the beginning the activities of the school were purely pedagogical; but in the fall of 1938, Count Chigi and his co-workers had the idea of undertaking research among the many pieces of music which lie neglected in Italian libraries, and of reviving them in public performance. Thus in September, 1939, the Chigiana organized a Vivaldi Week, which was an event of exceptional importance, since it revealed a number of Vivaldi compositions, mostly religious works, the very existence of which was unknown, and an opera which made a great impression—"L'Olimpiade," based on a libretto by Metastasio.

* * *

The success of the first Week encouraged the organization this year of a second, devoted to the Scarlatti family (Alessandro, Domenico, Pietro, and Giuseppe). Like the Bachs and the Couperins, these Scarlattis were a dynasty. It seems that a passion for music held sway over them for generations; and the names of Alessandro and Domenico present us with an instance, probably unique in the history of music, where a father and a son were equally geniuses. For if Domenico was in his time the undisputed maestro of the harpsichord, we must recall that Alessandro was the greatest composer of opera in his day.

The plan of the Week was somewhat the same as that of 1939. The first care of the organizers was to select an opera by Alessandro, and their choice fell on the extraordinary "Trionfo dell' Onore," which was presented in Naples in 1718, and which belongs, therefore, to the last creative period of the master. It was possible to get in good time a photographic reproduction of the only copy in existence, a copy which is without doubt an autograph—that in the British Museum in London.

The opera by Alessandro was set amidst two concerts of orchestral and vocal music and a chamber music concert. These concerts included—besides other works by Alessandro—numerous pieces by Domenico, Pietro, and Giuseppe Scarlatti (the two latter were respectively the nephew and son of Alessandro). Pietro did not attain a very great fame during his lifetime, but Giuseppe met with great success in Naples and Lisbon with many of his operas.

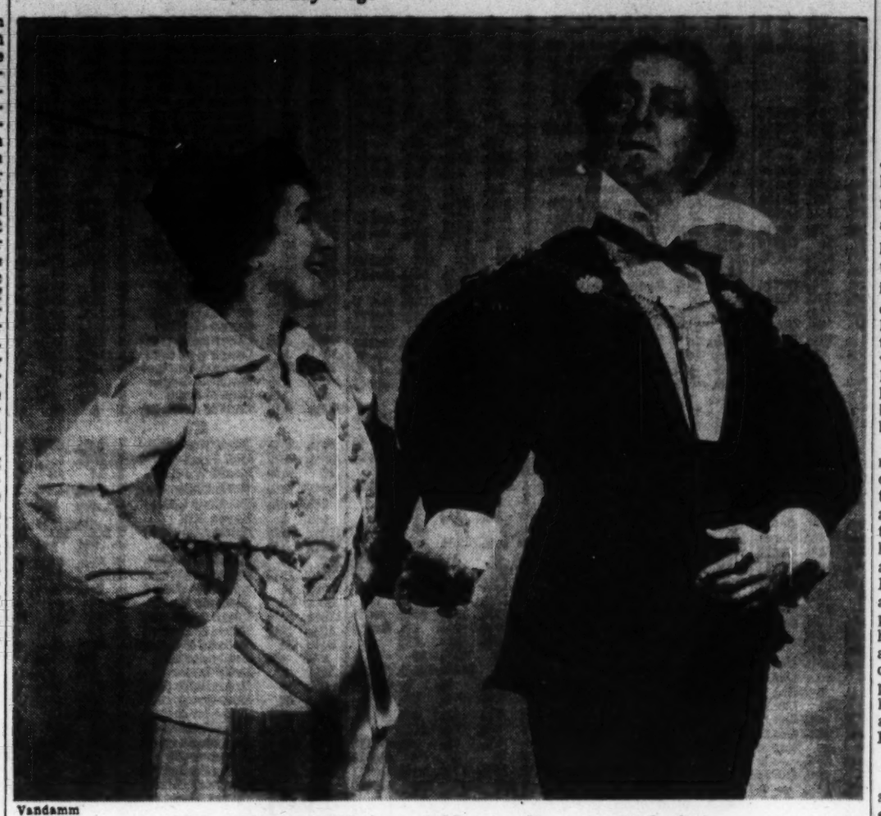
* * *

A number of works by Domenico were given, and these were quite a surprise to the public, which knew only some of the 545 sonatas for the harpsicord by the great Neapolitan (I dare say the general public knows only the "Pastorale" and the "Capriccio," as "arranged" by Tausig). The programs given brought forward two sonatas by Domenico for violin and cembalo, various pieces for the organ, and lastly a delightful selection—the overture and aria for tenor from the opera "Narcissus" (the only one by Domenico the music of which has come down to us; a youthful work, but of rare quality). There was also given an extract from the same composer's "Serenata delle Stagioni," a vast fresco of solos, choruses, and orchestra, which was a command composition, but in which, despite the conventional style imposed by the subject and the usages of those times, Domenico demonstrated his genius.

At the opening concert (Sept. 15) was revealed the extraordinary "Stabat Mater" by this same Domenico, found recently by Emilia Zanetti in the library of the "Liceo Musicale" in Bologna. It is a huge composition for a 10-part chorus and organ, in which one finds oneself in the presence of a Domenico whose existence no one suspected. We have been accustomed to consider Domenico one of the most untrammeled geniuses, the most capricious, the most "unexplainable" in his style, yet also one of the most transparent in that marvelous Mediterranean homophony; and none of us ever thought that one day he might find himself before another Domenico, a formidable polyphonist, capable of writing over 30 minutes of counterpoint with 10 distinct voices, worthy of Bach or Palestrina. In this surprising work one scarcely knows what to admire more, the incredible craftsmanship of the polyphonist or the depth and intensity of religious feeling which animates the work from beginning to end.

Regarding the chief revelation of the week, "Il Trionfo dell'Onore," the story concerns a Don Juan, though a different sort from the Mozartean, by reason of the conclusion. The sub-title of Scarlatti's piece read, "Or the penitent rake," whereas that of Mozart's reads, "Or the rake punished." In this drama we see a wayward young man betray a young girl, fight a duel with her brother, and when wounded make an about-face in character and marry the beautiful Leonora. It is an example of what was later called opera semi-seria. The figure of Leonora, an altogether tragic type, moves in an atmosphere of farce. But the pity evoked by her misfortunes permits the composer to insert several grave and pathetic bits which at length, by their noble and elevated tone and their contrast with the comedy of the other portions, bring about a truly masterly fusion of the tragic and "buffo."

One of the most interesting points about "Il Trionfo dell'Onore" recitatives, which have nothing in common with the "recitativo secco" of that day, and which by their vividness link themselves with the beautiful models of Monteverdi. The orchestration, too, is no less surprising than the rest—constantly mobile, balanced, witty, transparent, and yet rich.



Vandamm

Helen Hayes as Viola and Maurice Evans as Malvolio

In the new Theater Guild production of "Twelfth Night," now on tour and scheduled to open in New York on Nov. 18, at the St. James Theater. The production will spend the next two weeks at the Colonial Theater in Boston and the following fortnight at the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia.

Modern Composers of Brazil

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Next to Villa-Lobos, Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez (born in Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 4, 1897) succeeds best in translating primitive folk song of the Brazilian interior into the language of modern music. A Brazilian critic has applied the adjective "brasileirissimo," that is, most Brazilian, to Fernandez as composer, and the epithet is entirely justified. Fernandez writes new music in the style of national folklore, sometimes using actual songs of the people, but mostly inventing melodies. In these inventions, the characteristic rhythm remains true to the primitive.

While Villa-Lobos enlarges the meaning of the popular choros into a new musical form, Fernandez preserves the original spirit and name of the native dance, adding only harmonies and instrumental color. His favorite form is Batuque, a highly syncopated negro dance. In stylizing primitive dance forms, Fernandez does not proceed by variation, as classical and romantic composers did, but builds up his music by iteration, or accumulation. The motive force in this case is supplied by the change of instrumental color, and by imitation of voices. The classical method of variation is clearly inapplicable in highly rhythmed music, for with the addition of non-thematic elements, the rhythm is submerged, and its driving power lost.

Fernandez writes in an idiom less anarchistic than Villa-Lobos; his music lies well for the instruments, and, though difficult, is entirely playable. His "Brazilian" Trio, composed in 1924 is typical of his method. It is written in four movements, of which the first is in orthodox sonata form. But the two themes of the sonata are Brazilian in their inspiration. The slow theme of the second movement is a folk song, but another theme in the same movement is original. There is a similar division of original and authentic themes in the rest of the trio, and the same method is followed again in the Suite "Brasileira" for five wind instruments.

* * *

Thus Fernandez performs the primary function of a national composer: he makes use of native folk songs within the framework of the established musical forms of a sonata, or a fugue. His music is ultimately of vocal origin, and his themes possess a singing quality. He is apparently not interested in formal composition; there are no symphonies or string quartets on his list. His symphonic works are either magnified dances, or symphonic poems of definite programmatic contents. Typical in this respect, is his "Imbapara,' 'or "Amerindian Poem (Amerindian, for American Indian). Here the music illustrates a Brazilian legend.

Francisco Mignone (born in S. Paulo, Sept. 3, 1897) is a "city composer." His music is rhapsodic and emotional. and his harmonies are luscious and full. For his subject matter, he, too, goes to Brazilian legend and history, but the treatment is more melodramatic than in the case of Villa-Lobos and Fernandez. But then, in compensation, the music of Francisco Mignone is immediately understandable to the non-Brazilian ear. He is particularly successful in his compositions for piano and orchestra, in the form of free fantasy on Brazilian themes.

Joao Octaviano (born at Porto Alegre, April 22, 1896) is chiefly active as a pianist and teacher, and his compositions are mostly in small form, piano pieces and songs. He adheres to the orthodox school of harmony, but he uses Brazilian themes and subjects. The importance of his work consists chiefly in bringing national Brazilian musical masses that cannot follow the elaborate harmonies of the modern school. And Octaviano proves that Brazilian songs, particularly those touched with urban culture, can be arranged in European harmonies.

* * *

Fructuoso Vianna (born at Itajuba in 1898) is a brilliant composer of piano pieces, in which he excels. He combines the authentic rhythms of Brazilian dance with technical passage work, and the product is novel and interesting, both from the musical and technical viewpoint. His suite of miniatures reminds one of the impressionistic pieces of the Parisian school.

Of the younger generation of Brazilian composers, the most significant is Camargo Guarnieri, in both quality and quantity of production. He was born at Tieté, Feb. 1, 1907, and he grew up in the musical atmosphere of native folk songs and dances. As soon as he acquired formal technique of composition, he applied himself to writing songs and piano pieces based on Brazilian themes. Later he wrote chamber music, violin and cello sonatas, string quartets, quintets, and trios. He has also written a piano concerto, and several symphonic dances. A very large number of his piano pieces and songs has been published. Guarnieri is a modernist, but his modernism is not limitless expansion of harmony and counterpoint. Rather, it is an economical application of the most effective means, whether consonant, or dissonant. His music produces the impression of spontaneity and ease, despite terse and acrid harmonies and angular rhythms.

Radames Gnatalli, born at Porto Alegre in 1906, has a touch of baroque in his style. He writes best for the piano, and has composed, besides numerous short pieces, a piano concerto. He has a ready technique, but so far he has not revealed himself as a composer of national music.

Luiz Cosme, born in Porto Alegre in 1908, has a lyric talent, which he applies to writing songs and instrumental pieces, where a simple melody is projected against the background of syncopated rhythms. Like many modern composers, Cosme takes little interest in harmonic expansion, but uses certain combinations of tones for their sonorous values, often for percussion effects.

Such is, in brief, the picture of modern Brazilian music. Villa-Lobos, Fernandez, Mignone, and others are not the first to exploit the national Brazilian elements. There was a generation of composers before them who were, in a sense, national Brazilian musicians. There are still several important composers living in Brazil who write Brazilian symphonic poems and dances. But the older generation has not developed an original musical idiom to express the peculiarities of Brazilian folklore. Villa-Lobos and the younger generation has. This new idiom is still in process of formation, and it retains many elements of old harmony. But the important fact is that modern composers of Brazil are now working along twentieth-century lines, using a new technique common to modernists the world over.

(This is the second of two articles on modern composers of Brazil. The first appeared on Sept. 28.)

Color Prints in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The twelfth annual exhibition of prints by Philadelphia artists, a competitive salon staged by the Print Club, this year stresses color as its keynote.

Whether this emphasis is a result of activity by the American Color Print Society organized here last season, or whether it is the natural outcome of general creative interest is difficult to determine. Certain, however, is the fact that color not only enlivens the show, but steals its thunder.

To the fore, also, is color via the carborundum print, developed here by a triumvirate of Philadelphia artists, Dox Thrash, Hubert Mesibov, and Michael Gallagher, working under the aegis of the Pennsylvania Art Project. All three, ably represented at the Print Club, are also starred in an all-carborundum print exhibition now on view at the Project gallery, in South Broad Street.

Michael Gallagher's "Sunday Evening," one of the most effective of the color carborundums, has been singled out as honorable mention winner, an honor it shares with Albert Gould's black-and-white lithograph, "Earl Horter Teaching."

Main honor of the show, however, goes to Miss Cynthia Iliff for "New Orleans Fantasy," one of a series of lithographs based on themes in the cosmopolitan city of the South.

A return to fancy, as contrasted with the erstwhile epidemic of lugubrious propaganda prints, is noted in the weird but delicately handled color print "Cassadranda," by Carl Shaffer; while sheer delight in mosaic of vivid pigments marks Philip Levone's flaming "Manayunk Garden."

Local history finds accent in M. Nefferdorf's "Library Company of Philadelphia—Last Tea," a tribute to one of the city's cultural centers now but a memory; while amusing illustration tackles the subject of old-fashioned automobile, country mud, and a breaking storm in "The Want of a Horse" by Paul E. Nonnast.

Recently returned from scholarship sojourn in Mexico, the Leibovitz twins, Freda and Ida, contribute close-ups of peasants, while Earle Miller, in "Uprooted Tree" uses for decorative effect twisting roots and torn branches.

While there is a touch of gloom and an echo of war in Jo Presser's figure studies of the submerged; in Barbara Crawford's bitter "Landscape No. 1," and in the more delicate and sympathetic hands-over-face figure suggestion, "Air Raid," by Samuel Feinstein, the war is far less apparent today in the minds of Philadelphia printmakers than it was a year or so ago.

Irish Paintings Reproduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Victor Waddington, who two years ago took a collection of pictures by Irish artists to New York and other American cities for exhibition, has published under the title of "Twelve Irish Artists" (Dublin: Sign of the Three Candles, 21s.; book form, 25s.) a portfolio of 12 full-color reproductions of paintings, each selected by the artist himself. Each picture is a detached unit and facing it is a page on which is given a brief note of the artist's career.

The 12 names represented are J. Humbert Craig, Grace Henry, Sean Keating, Charles Lamb, Francis MacKelvey, Sean O'Sullivan, William Conor, Paul Henry, Harry Kernoff, Maurice MacGonigal, Leo Whelan, and Dermot O'Brien, president of the Royal Irish Academy. An introduction has been written by Prof. T. Bodkin, erstwhile curator of the National Gallery, Dublin, and now of Birmingham. Professor Bodkin makes a plea for more patronage for art by the State and by the people generally.

Characteristic of the publication is its splendid color reproduction, each picture being printed separately with specially made inks. The collection deserves to become a modest gallery of Irish artists in the homes of persons who cannot afford to be patrons of art in the usual sense of the term. It has the merit of illustrating the style and technique of notable contemporaries, certain of whom are known outside of Ireland. Though the pictures are not all of equal quality, there are three that cannot fail to arrest general attention. These are Leo Whelan's "Kerry Cobbler," Francis MacKelvey's "On the Lagan," and Sean Keating's "Half-Flood." The head of the cobbler is very impressive and so is Sean Keating's study of the tanned and weather-beaten boatman. MacKelvey's landscape is a contrast in colors giving the impression of restraint.

'Small-Size Leigh Hunt'

By Harold Hobson

London

It is the fashion to chide Mr. James Agate for the company he keeps. Not very successful actors, men about town, hackney trainers are his familiar friends. Little people complain that these are not the materials out of which a Pepys is made. But it is not only the duller dogs who urge him to consort with larger lions. His brother Edward—that savage and witty brother Edward—tells him that his friends are like a pack of disused cards—all knaves and jokers; and Miss Rebecca West and Mr. Ivor Brown both join in the reproving chorus.

They admire him, of course, in many ways enormously. They recognize his gift for the magic phrase that puts an actor or a performance, a jockey, or a chauffeur or a theater manager before us in their habit as they live. They are swept away by his tremendous zest for French quotations, and bad puns, and golf at Southend, and famous players' walking sticks, and Bernhardt and Malibran, and London after dark. But they cannot conceal an uneasy feeling that, compared with the great ones in this kind—with Prince Florizel, for example—he is but a sorry sort of Bohemian.

* * *

Mr. Agate is not in the least sorry. He has his bad moments, especially when he thinks of income tax. For, though he earns something like £5000 a year, his methods of accounting are so curious that he is perpetually scores of hundreds of pounds in debt. But, in spite of this, he enjoys himself nearly all the time; and this enjoyment rushes, roars, and rumbles throughout "Ego 4" (London: Harrap. 18s.), the fourth installment of his diary.

It is an odd world that has been given to Mr. Agate to record. Nothing seems to be in its proper place. Sir Thomas Browne professed not to know what song the sirens sang, but we today have plenty of opportunity for investigation. Only this morning my wife's maid informed me that she got up at 7 o'clock last night, and cooked and ate her breakfast under the impression that it was morning.

At this strange universe Mr. Agate gazes with the most eager attention. He ponders earnestly whether he can endure air raids, digs himself a shelter at a cost of £100, dashes off to Bognor after a few nights' experience of subterranean existence, and then lodges himself at his club. He narrates that when Lionel Hale, the dramatic critic, came late to lunch at Jammet's restaurant in Dublin, he declared, "Better late than Jammet."

* * *

He observes virtuously that he would not allow his tailor to make him a purple velvet bridge-jacket for "the negligible sum of 36 guineas." "This," he told his secretary, "Jock" Dent, "proves that I am not a spendthrift on the grand scale." Mr. Dent replied, "Your mistake is to think ye're a giant like Balzac. Ye're a small-size Leigh Hunt." After all, that is a compliment both deserved and worth having.

Chinese Revue

George Balanchine is staging and Nicky de Molas will design the sets for the Chinese revue to be presented at the Bowl of Rice Ball at the Waldorf, New York, Nov. 1, to aid China. Anna May Wong will play three parts in a dramatic sketch. Ruth St. Denis will do her White Jade Dance. Carol Bruce will sing a song written for her by Vernon Duke. Mr. Duke also is writing incidental music for the revue, based on Chinese melodies.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

OPERA HOUSE—NOV. 4-9 Inclusive (Wed. & Sat. Mat's)
S. Hurok presents the
BALLET RUSSE
All Eve's: $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c.
Wed. Mat.: $2.20 to 55 cts.
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TICKETS MONDAY 9:00 A. M.
210 PIERCE BLDG., COPLEY SQ.
MAIL ORDERS must be accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope. Check payable to Aaron Richmond.

KREISLER
SUN. AFT., OCT. 27, SYMPHONY HALL—Remaining Tickets 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Series tickets at substantial saving at 208 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square

TWO WEEKS ONLY Beg. Monday Eve.
First Play of the Theatre Guild—American Theatre Society Season
The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in William Shakespeare's comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
with June Walker, Sophie Stewart, Wesley Addy, Mark Smith
Directed by Margaret Webster
Settings and costumes by Stewart Chaney Music by Paul Bowles
COLONIAL THEATRE Evgs.: $3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. MATS. Thurs. & Sat.: $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10 (inc. tax).

PLYMOUTH BEG. Mon. Nov. 4 Prior to New York Opening
MATS. Thurs. and Sat.
ALDRICH AND MYERS PRESENT
THE CLOWN PRINCE OF LAUGHTER
JOE E. BROWN
IN PERSON
In RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy
"ELMER THE GREAT"
WITH A CAST OF 34
MAIL ORDERS Now NIGHTS—$3c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75 Thurs. MAT.—55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65 Sat. MAT.—55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20 INCL. TAX
ENCLOSE REMITTANCE & SELF ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE, WITH ORDER

PLYMOUTH TONIGHT 8:30, MAT. TODAY
AMERICA'S HIT MUSICAL REVUE
NEW COMPLETELY NEW SHOW
PINS & NEEDLES
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. Thurs. 55c-$1.65. Sat. 55c-$2.20.

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 Matinee Today
B. G. De Sylva Presents ETHEL MERMAN
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Prices: Evgs. $3.30 to $1.10. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 55c to 2.75. Tax Incl.

COPLEY TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TODAY
Lawrence Riley's New Comedy
"RETURN ENGAGEMENT"
Bert Lytell, Audrey Christie | Mady Christians, Leona Powers
EVES 55c to $1.65 WED. & SAT. MATS. 55c to $1.10 Incl. Tax.

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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5th Sat. JOHN BARRYMORE in THE GREAT PROFILE
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	590,280
1940 volume to date	161,828,995
1939 volume to date	213,841,628

Stock Trends Irregular In Dull Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Stock market leaders loitered in narrow territory today as traders displayed their usual week-end apathy.

While small gains were to be seen in most departments, fractional declines were equally well distributed at the start of the final hour and numerous issues were unchanged. Dealings never worked up any real momentum.

Ahead occasionally were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, General Electric, du Pont, Kennecott, American Telephone, Loew's, and Texas Corp.

Among stocks inclined to waver were U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, American Can, Union Carbide, Bethlehem Steel, and Eastman Kodak.

War news again provided scant speculative incentives, brokers said, and election trends still were too indefinite to inspire either extensive buying or selling. Most customers, consequently, apparently decided to keep commitments light pending the beginning of the new week. Business developments continued as a stabilizing factor.

Bonds Irregular

A few gains in the corporate sector of the bond market today were offset by a handful of fractional declines. Turnover was small.

Advances ranged to a top of 1½ points for Ann Arbor, 4s, Canadian Pacific 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Firestone Tire 3½s and Walworth 4s.

Loans of International Paper, Consolidated Oil, Nickel Plate Railroad and Third Avenue Railway were traded at concessions from Friday's finals.

The foreign list culminated a week of fair activity and wide fluctuations with a colorless performance. Some British Empire issues rallied a couple of points on small dealings. Japanese issues were mixed, the government 6s down fractionally and Orient Development 6s up more than a point. French Government 7½s yielded several points on the transfer of a single bond.

U. S. Governments accounted for few transactions, but prices were steady.

Youngstown Sheet Refunding Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been completed for the private placement of $10,500,000 of one to seven year serial debentures of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. as a first step in a refunding program designed to bring about a further substantial reduction in the company's mortgage debt.

It is understood that all sales of the debentures were made to commercial banks and that interest rates run from .40 per cent to 2.10 per cent.

Mr. Purnell stated that a registration statement covering the proposed issuance and sale of $45,000,000 of first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds probably would be filed next week. The proceeds of the mortgage bonds and of the serial debentures will be used to refund the presently outstanding $55,500,000 of first mortgage, series "C," 4 per cent bonds due 1961. The latter are callable at 104 up to May 1, 1945.

An investment banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co. will underwrite the new first mortgage bonds.

Business Personals

C. E. Wilson, Acting President of General Motors Corp., and B. E. Hutchinson, Vice-President of the Chrysler Corp., have been elected directors of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Mr. Wilson succeeded his predecessor in General Motors' presidency, William S. Knudsen, now a member of the National Defense Commission. Mr. Hutchinson filled a vacancy.

Blair Securities Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Blair & Co., Inc., announced that J. R. Leininger has become associated with the firm's Chicago office as a vice-president. Mr. Leininger was formerly with C. F. Childs & Company. The corporation also announced that Fred M. Gillespie, resident manager of the Chicago office, and Benjamin R. Brindley, resident manager of the San Francisco office, have been elected to vice-presidencies.

Edward A. O'Neal, Jr., Manager of the Anniston plant of the Phosphate Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, and E. J. Swanson, chief clerk at Anniston, have been transferred to posts at Monsanto's new Trenton, Mich., plant, Mr. O'Neal as plant manager and Mr. Swanson as office manager.

Charles H. Farrell, of New Haven, Conn., has been re-elected President of the New England Credit Bureaus, Inc. Other officers re-elected were: John J. Dowling, Holyoke, Vice President; Eugene Baxter, Fall River, Secretary; Phillip J. Murphy, Worcester, Treasurer.

Frank T. Tucker, Manager of The B. F. Goodrich Company's tire advertising since 1932, has been named director of advertising of the company. The new Goodrich chief advertising executive succeeds P. C. Handerson, director of advertising since 1931, who resigned to engage in general advertising work.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	Oct 16
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27½	16⅜	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	Addressog (.95e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	41¼	40⅞	41¼	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9½	9½	9½	Oct 18
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Oct 18
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19½	19	19	Oct 17
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	Oct 18
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	171¼	170½	170½	Oct 18
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	Oct 18
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	Oct 18
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70½	70	70	Oct 18
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	18	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 14
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Oct 17
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 17
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	62	61½	61⅝	Oct 18
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 18
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	11	36	35½	36	Oct 17
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	2*	174¾	174¾	174¾	Oct 18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
59½	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	3	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 18
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1½e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 11
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 16
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 18
24¼	9¼	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	2	12½	12	12½	Oct 16
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	15	15	15	—1
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 18
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	8	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	56	56	56	Oct 18
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	9	2	1⅞	2	Oct 17
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 16
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 18
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 17
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	4	15¾	15¼	15½	— ¼
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	8	73⅜	72	73¼	Oct 18
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 18
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	Oct 18
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	101⅜	101	101	Oct 11
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
63½	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	54⅜	54	54½	+ ½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	47⅜	47	47¼	+ ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 17
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	7	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	144	144	144	Oct 17
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Oct 15
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	5	12	12	12	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 18
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 18
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	Oct 18
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	165⅜	165	165⅜	+ ⅞
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	72	71¾	71¾	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	74⅛	74	74	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¼	149¼	149¼	+1¼
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	13	5⅛	5	5	Oct 18
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Oct 17
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	50⅜	50½	50½	— ¾
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	Oct 16
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	7	23	23	23	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 15
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 18
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	108¼	108	108¼	Oct 18
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	43⅞	45	45	Oct 18
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16⅛k)	2	81	81	81	+1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 18
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15	15	15	Oct 15
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	Oct 17
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 17
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 15
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 14
16⅜	8⅜	Barber As (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 17
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	8	8	
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	27⅞	27½	27½	— ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 18
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	14	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Oct 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30	30	30	—1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	16	81⅜	80¾	80¾	— ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	123¼	122¾	123¼	Oct 18
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 17
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(1¼e)	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Oct 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	4	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	3	27½	27½	27½	Oct 18
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24½	24½	Oct 17
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 18
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 17
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 18
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	2	22	22	22	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25⅜	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
10½	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Oct 18
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22	15	Bullard Co(1¼e)	3	23	23	23	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	29¾	29¼	29¾	Oct 17
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	Bush Terminal	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 17
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	Oct 17
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	Oct 18
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 18
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ½
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(3½)	1	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	6	15⅜	15	15	Oct 18
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37¾	37½	37½	Oct 18
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 18
32¾	22¼	Carpent (2¼e)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	Oct 18
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	55	55	55	—1½
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	46½	46¼	46½	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	29½	29	29	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18	18	18	Oct 18
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 18
5½	2½	Cent RR N J	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 18
11¾	⅞	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 18
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	5	5	5	Oct 17
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 15
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22	21½	22	Oct 18
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
4⅛	2½	Ches Corp	3	3½	3½	3½	
2⅛	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 14
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 18
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 18
14⅜	9⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
39	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39	39	39	Oct 18
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	4	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 18
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	9	80⅞	80½	80½	— ½
14¼	9⅜	City I & F (.90e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Oct 18
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	4	35½	35⅛	35½	Oct 18
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	32	32	32	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	108	108	108	Oct 18
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 17
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Oct 9
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	3	27	26½	26½	Oct 17
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	21	20⅞	21	Oct 18
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 17
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+1⅜
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	82	82	82	
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	37⅛	36⅜	37	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	26	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	58	58	58	—1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	6	30½	30⅜	30½	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	Oct 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 18
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12¼	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 15
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	5	26	25¾	26	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106⅝	106⅜	Oct 18
11⅛	½	Con Film Ind	3	¾	¾	¾	Oct 18
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	5¼	Cons Oil (.72½e)	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 18
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	Oct 18
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	6	17½	17¼	17½	Oct 11
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104	104	104	Oct 18
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	5	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
15⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	1⅞	¾	¾	Oct 18
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	5	39	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38	38	38	— ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	7	17⅛	17	17	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58½	58½	58½	Oct 18
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 18
1½	¼	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Oct 18
24¼	13	Crane Co	9	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅜
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	2	20	20	20	—

Commerce and Finance

Loans on Huge Wheat, Cotton Surplus Fit Into Defense Program

Business and Industry

Wood Praises U. S.-Canadian Co-operation

Emphasizing the close accord between the United States and Canada, which has recently been strengthened by the far-reaching National Defense pacts, Arthur B. Wood, President and Managing Director of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, said in an interview here today that this friendly co-operation "is not a belated product of the present war, but has existed for generations as a spontaneous expression of supreme faith in the attributes and privileges of that common heritage of freedom passed to us by our forefathers."

Mr. Wood is visiting Boston to honor the anniversary celebration of D. A. Cameron who has completed 25 years with Sun Life, and since 1926 has been the Massachusetts manager of the company.

Continuing, Mr. Wood said that the practical support of the United States to the great cause of human liberty was something more than a gesture of good will. It made a vital contribution to the strength of Britain which, today, was the first line of defense for what we have come to know as the American way of life.

Mr. Wood said that while the Nazi threat to the democracies had served to emphasize the identical aims and interests of Canada and the United States and the inescapable similarity of philosophy and creed which sets the boundary at nought, it should not be forgotten that a practical neighborly co-operation has long been the common sense axiom of the North American peoples.

Mr. Wood believes that a great opportunity awaits the people of this North American continent and of the whole Western Hemisphere, to lead a free world into a broad and enlightened conception of international relationship and good will.

Speaking of his own busines, Mr. Wood stated that life insurance companies on the North American continent were continuously demonstrating the overwhelming advantages to be gained by freedom and co-operation. Many of the leading United States life companies, he said, were operating in Canada in the same manner and under similar conditions as the Canadian companies.

The Sun Life of Canada, which has been active in the United States for over 45 years, and other Canadian life companies, are doing business in the United States with equal freedom, he stated, and their policyholders enjoy complete protection and security under the same conditions and close state supervision as those of the American companies.

Slight Decrease In Carloadings In Oct. 12 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 811,906 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 12.

This was an increase of 5,920 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week, a decrease of 28,046 or 3.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 85,764 or 11.8 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Last Week	Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	348,971	7,754	11,504
Less than carlot merchandise	160,661	1,025	↑22
Coal	120,310	↑7,383	↑45,232
Grain and grain products	37,274	↑2,113	↑1,519
Western districts	23,781	↑1,777	1,571
Livestock	21,709	2,110	318
Western districts	17,579	1,660	246
Forest products	41,097	369	2,665
Ore	70,303	4,298	4,244
Coke	11,581	↑140	↑4

↑Decrease

Forced Bank Loan Seen in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Standard, English-language publication, said today, the Argentine Government is drafting a bill which would require private banks to lend the State 1,000,000,000 pesos (approximately $297,733,000) for construction of highways and workmen's dwellings.

The newspaper, well-informed organ of the British colony in Argentina, was the only Buenos Aires paper carrying the report. It described the plan "the most daring ever evolved by the Argentine Government."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

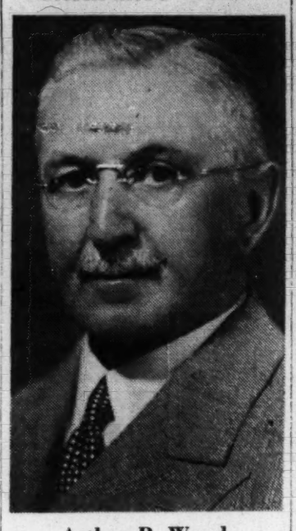
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Insurance Head



Arthur B. Wood
President and Managing Director of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Metal Congress To Be Held Next Week in Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Plans for the National Metal Congress and Exposition which is to be held in this city for five days starting Oct. 21 have been announced. In number and size of exhibits and anticipated attendance, this is expected to be the largest gathering of executives and scientists of the metals industries ever held.

So highly specialized has the industry become that the Exposition will occupy more than 100,000 square feet of floor space, displaying and demonstrating new developments in metals, new techniques of production and brand new products made possible by recent discoveries.

The Congress consists of discussions and presentation of papers before four affiliated groups: The American Society for Metals; The American Welding Society; The Wire Association and the Institute of Metals Division and the Iron and Steel Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

The theme of the Congress and Exposition is "New Aids to Production." It will be exemplified by display and demonstration not only of production machinery but also of control and test equipment which is really the heart of the industry to which America looks for its defense preparations.

In addition to displays and demonstrations in the exposition hall, the Congress section will be featured by presentation of more than 100 technical papers by outstanding engineers, research specialists and production experts. In these papers will be revealed, for the first time in many cases, new developments in laboratory and plant. The interchange of information and experience is counted upon to lead to still further progress, not only in the making of industrial products for private use but in the greatest and most vital of all American industries today—our national defense.

Synthetic Nitrogen Plants May Be Built

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street Journal said plans were maturing for the construction of two huge synthetic nitrogen plants for defense needs, to be financed with government funds and managed by E. I du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

While no contracts have been signed, the newspaper reported, it was understood the du Pont-managed project may be located at Morgantown, West Va., and the other in the Middle West.

Total investment, it added, may range from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Pacific Finance Reports 16.7 P. C. Gain in Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Net income of Pacific Finance Corporation of California for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, after all charges including estimated allowances for federal income taxes amounted to $304,903, as compared with $261,260 for the same quarter a year ago, it was reported by F. S. Baer, President. This represents a gain of 16.7 per cent.

After preferred dividend requirements, third quarter net profits were $232,970, or 55 cents per share, on the 425,475 shares of outstanding common stock as against $188,106, or 44 cents per share, in the third quarter of 1939.

Net income of the company for the first nine months of this year amounted to $799,492 as compared with $673,599 in the corresponding period of last year. Net profits after preferred dividend requirements for the nine months amounted to $582,800, or $1.37 per share, as against $431,469, or $1.01 per share, in the similar 1939 period.

Eastern Illinois Cuts Loss

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway reported a net loss for the month of August of $59,144 compared with $157,472 for August, 1939. Net loss for the eight months ended Aug. 31 amounted to $1,195,986 compared with $1,333,519 for the like 1939 period.

U. S. Steel Industry Expects Sustained Production Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations in the United States are expected to continue at 90 per cent of mill capacity for some time, according to a survey by Standard Statistics Co.

Increasing costs may narrow margins somewhat, continues the survey, since no price advances are currently indicated, but heavy volume should produce 1940 earnings well above those of 1937 for most major companies. Excess profits taxes will be little or no burden to the large, integrated producers.

The increasing need for steel in defense of the British Empire indicates no slackening in the heavy export demand as long as Britain holds out against the Axis Powers. The United Kingdom and Canada combined took 75 per cent of the iron and steel exported from this country in August and may well take larger quantities in coming months, since armament production in Canada is rising steadily, hostilities in the Near East are intensifying, and there is increasing posibility of new outbreaks in the Far East. Illustrating the tremendous amounts of steel being used in the current war, it is estimated that each night's anti-aircraft barrage over London consumes around 3,000 tons of steel.

It can be concluded that, unless the fighting abroad slackens in pace or unexpectedly ceases, export demand alone will be sufficient to engage around 20 per cent of this country's steel-making facilities in the months ahead.

Demand on the Rise

Meanwhile, spurred by the initiation of heavy spending for national defense, normal consumption in this country is again on the rise. Automobile makers will continue to assemble around 100,000 new cars weekly for the next two or three months, unless retail sales take an unexpectedly sharp drop. The railroads are again placing heavy orders for equipment and are undertaking a rail buying program which may well aggregate 1,000,000 tons. While most of this tonnage is specified for 1941 spring delivery, a fair amount is marked for early shipment.

Machinery companies and shipbuilders are already working at capacity on defense orders and have enough business on hand to continue peak rates of operation for an indefinite period. Miscellaneous steel users, anticipating increased demand for their products as a consequence of rising industrial payrolls, have resumed buying steel in sizable quantities, despite evidence that their stocks on hand are at least as large as at the peak in 1937. Fear of delayed deliveries later on will probably prompt such users to keep their steel purchases in line with requirements.

The $1,000,000,000 industrial plant construction program for national defense is now making itself felt in the structural markets, and structural shape and plate makers are already booked to capacity for six to eight weeks, with backlogs mounting. In fact, of all the major steel consuming groups, the container makers are the only ones not now actively ordering steel nor likely to step up requirements soon.

Consumption of steel for national defense is now beginning to develop in worth-while quantities. The great bulk of the volume, of course, is for construction of plants which will be used for the making of shells, tanks, guns, armor plate, etc. This construction phase of the defense program will probably not be completed for six to nine months, and the full force of defense program needs will be postponed correspondingly. When in full swing, the defense program alone will probably engage around 10 per cent of the total domestic steel-making capacity.

The sum of these indications points to a record steel output in this country for 1940 and beyond. Ingot production this year is expected to exceed 65,000,000 net tons, compared with 52,799,000 in 1939 and the 1929 record output of 63,205,000 tons.

No Shortage Expected

Despite the heavy demand indicated, particularly if the war continues abroad, no important shortages in producing capacity are currently indicated; the substantial enlargement of electric furnace steel capacity promises to relieve a major threat in the comparatively near future.

The adequacy of producing capacity, together with Administration restraints, is likely to prevent any major advance in steel prices in the months ahead. Average realized prices are gradually increasing as tonnage taken at concessions last spring is worked off, but there has not been, and probably will not be for the early future, any change in listed prices.

Meanwhile, costs of such materials as scrap, ferro-alloys, coal and coke have increased materially since the spring. Labor costs, too, are rising, because heavy production schedules are necessitating an increased amount of overtime work. The inauguration of the 40-hour maximum work week on Oct. 24 also will add moderately to steel companies' wage bills. It is likely that the sum of these cost advances will more than offset the gradual improvement in realized prices, with resultant curtailment of unit margins.

Nevertheless, because of the extraordinary production volumes in prospect, with consequent spreading of overhead, steel makers as a group seem assured of excellent earnings unless and until taxes are again increased. Because of their large invested capital, the integrated steel companies should not be penalized heavily by excess profits taxes; several promise to have no taxable excess until earnings mount even higher than currently indicated for 1940. Many specialty steel makers, however, because their investment comparatively is much smaller, may be taxed a substantial part of earnings in excess of recent years' averages.

Southern Ry. Plans $3,750,000 Outlay

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Railway Company has announced plans for the purchase of $3,750,000 worth of streamlined passenger equipment for new trains which will be added to the New York-New Orleans and Washington-Memphis runs.

Equipment to be purchased will include three 2,000 h. p. Diesel-electric locomotives, two 4,000 h. p. Diesel-electrics and 44 cars.

Most of funds for the new rolling stock will be provided through the sale of $3,000,000 of one to 10-year serial equipment trust certificates, on which the Southern has asked for bids to be opened Oct. 21. The road has requested that the bidders name the interest rate and that they did not less than par.

Sugar Quota Deliveries To U. S. Under a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets under the quota system by importers and manufacturers other than domestic cane mills totaled 5,066,957 short tons, raw value, during the first nine months of this year.

Deliveries in the corresponding period last year totaled 5,464,302 short tons.

The deliveries were from the following sources: by refiners 3,250,534 short tons, by beet processors 1,224,418, and by importers 592,005.

Information was not available on September deliveries by domestic cane mills.

The Department said refiners' stocks on September 30 totaled 805,515 short tons compared with 500,647 on the corresponding date last year.

Wheat, Cotton Storage Gains As Loans Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers are storing millions of bushels of wheat and thousands of bales of 1940 cotton under loan programs which are expected to give the Federal Government control over upward of $1,500,000,000 worth of food and fiber supplies by midwinter.

Similar loans will be made available on corn and possibly several other crops within a few weeks.

Reserve Supplies

Agriculture Department officials said the loan programs, designed originally to bolster producer prices, were being fitted into the national defense program to assure the country of reserve supplies in the event of war and to protect consumers against sharp price advances such as occurred in the last war.

Crops being placed under Government loans are mainly those which normally would move into foreign markets now closed by the war.

Officials explained that in the event the United States became involved in war and prices began to increase sharply, supplies stored under loans could be released from storage, and probably would counteract price advancing tendencies.

Loans totaling about $156,000,000 already have been made on about 217,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat. Loans amounting to about $26,000,000 have been advanced on about 520,000 bales of cotton. With little cotton moving into export markets, officials expect upwards of 2,000,000 bales of the 1940 crop to be stored under the government program.

U. S. Owns Large Crop

The Government owns large quantities of farm crops which it acquired under foreclosure of loans on old crops. Included are about 6,500,000 bales of cotton, 88,000,000 bushels of corn, 190,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, 28,620,000 pounds of peas and vetch and 58,296 tons of rubber. The rubber was obtained in a deal with Great Britain under which that country obtained surplus American cotton.

Other crops of which supplies are stored under government loans include 1938 and 1939 corn, raisins, barley, hops, rye, dates and pecans.

Commodities placed under loans are sealed in warehouses, cribs and elevators and cannot be sold as long as the loans are outstanding.

Figures for grain stored and the amount loaned, respectively, for major wheat states on Oct. 15 included:

Colorado, 3,013,000 bushels and $1,982,285; Idaho, 6,014,000 and $3,221,684; Illinois, 11,785,000 and $9,414,965; Indiana, 3,381,000 and $2,617,640; Iowa, 2,575,000 and $1,923,625; Kansas, 44,687,000 and $32,031,181; Missouri, 8,074,000 and $6,073,358; Minnesota, 6,569,000 and $5,209,766; Nebraska, 13,550,000 and $9,791,597; Montana, 16,782,000 and $11,430,769; North Dakota, 32,681,000 and $24,420,030; Oklahoma, 20,276,000 and $14,634,499; South Dakota, 9,218,000 and $6,865,932; Texas, 18,782,000 and $13,445,303, and Washington, 9,157,000 and $5,177,850.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Oct. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.4 per cent during the week ended Oct. 12 due mostly to an advance of 0.9 per cent for farm products, particularly grains, livestock and wool, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increases, continues the report, brought the all-commodity index to 78.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since Mid-May.

Most commodity markets were active. In addition to the advance in the farm products group, metals and metal products gained 0.6 per cent; foods and hides and leather products, 0.4 per cent; and textile products, 0.1 per cent. The index for housefurnishing goods declined 0.1 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and allied products, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index advanced 0.6 per cent because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, hides and skins, bituminous coal, and crude rubber.

Commodity groups	Oct. 12 1940	Oct. 5 1940	Percentage changes to Oct. 12 1940 from Oct. 5	Oct. 14 1939
All commodities	78.1	77.8	+0.4	—1.0
Foods	71.0	70.7	+0.4	—2.3
Farm products	66.1	65.5	+0.9	—0.9
Hides and leather products	100.3	99.9	+0.4	—4.5
Textile products	72.6	72.5	+0.1	—2.2
Fuel and lighting materials	72.3	72.3	0	—2.8
Metals and metal products	96.4	95.8	+0.6	+1.2
Building materials	95.1	95.1	0	+2.8
Chemicals and allied products	76.8	76.8	0	*
Housefurnishing goods	90.0	90.1	—0.1	+0.9
Miscellaneous commodities	76.4	76.4	0	—0.8
Raw materials	70.8	70.4	+0.6	—1.1
Semi-manufactured articles	78.8	78.6	+0.3	—5.7
Manufactured commodities	81.8	81.6	+0.2	—0.5
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.5	+0.2	—1.1
All commodities other than farm products & foods	83.1	82.9	+0.2	—0.7

*No comparable data.

Road Orders 2,000 Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Northern Railway has ordered 2,000 new freight cars, the road announced. Of the aggregate, 1,000 were ordered from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., and 500 each from American Car & Foundry Co., and Pressed Steel Car Co.

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

After the first few weeks of almost ceaseless nightly bombing, London presents some urgent social and economic problems to its citizens and administrators. Measured in industrial and military terms, the damage done so far is not large when related to capacities of the whole country, or even of London itself. The services organized before the war started, to deal with fires and damaged structures and care of the wounded have proven admirably efficient. What has yet to be organized properly—and the main element of property is "with high speed"—is the care of citizens who have lost their homes and their property.

Of necessity, most of those who have in a few seconds been made homeless and even destitute are the poorer people. For the poorer people are the workpeople who live near their work, on the edge of a military target.

As I write, the London press carries criticisms of arrangements made and not made to deal with this problem. This reflects the movement of a social organization toward self-protection. The problem has been presented suddenly; the adjustment to that problem is bound to take a little time, and during the interval there are bound to be many instances of what appear to be inefficiency and bureaucratic intertia.

Must Stay by Jobs

Inevitably London's problems can only be solved by what a few years ago would have seemed socialistic methods. Those dispossed who have bank balances to fall back upon, cars to take them away from the town, friends to stay with in the country, can look out for themselves. Those who have none of these things must be cared for by the state.

In caring for them, the state is working on the sound principle that what is needed is not mass evacuation. The workman must stay by his job. Protection against air raid can best be obtained by dispersal of the population, not by its concentration into massive social centers and shelters. Citizens whose work is not necessary in the attacked area are best moved out, but the majority of the workmen must stay by their jobs.

Arrangements are being made to move dispossed people into unoccupied houses, in their own districts, in the west end of London, in the country. There is a steady growth of the practice of sleeping on the job for a spell of duty in the front line and then moving into quieter areas for sleep and rest. Communal feeding is being found more practicable . . . central eating it has been called.

In a short time it is reasonable to expect that London will rapidly find how to solve the double problem of minimizing risk from air raids and at the same time keeping workmen fit for work in action.

What seems already certain is that the changes necessary to carry on the industrial life of London, which has never seriously faltered in its output, will be so big that they must leave their mark on the after war life of the country.

A Peoples' War

This is without question a peoples' war. There are far more casualties among civilians than among the fighting services. Yet I have met more often a realization that war is a peoples' problem and that the people must see, by their own social organization, that war cannot occur again, than I have met a demand for revenge and reprisals.

And the current attacks on London have both strengthened the desire of the citizens of London to win the war and made obvious in real and human terms what has been urged so long by economic commentators, that England must adopt far more drastic economic measures in the course of winning that war. Heavier tax burdens, greater limitation of unnecessary activities, greater equality in standards of living; all must be adopted if our war effort is to rise to its full strength. This may be a reduction in the standard of living caused by war; it is equally a voluntary concentration of effort to win the war.

The determination to accept sacrifices and put up with difficulties is the most encouraging reaction of the citizens of London as of other heavily bombed centers in England. The ordinary man is showing an extraordinary resistance to any attempt of enemy bombers to drive him away from his normal business activity.

Popular reluctance to be diverted from the normal task has forced many modifications in the warning system, has led to the continuation of banking business during raids, post office work and is wearing down the persistence with which some civil service departments take to cover during the whole of the alert period instead of merely during the near-by danger period.

It is not to be wondered at that many people are realizing how much could be done to solve the economic and social problems of peace if only there was applied to them the same vigor and self-sacrifice that is applied to the problems of war. The fireman, volunteers recently in civilian occupations, the ambulance men, the rescue parties, the demolition squads, all the ordinary men who nightly and daily work with such heroism, all of them are earning a far bigger stake in the life and affairs of this country than they have had in the past.

In fact, I believe it is one of the greatest hopes for the future peace and freedom and progress of the world that this war is penetrating right down to the smallest cranny in the country, that it is no war fought out in restricted areas between trained soldiers, that by the time this war is over there will have been few places and few people who have not themselves lived through actual war, who do not know what war means and are not determined to eradicate it from civilized life.

Takes Defense Job

© Harris & Ewing

W. A. Harriman

Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad, appointed by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, to help develop Commerce Department activities in relation to the defense program. Mr. Harriman, for seven years a member of the department's business advisory council, also is on Defense Commissioner Stettinius' staff.

Co-operative Well in Kansas Regarded as History-Making

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A stream of oil that spouted from a Kansas field a little over a week ago was announced to the Cooperative League of America in its convention here as a history-making well. Brought in from a 160-acre tract owned by a Kansas cooperative oil refinery, it is described as "the first cooperative oil well in the world" by experts here.

To these people it is much more than a mere oil well. It indicates the reaching of a new stage of growth in the movement among consumers to run the businesses that supply their wants. The first stage of growth is usually for consumers to organize a little retail business on a not-for-profit basis. (It can and should produce "savings" which go back into the business or return to members as dividends say these people.)

Whole Business

The next step is for local cooperative buying groups to set up a wholesale establishment to supply their shelves. This has been done on an extensive scale in many parts of the country. Then, as a final step, the co-operators reach out to produce or manufacture the merchandise which the wholesale agency buys. That's what happened in Kansas, when the cooperative dug for oil and found it. Other enterprises in Kansas and elsewhere in this field were reported by Howard A. Cowden, President of Consumers Co-operative Association of North Kansas City, Mo.

"Factories are free," was the challenging subject of Mr. Cowden's address. He proved his point by showing how profits or savings of his cooperative paid for a paint plant, a grease factory, an oil compounding plant and other new equipment. Then came an $850,000 oil refinery. Difficulties in getting crude oil for this plant led the cooperative to take the last step of buying oil land and drilling a well. Other wells are to be drilled until a sufficient supply is obtained.

Participants in this movement believe that such activities lead to a more democratic organization of society, to less dependence upon government and more on one's self, but of course the movement has its critics.

It is a deeply earnest group gathered here. Many of its members are younger people of the college trained type, both men and women. Oddly enough, the place of their meeting is a hotel night club. But it has changed its aspect completely. Banners of the Cooperative movement, bearing the green pine in the gold circle, brighten the stage where at other times floor shows are given. And on that stage sit leaders in this movement, Dr. James P. Warbasse, scholarly New York surgeon who has served as president for 25 years; Ohio's Murray Lincoln who drops his g's and talks with a rural tang but who manages to put over persuasively what might otherwise seem dry economics; E. R. Bowen, League secretary, who looks like a stern business man and talks like a missionary.

Attentive Audience

Terraces where dinning tables formerly stood are filled with an attentive audience. Beyond the tables is a former bar, now well stocked with books on the cooperative movement, and beyond that excellent exhibits on cooperative activity, many of them animated, like the Indiana Cooperative Hatcheries hen which lays eggs at a rapid clip.

From practical business to world affairs the addresses of the speakers ranged. In his banquet address, Dr. Warbasse urged co-operation as a means of removing profit motives that lead to war. Cooperatives, he said, must remain neutral in the present struggle.

"Individuals as members of cooperative societies must be free to take whatever attitude they please toward war or toward their government," said Dr. Warbasse. "But if cooperation as a movement is to embrace all kinds of individuals, the neutrality of cooperative societies is the only way."

An appeal for abandonment of the scarcity-high price program of farm aid and for support of an abundance-low price program made possible by consumer cooperative selling of the commodities the farmers and others need was made by Murray D. Lincoln, General Manager of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association and a long-time leader in this field.

Although the American Farm Bureau Federation has long supported the crop restriction program of the government, Mr. Lincoln did not commend this policy. Ten years of it, he said, have brought the farmer no nearer parity or pre-war prices than he was when it started. But there is a way to adjust the ratio of farm prices to prices of manufactured goods, the things the farmer must buy, he insisted. That is through consumer co-operatives. They have brought down prices of fertilizer, automobile insurance and food in Ohio so that the farmer's buying power is pretty nearly normal in these fields, he showed.

"That's the road we have to travel," he said. "And it's in the interest of everybody."

Masonite's Sales Up 25 P. C.

CHICAGO—Copies of Masonite's annual report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1940, showing an increase in sales of 25 per cent over the previous fiscal year, have been mailed to stockholders of the corporation. Total net sales for the year were $9,057,648, as compared with $7,233,390 for the previous fiscal year.

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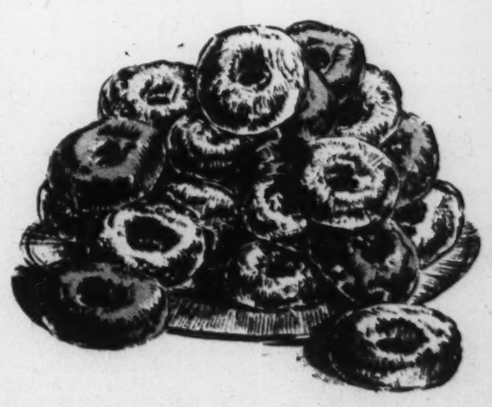


—although the question is really much more complicated, now that doughnuts appear in streamlined modern versions, all dressed up with frostings and fancied up with new style fillings! Whether you prefer these, or the good old-fashioned plain doughnuts, don't miss the "specials" that many shops will be offering through advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor during

NATIONAL DONUT WEEK

October 28 to November 2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Unit Will Aid Argentine Sales in U. S.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—United States business men resident in Argentina discussed self-initiated plans for the formation of an "Argentina Development Corporation" to push sales of Argentine products in the United States.

It was understood the tentative setup calls for capitalization of at least $100,000. Goods sent northward would be non-competitive with United States' products.

The Americans interested are mainly representative of North American manufacturing companies whose sales to Argentina have been restricted by a growing shortage of dollar exchange.

Motivation for organization of the new company was given by Federico Pinedo, Minister of Finance, who challenged the Americans: "If you want more dollar exchange for United States exports to Argentina you must produce it by buying more of our products."

The gravity of the exchange situation was illustrated by the fact that, in the first eight months of this year, Argentina bought $30,000,000 more of United States goods than the United States bought from her.

Argentina is in the market for automobiles and agricultural machinery, particularly, but exchange to buy them has been dwindling.

Proponents of the corporation suggest the research staffs of North American corporations active in Argentina may co-operate to find outlets for Argentina products.

Mr. Pinedo has voiced strong opposition to further borrowing of funds with which to import goods, insisting the situation should be met through reduction of imports and increase of exports.

Irregular Trend In Most Livestock Prices Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As a whole the fed steer and yearling market was an active affair during the week in spite of potential interruption of normal activities by Jewish holidays.

Liberal supplies Monday suggested lower prices and resulted in modified action on shipper and order buyer account, but the trade developed along steady lines with later sessions decidedly active and generally working into higher price ground.

Fed steers grading strictly good and better advanced 25c and carried most other killing classes along in a sympathetic advance.

However an easier trend Thursday resulted in a partial loss of the previous gain and a steady to 25c higher close.

Hogs lost practically all of an early advance, only butchers and sows closing 5-10c higher than late last week. Fat lambs finished weak to 15c lower, daily changes being of little significance. Prime steers topped at $14.10, a new high, hogs finished at $6.60 down after having sold up to $6.75. Best lambs brought $9.50.

There was a generous supply of highly finished bullocks in this week's run and many loads sold upward from $13, including long yearlings at $13.50, light yearlings at $13 and heifer yearlings at $12.75. Most of the crop of fed steers and yearlings sold upward from $11.50 to $13 and above, and there was little below the $10 line.

Replacement trade was also dependable, choice western bred steer stock calves selling up to $12.50 Monday with heifers at $11. Sizable droves of attractive stockers and feeders went to the country at $8.50-10.50. Vealers closed at $11.50 down, bulls $7.25 down.

A flourish of action Monday drove top hogs to $6.70, followed by $6.75 on the following day. But the upturn was not durable and subsequent sessions saw prices drifting back to last week's levels. Only weighty butchers and sows finished at measurably higher levels. The late top stood at $6.60, with most 210-300 lb. butchers $6.40-$6.60; 300-360 lbs. $6.35-$6.50 and 180-200 lb. lights $6.20-$6.50. Light sows closed at $6-$6.25, with most 360-450 lbs. from $5.75-6.10.

Negligible price changes appeared in the fat lamb trade this week and late deals were week to 15c lower than last week. The week's top was established at $9.50, late top $9.40, and most good and choice fat lambs turned at $9.25-$9.50. Yearlings sold down from $8, feeding lambs mostly $9-$9.15 and ewes generally in a range of $2.85-$4.40.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Empire Power Corp. $2.25 cum pf	75c	.. Nov.	9	Nov. 1
Loew's London Theatres, Ltd. 7% pf	25c	.. Nov.	30	Nov. 16
Worthington Pump 4½% pr pf	$1.12½	.. Dec.	14	Dec. 4
Do 4½% cv pf	$1.12½	.. Dec.	14	Dec. 4

Liquidating

Chesap'keTr(Chic)	45c	.. Oct.	24	Oct. 21

Irregular

First Natl Bank of St. Paul	51	.. Oct.	11	Oct. 9
Investors Syndicate (Minn.)	10c	.. Oct.	1	Oct. 10
Do "A"	10c	.. Oct.	11	Oct. 10
Jonas & Naumberg Corp	70c	.. Oct.	24	Oct. 18
Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co	$1.75	.. Oct.	28	Oct. 15
Stouffer Corp "B"	25c	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Wrisley Co (A.B.)	20c	.. Oct.	10	Sep. 25

Interim

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.—Ord. Bearer	3½%	..		

Initial

Wendigo Mines	3c	.. Nov.	15	Oct. 31

Year End

Container Corp	75c	.. Nov.	20	Nov. 4
Jonas & Naumberg	70c	.. Oct.	24	Oct. 18

Extra

United States Loan Society (Philadel)	30c	S Nov.	15	Oct. 31

Regular

Adams Millis	25c	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Am Boxboard pf	17½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 25
Bankers Trust Co (Des Moines, Iowa)	35c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 31
Biddeford & Saco Water Co.	$1	Q Oct.	20	Oct. 10
Blauners, pf	75c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Columbia Trust Co (Boston, Mass.)	$2	S Nov.	1	Oct. 21
Delaware Rayon Co. 7% non-cum pf	$1.75	.. Oct.	19	Oct. 15
Fulton Industrial Securities Corp. cum pf	$7½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Gen Cigar, pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Gen Foods	50c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 26
Granby Cons M S & Pow	15c	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Gurd & Co (Chas) pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Hedley Mascot G M.	2c	.. Nov.	15	Oct. 23
Int Harvester pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 8
Kinks Co Tr	$20	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Mass Bdg & Ins	87½c	Q Nov.	5	Oct. 28
Motor Finan Corp	25c	Q Nov.	30	Nov. 16
MotPin Corp pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	24	Dec. 14
Natl P & L	15c	Q Dec.	2	Oct. 28
Owens-Ill Glass	50c	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Pac G & E 6% pf	37½c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
do 5½% pf	34⅜c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Parker & Co (S. C.) A	30c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Do pf	10c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Scranton Lack Tr	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Security-First Nat Bk (Los Angeles)	85c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 22
Sherbrooke Trust	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Stein (A) & Co	25c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Stamford Tr (Conn.)	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 19
Stauffer Corp A	66⅔c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 22
Strawbridge & Clo pr pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Swan-Finch Oil Corp 6% pf	37½c	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 1
U S Loan Society (Phila.)	30c	S Nov.	15	Oct. 31

Auto Production Highest for 1940

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated this week's output of motor vehicles at 114,672, the highest single week's production thus far in 1940. Last week's asemblies numbered 108,457. A year ago at this time they totaled 70,114.

The trade publication said a further advance would occur next week, but that the high point for the season then probably would be at hand.

Survey of Auto Industry Planned To Speed Defense

DETROIT (AP)—Plans for an early survey of the facilities the motorcar industry can make immediately available to the United States government for the speeding of mass production of airplanes were disclosed by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

A committee to make the survey and in other ways co-operate in speeding the defense program will be named at a meeting here Oct. 25. In asking the heads of the nation's automobile plants to be represented at the meeting, Alvan Macauley, President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said it would be attended by William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, in charge of production.

Mr. Knudsen, the A. M. A. head added, hoped to be able to present to the car manufacturers a list of the airplane parts, with blue prints and specifications, which are desired by the government.

Mr. Macauley was directed to name a committee to co-operate with all those in the automotive industry, the aviation industry, the tool and die makers and the automotive body shops in determining and listing available facilities adaptable to airplane production.

Rapid Expansion Of Retail Market Seen Thing of Past

NEW YORK (AP)—The Journal of Retailing said that "rapid expansion of the total American retail market is a condition of the past."

The magazine, published by New York University, added:

"Shifts of population as revealed by the 1940 census will make success in retailing increasingly dependent on accurate prediction of the location and characteristics of purchasers."

The trend toward expansion of suburban communities at the expense of central areas "can be seen clearly in the rapid growth during the past 10 years of Long Island, Westchester, and Northern New Jersey as important retail centers about New York City."

The survey also said the shifting age structure of the American population has resulted in a changed demand for forms and types of goods.

"In general, those goods purchased mainly by young persons will have a declining market, and the products specialized for older ages will find an increasing demand."

Wool Prices Strong At Boston Auction

By the Associated Press

The tone was strong at the close of the Merrion and Wilkins four-day wool auction, and all the 669,900 pounds of wool offered on the final day was sold.

It was the first such auction held in Boston since the post world war days. Offerings for the entire four days amounted to 4,608,925 pounds, and 4,314,875 pounds, or 93 per cent of the offerings, were sold.

Prices generally were about in line with recent prices.

Graded Montana wools, stored at Billings, Mont., brought 30¼ to 37 cents for fine; 34 to 36¾ for three-eighths blood, and 38 to 39 for quarter blood.

Prices were F. O. B. cars Billings, Mont.

Montreal-to-Nassau Air Route Proposed by Group

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. (AP)—Supporters of a proposed Montreal-to-Nassau air line have made plans here to obtain an immediate hearing before the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Application for the route, which would include stops at Norfolk, Va., Elizabeth City, and Wilmington, N. C., already has been filed by the Canadian Colonial Airways, Ltd., which flew a 21-passenger air liner here Wednesday with company officials aboard.

Those here for the conference to promote the proposed line were President A. E. Low of the Canadian Colonial Airways, Ltd., Vice-President F. L. Ducan, Vice-President Ernest Savard, Company Attorney A. C. Dick, Col. Sigmund Janas, President of Canadian Airways, Inc., and M. O. Dunning, Counsel of Canadian Airways, Inc.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	132.19	26.90	22.30
Net change	—.26	—.06	—.03
Previous close	132.45	26.96	22.33
1940 high	152.80	32.67	24.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 3 to 7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The week's retail trade over the nation failed to record gains that are usually expected at this time, and merchants were disposed to blame Indian summer weather in part for the disappointing showing, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Some improvement came with the return to normal seasonal temperatures at midweek.

"Sales figures were up against especially high totals for the corresponding week last year, when retail buying jumped sharply with a sudden drop in temperatures," said the mercantile agency's survey.

"The average for the whole country was estimated 3 to 7 per cent higher than for last year's week. In individual regions comparisons ranged from an increase of 5 to 12 per cent for the middle west to a decrease of 2 to 4 per cent for the northwest.

"Year-to-year changes in other regions—all of them increases—were estimated as follows: New England 2 to 3 per cent, East 5 to 7 per cent, South 4 to 10 per cent, Southwest 7 to 9 per cent, and Pacific Coast 3 to 6 per cent.

"Spottiness was noted in almost all types of merchandise during the week. As a rule, sales of ready-to-wear appeared to be most affected by temperature changes, but there was also some irregularity in home furnishings and grocery lines. Least influenced were automobile sales, which continued to rise at a better than seasonal rate: dealers at the automobile show reported an unusually active interest in the new models. Retailers continued to note increased emphasis on better-price merchandise, along with exceptionally good response to advertised specials.

"The spell of warmer weather also tended to check retailers' reorder activity somewhat. For the most part heavier forward covering was more than sufficient to offset the mild let-down in replacement demand."

Japan Got Half Scrap Steel Exported From U. S. Since 1933, Report States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Japan has received over half of the more than 21,500,000 net tons of iron and steel scrap exported from the United States since January, 1933, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The total tonnage of scrap exported since 1933 is more than five times as much as total scrap in the first 32 years of this century. Prior to 1900, exports of scrap were negligible.

In the first five months of 1940, before the war in Europe intensified, approximately 31 per cent of the 1,291,000 tons of scrap shipped went to Japan, while 26 per cent went to Great Britain. Other European nations, particularly France and Italy, took 31 per cent during the same period. Canada took 9 per cent.

During June, July and August of this year a total of 1,109,000 tons of scrap was exported, or 43 per cent more per month than during the first five months of the year.

Japan continued to take 31 per cent of the total during those three months, but ranked second to Great Britain which took 44 per cent. Canada's share of scrap exports rose sharply to 17 per cent of the total.

Exports of scrap to continental Europe dropped off practically to nothing after mid-June.

Paris Bourse Again Opens for Trading

PARIS, Oct. 14 (Delayed) (AP via Berlin)—The Paris Bourse reopened for the second time since the German occupation today for strictly limited trading in Government bonds.

Only professional traders were admitted by card, and Jewish dealers were excluded from the floor. Financial sources said very little trading actually was done on the first day.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat			
December	85⅛	85⅝	85⅝
May	84⅜	84¼	84¾
July	79⅛	79⅜	83⅛
Corn			
December	60⅝	60½	49
May	61⅜	61⅝	52
July	62⅜	62⅝	52¾
Oats			
December	33⅞	33⅞	35½
May	33¼	33⅜	34⅝
July	31⅜	31⅜	32⅝
Rye			
December	45⅝	45⅝	54
May	49⅝	49⅝	54⅝
July	....	50⅛	54⅛

Lard

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Oct.		4.65	6.60
Dec.	4.80	4.80	6.65
Jan.	4.95	4.95	...
Mar.	5.07	5.07	...
May	6.15	6.17	7.35
July	....	6.35	...

Soy Beans

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
Oct.	80	80	87
Dec.	81	80¾	85⅝
May	82¾	82½	86⅝

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	120.5	121.5	120.0b	120.0b	120.74
December	112.0	112.5	111.6	112.0	111.4
March	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.1
b—Bid					

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				11.88b	11.74
March	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.85
b—Bid					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.44
March	4.54	4.54	4.52	4.52	4.53

Crude Rubber

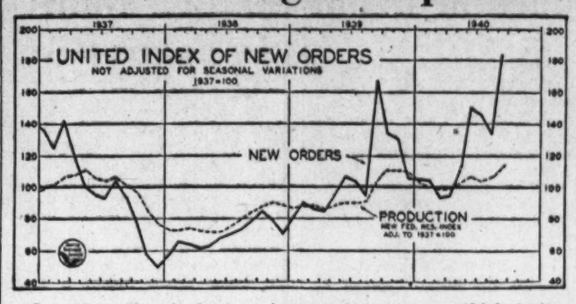
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	20.26	20.26	20.22	20.26	20.31
March	19.85	19.90	19.85	19.90	19.90

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 12.00; export FAS N. Y., 10.75-11. Tin steady; spot and near-by $1.42½; forward $0.37½. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Incoming Business Orders Reach New High in September



Incoming orders for business in general rose to a new high during September, the United Business Service, Boston, stated in a special report.

The United Index of New Orders, based on the year 1937 as 100, rose to 184 in September from 134 in August. This exceeds by a considerable margin the previous peak of 168 reached in September, 1939. Of the nine major industries covered by the index, substantial gains were recorded during the past month in the case of steel, textiles, automobiles and parts, shoes, and household equipment.

New orders declined somewhat during September in the machinery, chemical, electrical equipment, and building industries. This can be attributed both to the smaller number of working days in September than in August and the extremely high level of incoming business that prevailed in these particular lines during the preceding month.

The United Index of New Orders is compiled from confidential reports received each month from a group of leading corporations representing a good cross-section of American industry.

Canadian 1940 Potato Yield Is Estimated at 12 P. C. Above 1939

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—In its first estimate of production of late crops, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated 1940 potato production at 40,859,000 hundredweight, an increase of 12 per cent or 4,469,000 hundredweight over the 1939 yield.

Commercial sugar beet production is estimated at 807,000 tons, an increase of 33 per cent over last year's 605,000 tons. The increase, according to the Bureau of Statistics, is due largely to introduction of commercial sugar beet production in the Fort Garry area of Manitoba.

Production of turnips, mangolds is estimated at 37,346,000 hundredweight, compared with 37,636,000 hundredweight in 1939, while fodder corn is estimated at 3,836,000 tons against 4,514,000 tons in 1939.

The estimate is based on returns of crop correspondents at Sept. 30.

All cuttings of alfalfa amounted to 2,641,000 tons compared with 2,167,000 tons last year.

First production estimate for late grains is as follows, with 1939 figures in parentheses: Bushels—Peas 1,334,000 (1,307,000); beans 1,516,000 (1,527,000); buckwheat 6,537,000 (6,848,000); mixed grains 42,210,000 (44,072,000); corn for husking 6,101,000 (8,097,000).

November Crude Oil Demand Estimated Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the November daily average market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,570,000 barrels.

This was 10,600 barrels below the estimated October demand and 3 per cent below the actual demand last November.

Officials estimated November exports at 3,900,000 barrels compared with 5,323,000 a year ago. Forecasts from exporters, they said, indicated that foreign shipments of crude oil next month may hit a new low for recent years.

They said domestic demand for motor fuel likely would total 49,900,000 barrels, compared with 53,000,000 forecast for October, and that exports would aggregate 1,700,000 barrels as against 1,600,000 in October and 2,560,000 in November, 1939.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Oct. 19

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	$4.03¼	$4.03¼	$4.8397
Switz'rd—franc	.2321	.2320	f
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finmk	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950	.1950	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048	.0101	.0100
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6868
Hong Kong—dol	.2312	.2312	*
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0587	*
Sts Sttements—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4970	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8700	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	f

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Partly changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 17 compared with Oct. 18, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $11,873,087.44 ($10,488,933.28); expenditures $43,195,856.59 ($33,426,099.00); net balance $2,999,939,685.04 ($1,964,726,295.54); working balance included $1,363,356,688.01 ($1,265,879,934.99); customs receipts for month $15,818,344.17 ($17,731,659.97); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,848,737,719.26 ($1,629,501,090.64); expenditures $2,819,508,369.61 ($2,021,100,497.32); excess of expenditures, $1,132,486,371.93 ($1,291,509,406.68); gross debt $44,081,352,286.83 ($40,963,392,881.58) increase over previous day $15,186,211.10; gold assets $21,396,947,785.42 ($16,097,098,498.47).

Demand for Cotton Is Expected to Set A New High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—American consumption of cotton, stimulated by large government purchases of textiles for the armed forces, may set a new record of more than 8,000,000 bales this season, the Agriculture Department said.

Other factors said to be encouraging greater consumption of cotton goods included expansion of production in other industrial lines and an improvement in pay rolls as a result of national defense spending.

The department said consumption this season may total 8,250,000 to 8,750,000 bales compared with 7,750,000 last season and the record high of nearly 8,000,000 bales in the 1936-37 season.

Prospects were said to be darker elsewhere. The department said the prospective increase in domestic consumption was likely to be much more than offset by reduced consumption in foreign markets.

"World consumption," the department said, "for the current season may be reduced to the lowest level since the early 1930's."

The department said closure of many foreign markets by war was likely to reduce American exports to less than 2,000,000 bales compared with more than 6,000,000 bales last season.

The department said the world carryover of all cotton on Aug. 1, 1941, is likely to be materially larger than the 20,330,000 bales in 1940 and somewhat larger than the record high of 22,750,000 in 1938. The 1941 world carryover of American cotton may approach or even exceed the 1939 peak of more than 14,000,000 bales.

Army Seen Creating Big Demand for Shoes

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—H. H. McAdoo, of the National Defense Advisory Commission staff, told the Tanners Council of America that men called up for selective service would need about twice as many pairs of shoes in a year as they normally wear out in civilian life.

Mr. McAdoo, who is group executive for leather in the industrial materials division of the commission, estimated that the individual consumption rate would be four or five pairs a year. "The demand, therefore," he said, "might be anywhere from five to seven million pairs annually."

Total cattle hide needs under the present preparedness program would range from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 hides, he added.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—With dullness taking the place of a more extended reaction following three successive days of gains, the line of least resistance may still be regarded as pointing irregularly and hesitantly upward.

Poor's Investment & Advisory Service, Boston — Foreign developments on the war and economic fronts were relatively unimportant during the past week, and the stock market was free to appraise domestic problems. The appraisal, expressed by a moderate rise in prices, appeared primarily to reflect the comeback of the Republican presidential candidate. We believe the election of Mr. Willkie would bring at least a temporary spurt in stock prices. We do not believe the election of Mr. Roosevelt would have an important market influence.

Wheat Prices At New Highs For the Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP) — Small markets have been the rule this week despite an irregularly advancing price trend which has lifted wheat values to new seasonal highs.

Speculative interest was not whetted even by abnormally heavy sales of wheat for shipment. Approximately half a million bushels were sold for shipment Thursday and Friday. On Thursday the net result was an advance just short of a cent a bushel in future delivery prices, on Friday a cancellation of Thursday's gains.

Why? Uncertainty over the possible freeing of wheat frozen in farmers' storage bins by the government loan program.

Huge Storage

This program has enticed tremendous quantities of wheat into storage, an amount which may reach the staggering total of 300,000,000 bushels before another crop can be harvested. It has been attracted there by a loan higher than the market price for the wheat and the fact that if prices do not reach high enough levels to enable the farmer to pay his loan charges and sell at a profit, he may well let the Government become owner of the wheat when the loan is called.

The open interest in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade is now approximately 55,000,000 bushels, said by experts to be one of the smallest totals on record. It indicates that most traders are too uncertain as to future prospects to go "off the deep end" and acquire either a huge "long" or "short" interest.

Price advances, even when narrow, have been subject to some bombardment from traders with profits to collect. This has tended to keep price gains down to fractions.

One development this week was the embargo laid on wheat grown in Canada's prairie provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, by Canadian railroads. Storage space was completely filled, the railroads said, and refused to accept wheat for shipment.

Traders Switch

There was considerable switching of accounts this week by grain traders. With winter wheat generally selling above the loan figure, and spring wheat below, Chicago traders sold their holdings of Chicago December wheat and purchased the same delivery at Minneapolis. There also was a tendency to shift from December futures, regarded as too closely tied up with the cash market, and purchase the May option, at usually about a cent difference in price.

Current reports indicated that weather conditions were favorable, generally, for the winter wheat crop over most of the belt. Moisture in the "dust bowl" was reported the best in several years.

Wheat advanced 1-1½ cents a bushel during the week, corn 1⅛-2 cents, oats 1-1¼ cents, soybeans 3⅞-4⅝, and rye ¾-1⅛.

Public Offerings Well Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The capital market quieted this week, public offerings of new securities through Oct. 17 totaling $42,466,768, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The total was far below the huge volume of the previous week but substantially greater than the same week a year ago.

Only 13 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money. The remainder was accounted for by refunding operations.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$10,107,118	$62,539,000	$5,712,500
Public Utility	22,350,000	108,100,000	
Railroad		37,391,000	8,000,000
Miscellaneous		1,500,000	
Stock	10,009,650	2,295,406	546,000
Total	42,466,768	211,825,406	14,258,500

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, are:

Monday, October 21

Lord & Taylor (6% 1st Pfd.) (4:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, October 22

Butler Bros. (5% Conv. Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)
Madison Square Garden Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
National Lead Co. (7% Pfd. "A") (11:15 a. m.)
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.)
Reading Co. (4% Non-Cum. 1st Pfd.) (12 m.)
Servel, Inc. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)
United Engineering & Foundry Co. 7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
United Gas Improvement Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Wednesday, October 23

Armstrong Cork Co. (4% Cum. Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Freeport Sulphur Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Hackensack Water Co. (7% Pfd. "A" and Com.) (1 p. m.)
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Com.) 11 a. m.)
National Gypsum Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Otis Elevator Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (1 p. m.)
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. (Com.)

Thursday, October 24

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Chile Copper Co. (Com.) (11:30 a.m.)
Cross Zellerbach Corp. ($5 Conv. Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
Hamilton Watch Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (1 p. m.)
International Rys. of Central America (5% Pfd.) (11a. m.)
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.)
U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Friday, October 25

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Co. (7% Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)
American News Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Eaton Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
National Automotive Fibres, Inc. (6% Conv. Pfd.)
Phoenix Hosiery Co. (7% 1st Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (6% Pfd. "B") (12 m.)

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2⅜s 42-41 Mch	102.12	102.12	102.12
1 3¼s 41	103.3	103.3	103.3
1 4¼s 52-47	120.16	120.16	120.16
80 3½s 83-49	106.16	106.16	106.16

New York City Bond

18 3s 80	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	79½	79½	79½
1 Alleghany 5s 50at	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100	100	100
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	50	50	50
2 At T&T 3½s 63	105½	105½	105½
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109½	109½
5 Anaconda C 4½s '50 B	104½	104½	104½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	45	45	45
2 Arm Del 4s '55	104	104	104
3 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
2 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	99	99	99
2 A C Line cit 4s '52	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
3 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
9 B&O '95 st A	37	36⅝	36⅝
1 B&O '95 st C	40½	40½	40½
9 B&O 2000 st D	36⅞	36½	36½
5 B&O '96 st F	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
5 B&OPLE&WV4s'51st	59	59	59
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Beth Stl 3½s '65	106	106	106
2 Bost & Me 4s '60	69½	69½	69½
4 Bost & Me 4½s '70	19½	19½	19½
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	75½	75½	75½
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	107	107	107
1 Bush Term 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
6 Bush Term 4s '52	67	67	67
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93	93	93
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	72	72	72
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	62½	62½	62½
20 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1⅝	1½	1½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5	5	5
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	83	83	83
3 C&O 3½s '96D	101½	101½	101½
5 C&O rfg 3¾s '96E	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85½	85½	85½
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Chi¼R Ill 5s '51	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CM&SP aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
51 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Chi Ry 5s'27	43	43	43
10 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6¾	6¾	6¾
10 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1⅛	⅞	⅞
12 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	101½	101	101
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	91	91	91
5 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¾	90¾	90¾
16 CC&StL 4½s'77	57	57	57
1 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	75½	75½	75½
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	85⅞	85½

Western U. S. Fairly Bristles As Defense Activity Piles Up

Continued from Page 1

ments, an engineers' battalion, quartermaster's and medical battalions, each "streamliner" is designed for the maximum of military efficiency. Rifle companies, heavy artillery, machine-gun, and mortar companies, and an anti-tank platoon are parts of each infantry regiment.

Camp for 30,000

Camp Ord, California, is being enlarged to take care of 30,000 men. In July, $2,250,000 was appropriated to spread barracks, mess halls, recreation, supply, and administration buildings over the windy sand dunes of the Monterey Peninsula. An additional sum of $2,000,000 has just come through for 300 more buildings. The original 20,000-acre camp has been expanded by recent purchases of a 2,249-acre tract.

North of Camp Ord, between San Francisco and Palo Alto, Moffett Field, the West Coast's West Point of the Air, is preparing to begin its course in basic principles of flying for 250 chosen men. Primary flying schools are located at San Diego, Glendale, and Santa Maria, Calif. An advanced flying school will open at Stockton, Calif., where $813,000 is being spent in airport expansion and barracks construction, where 225 men will enroll on Dec. 28.

Ten weeks' training, 150 hours of flying will be given these students at these two points. The best will be chosen for specialized training. Those eliminated will be sent to schools in Texas, Louisiana, and Florida to learn bombing and navigation. When the courses are completed the men will be assigned to the Army Air Corps as second lieutenants.

Moffett Field, California, site of the $10,000,000 Ames Aeronautical Laboratory containing five wind tunnels of various capacities and speeds, is building new barracks and buildings for the flying school.

One of the newest Army air bases is projected at Salinas, Calif., to cost $1,500,000. The City voted $185,000 in bonds to secure the site for the airport, and plans have been tentatively approved by the Army to build three 5,000-foot runways and necessary buildings.

At Sacramento, Calif., $431,500 is being spent on barracks and other equipment for the Army Depot there. Hamilton Field, California, is expanding, to the tune of $38,500.

Adjoining Mather Field, near Sacramento, is a new 4,477-acre bombing range recently purchased. In addition, new bombing and gunnery ranges have been bought near Tonopah, Nev., and Wendover, Utah. The Tonopah range, 60 by 90 miles in area, is uninhabited and stretches from 6,000 feet to 9,000 feet above sea level. The Wendover range for high-altitude operations also is 54 by 108 miles in area and is 4,000 feet above sea level. It includes a large territory which once was covered with water and is now a dry lake.

The Army's activities in Alaska are as spectacular as in the States. At Anchorage, 1,400-acre Elmendorf Field is being developed at a cost of $12,734,060, and at Fairbanks 1,000-acre Ladd Field for experimental operations will cost $4,000,000.

Modern Air Bases

Hangars, shops, runways, night landing fields, and barracks are being constructed to provide the Nation with two of its most completely modern air bases, guarding the Far North and representing a cruising ground over the Pacific which is of admittedly strategic defense value. At Point Campbell, Alaska, is the new $327,060 radio base.

Fort Lewis, Washington, the Army's largest base on the Coast, was the scene recently of extensive maneuvers in which something like 80,000 men, including National Guardsmen and reserves, took part.

At Ogden, Utah, 20 Army warehouses at a cost of $2,500,000 are being built, and the Ogden Air Depot, including repair and testing shops, will cost $2,215,000.

Other expansions are being made at Hamilton Field, March Field, and Fort McArthur in California, McChord Field in Washington, Fort George Wright in Alaska, and other forts and fields all over the West. These mentioned are the sites of the major expansions.

Impressive Naval Program

If the Army's activities seem impressive, totaling as they do millions of dollars and providing work for thousands of people, the Navy's program, more widely publicized, of course, is even more amazing.

In San Francisco Bay alone, the great new naval air base at Alameda is rising at a cost of $13,500,000. It involved dredging up out of the bay 13,500,000 cubic yards of mud. An investment of $6,500,000 is being made in enlarging the drydocks at Hunters Point.

For ship construction on the Coast it is estimated that something like $537,000,000 will be spent, $277,800,000 in the San Francisco area, $259,200,000 for Puget Sound, Seattle, and San Pedro yards.

This huge sum will be spent for 40 destroyers, four cruisers, and two submarines. Here is the way the vast expenditures are allotted: Union Iron Works of Bethlehem Steel Company, San Francisco, $120,000,000 for four cruisers, $145,800,000 for 18 destroyers; Mare Island Navy Yard, $12,000,000 for submarines; Bethlehem Steel Company, San Pedro, $48,600,000 for six destroyers; Todd-Seattle Drydocks, Inc., Seattle, 20 destroyers for $162,000,000; Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, six destroyers for $48,600,000.

Smaller shipyards in the Puget Sound area are also engaged in Navy construction. In addition to the new projects, mentioned above, the Navy Yard at Bremerton has other way vessels under construction, and the Todd Company is reconditioning two former merchant ships for the Navy. The yard is the largest single employer in the Northwest at present, according to Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, Commandant of the Thirteenth Naval District.

In addition to extensive improvements at the Bremerton Navy Yard, the Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, the Naval Torpedo Station at Keyport, Wash., and the Naval Air Station at Seattle, four new naval air stations are under construction, one at Tongue Point, Ore., and three in Alaska near Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor. A new oil storage depot and a new ammunition storage depot are being built by the Navy in the Puget Sound area. All projects are for the primary purpose of serving the fleet and its air arm.

At Oakland, Calif., besides the new naval supplies depot under construction, a $1,649,000 floating drydock of steel, capable of docking a submarine or a destroyer, is projected. It will be 480 feet long with a 71-foot beam. The drydock, said to be the first of the kind, is for the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It is impossible to detail the hundreds of projects both for the Navy and Army which are under way in the West. This article has not even touched on the vast naval establishments at San Diego, home of the fleet, nor on radio stations, supply depots, and hospitals scattered in every western state. All projects are costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and each in itself is worth a story, but the military activity of the Nation is so great it cannot be accurately or completely documented.

In addition to these public projects, there are, of course, the vast expansions in the aircraft plants, including the $20,000,000 Douglas Aircraft Company plant at Long Beach, Calif. Most of the aircraft expansions have taken place in the Los Angeles area, and they represent millions and millions of dollars and jobs for thousands of people.

Conservative estimates place the total defense investment in California alone at more than $1,000,000,000.

Wallace Says Roosevelt Is Best Guardian

EN ROUTE WITH WALLACE IN OHIO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, touring western Ohio yesterday told an assembly of Antioch College students that the "have-not" nations, guided by shrewd madmen, are looking with angry and hungry eyes on the Western Hemisphere.

"With these shrewd madmen on the loose, President Roosevelt knows that the best way to handle them is to be fully armed and prepared," the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee declared.

Mr. Wallace told an audience in Springfield that one of Wendell L. Willkie's principal aides, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, had voted "100 per cent against any constructive piece of labor legislation." He declared that while "big city" Democratic congressmen had supported the farm program fully, Republican congressmen in metropolitan districts had opposed it.

Praise for the New Deal's farm program was coupled last night by Mr. Wallace with an assertion that Republican forces hope to win the Nov. 5 election "and take the teeth out of laws that protect our people from predatory financial manipulators."

Completing a one-day swing through much of agriculturally rich Ohio, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee said in his prepared address that "when the European war dislocated world trade and shut-off United States farm exports, the Administration's farm program cushioned the shock and has prevented untold suffering."

"It has partly restored the fair balance between agriculture and the rest of the country and in so doing has greatly added to the soundness and the strength of our Nation," he added.

During his tour of Ohio communities, Mr. Wallace told audiences that the New Deal wheat loans had saved farmers from "disaster" and reiterated that re-election of President Roosevelt was necessary to continue the program.

Third Term Means Socialism, Willkie Says in Lincoln's City

Continued from Page 1

the State being the servant of man.

"That is the issue in America today."

Mr. Willkie declared that for America to become sufficiently effective it "must have a peaceful revolution."

"And that revolution must," he said, "consist in again releasing the energies and the initiative of its millions, so that these millions may again make us vital and vibrant.

"But in order to maintain that society, . . . we must in our revolution to save this free way of life expand not alone the national income but we must bring well-being to a larger and larger number of people.

"It is my belief that under such a system, America can remain completely Democratic, completely Republican in its Government and in its economics . . . and become so effective that in the totalitarian world it will establish the beacon light of liberty from which the torch of liberty will again be relit in the shambles of present day Europe."

Standing Room Only

The 6,500 seats in the Arsenal were filled and several hundred persons stood. The platform was banked with palms and baskets of roses, and along the balcony hung signs saying "Stop Kelly-Nash Control."

The nominee said that "within the last year and a half the President of the United States has made speeches in which he has inferentially described himself as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt."

"The crowning example of that," he continued, "was recently at the University of Pennsylvania where he inferentially described himself as Jefferson and Wendell Willkie as Hamilton. The self-indulgent flattery was so great for both of us that it took me several days to reply.

"I shall not, however, accept the comparison at all. The point is that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor myself are great men. We are but the result of accidental circumstances that have brought us to the fore representing different causes."

The candidate's special train entered Springfield at the station from which Lincoln departed for Washington nearly 80 years ago. Before Willkie left for the arsenal, a tomato, a green pear, and an electric light bulb were thrown near his parked automobile. None hit its mark, but the tomato fell in a reporter's car while Willkie still was on the train.

Admits He's an Amateur

Yesterday at Jefferson City, Mo., Mr. Willkie, describing himself as "a political amateur" told an applauding audience:

"I do not know how to sit down in dark rooms with Frank Hague and the Kelly-Nashes of Chicago and plot and plan political smears, and the stealing of votes, and the defrauding of the public, and at the same time make speeches over the radio in lofty periods about tolerance, love and affection."

As he spoke before a statue of Thomas Jefferson on the State Capitol steps, the Republican presidential nominee urged his listeners to "tell everybody" that he was a "political amateur" in the following respects:

"Wendell Willkie will never trade bread for votes from those who can least afford to demand independence. . . . I do not have the capacity . . . to engage in the duplicity and the pose and the false dramatics and the creation of imaginary emergencies. . . .

"I know nothing about how to seek to control men's votes as representatives or senators in Congress by throwing the full force of the patronage and power of the presidency against them in order to defeat them if they do not become mice instead of men. . . .

"I know nothing about the process of destroying the other two branches (Legislative and Judicial) by stealth, by indirection, by false poses."

At Other Places in Missouri

Traveling northward in his drive for Middlewestern votes, Mr. Willkie went by automobile to several points in St. Louis County. He told a street crowd at Clayton, Mo., it was "a rather interesting phenomena that those who were elected on the basis of representing the liberal cause should stretch out with the slimy hand of big government and seek to poison and pollute the stream of justice."

Never before, the candidate asserted, has it occurred "that members of the high courts of this land have been the political conferes and comrades of the President of the United States."

"Never before in the history of this country have we had so much partisanship in some of our courts," he added.

At St. Louis Mr. Willkie spoke briefly at Washington and St. Louis Universities. He said he was "delighted" to see that President Roosevelt "at long last . . . has decided to discuss the issues of the campaign."

"He is away from the poses of military inspection trips and forced drafts," the nominee added. "And so I am looking forward to the balance of the campaign with a rich relish."

Meat for Mark Twain

Mr. Willkie told a trainside audience at Hannibal, Mo., Mark Twain's birthplace:

"How immortal Mark Twain would have made the procedure of campaigning under the guise of military inspection trips at the expense of the taxpayers. Men would have been laughing at it for centuries instead of just for the day.

"But it's all past. Last night the third-term candidate announced that he was going to take part in the campaign.

"Just think what Mark Twain would have done with the voice from the sewers in Chicago calling forth that noble draft. Why after this civilization has passed, some student of ancient language would be . . . laughing over that scene if Mark Twain could have but lived to describe it.

"And then this pose of nobility, this talk of how we are the liberals while we sit in conclave with Boss Hague of Jersey Ctiy, who never sees a voter without thinking of how to steal his vote.

Scuttling the Ship

"And then that bunch of buccaneers such as never heretofore scuttled a ship of state sitting down together and planning that Chicago draft through the voice of the sewers."

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APARTMENTS TO LET

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Apartment for rent by season; six months; reasonable; accommodates two or three adults; fully equipped, except linen. Mrs. George Sampson, 326 Bates Ave.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Private home on lake. Tropical grounds; for permanent or winter season home; ideal elderly people or for rest and quiet. Mrs. F. Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Dr.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—patent your invention. Secure booklet "How to Protect Your Invention." No obligation. McMorrow and Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-C Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.: MarVey—Visitors will enjoy this lovely home and friendly atmosphere; excellent beds; meals optional. Biscayne Blvd. at 37th St. Phone 2-3837.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REAL ESTATE Rentals cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 29 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED: DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
LaSalle Extension University is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, 4103 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

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A BOOK business of your own representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe Dept. 46, Rochester N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILLINERY Manager Buyer, vast experience, wishes change from present connections; opportunity building desirable business wanted. Box 257, Suite 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN with good education and business background, located at present with large financial institution, desires to make a connection with a reliable manufacturing concern in the accounting or sales department or with individual with good business activity. Would make good financial secretary. Excellent references. P. B. McLaughlin, 1803 Vista Del Mar Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., or Telephone HOllywood 9985, Apt. 406 after 6 P. M.

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TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN. Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 168A Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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EACH suite at the Parklake has a private gas-heating and air-conditioning system with thermostat control. Other modern ideas include step-down living rooms and raised dining galleries . . . steel casement windows . . . Venetian blinds. You get New York style in this building which faces the beautiful Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

Gas for cooking and refrigeration included in rentals. 2-4 room suites

PARKLAKE
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Nordblom Management ALG 7972

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sunny, quiet, very attractively furnished 4-room apt with glass porch; overlooking western mountains. Write Owner, 15 Golf St.

BOSTON—New modern 4-room apartment on first floor, in residential section of West Roxbury Parkway; tile bath, fireplace, heat and continuous hot water furnished. Parkway 0690-M, between 9 a. m.-8 p. m.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1 ALCOVE 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $28, $30. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call L. 2271

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—Sunny, quiet apartment in cottage garden; 2 rooms, sleeping porch, bath; garage; close in; season $300.00; comfortable year around. 133 Fairview Avenue.

N. Y. C., Midtown—Exceptional value, luxurious suite semi-detached, large room, dressing room, bath, stall shower; sunny garden exposure, high river view; gymnasium, swimming pool, restaurant; fully serviced. Circle 6-6258.

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Sunny, Clean, Comfortable
Accommodate 2 to 4 persons
20 18th Street South

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Will share attractive 4-room apt.; quiet neighborhood, near Harvard Sq. Kirk. 0804 daytime, Trow, 8365 evenings.

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DRESSMAKER—Street-afternoon dresses, evening gowns, coats; remodeling, alterations; assist you with your sewing problems. ECKHARDT, RE. 7-1726 (N. Y. C.).

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N. Y. C.—Wanted, girl to help with housekeeping-cooking in exchange for pleasant home; state background, ambition. Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS & SON, Boston

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WANTED — Young girl, preferably with driver's license, as helpful companion for 2 school children living in suburbs; Christian Scientist preferred; give experience, references and telephone number. Write Box R-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN in Newton, Mass.; school child; own room and bath; general housework, no cooking; $7.00. New. N. 5588-W.

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N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St., Apt. 41 (near Riverside)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN 4-9136.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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COMPANION desires position in refined home; good traveler; willing; drives car. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1418, N. Y. C.

YARNS

WOMEN knitters, best quality yarns, reasonable prices; 10% discount. THE YARN SHOP, 89 Mass. Ave. and 620 Atlantic Ave., Ken. 4658; Hub. 3184, Boston.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
Mt. Brook 2-1184
1014 So. 20th Street 7-5871

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MOBILE

Delilah Hat Shop
304 ST. FRANCIS ST.
Millinery—Novelties
Art Flowers—China
Martha Washington Candies

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIELD COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

Greater Savings Always at
The Greater Zoghby Store

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now that it's time to
LIVE INSIDE THE HOME
Let us freshen it up with
NEW FURNITURE
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th St. BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Due-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner.
116 So. Segrave Ph. 339 Daytona Beach

FORT LAUDERDALE

Barlitt's Market
$15 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0163 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1300

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 22448 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Inlaid Linoleum
Asphalt and Rubber Tile
Carpets—Window Shades
THE J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. Second Ave. Tel. 7-2283

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MEN'S WEAR
Bishop's
Du Pont Bldg. Tel. 2-6424
Exclusive—Not Expensive

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S
SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
DISTINCTIVE FOOD
Popular Prices
Attractive Atmosphere
720 WEST FLAGLER STREET

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 612

Shelley's
YOUR GENERAL ELECTRIC
AND NORGE DEALER
ALSO BENDIX HOME LAUNDRIES
3013

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Also 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI BEACH

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Southland Fall Fashions
Dresses-Suits-Coats Accessories - Hose
We know what women like
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Orange and Central Ave.
Phone 4134

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street 'Phone 2231

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201
PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
805-807 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0426 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
61½ Broad St., N. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

New Fall **SHOES**
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"
Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNHOME CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe
Sweden

STOCKHOLM

At the same time as Molyneux, Balanciaga and Schiaparelli
CLARK'S
are also showing the world's most famous materials—
CLARK'S
First Class Ladies' Tailor
original models and copies at reasonable prices
Hamngatan 28, 3:rd fl. Teleph. 165866

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblums
Norrmalmstorg

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Millinery Shop
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgatan 35, 4 tr. Tel. 213080
Lift with operator

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

GROSSENBACHER & CO.
Autozubehör & Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, spare parts)
Hirschengraben 6.

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Seidenstoffe uni und bunt
für verwöhnte Ansprüche
Leading House for Novelties

Knives, Forks, and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

COUTURE
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

CORSETS
QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inlet: Marktgasse 50 from Lötschen BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY GROCERIES & DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(PORK BUTCHER)

INTERLAKEN

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

NEUCHATEL

Les nouvelles laines pour l'automne sont arrivées. Grand choix dans toutes les qualités pour chaussettes, Pullovers and articles de bebés.
Savoie - Petitpierre S. A.
RUE DU SEYON
Knitted Goods

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures—Maroquinerie
Chemiserie—Gants et bas.
Grand choix de Jouets
FOOTWEAR, SHIRTS, TOYS

ST. GALL

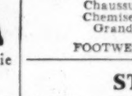
Carpets—Linoleum
Schuster
St. Gallen Zürich

M. Wappler-Friderich
MULTERGASSE 10
Silk—Velvet—Mercerie
Echarpes, Cravatten, Handschuhe

ALFRED SCHMID
PERNE LEDERWAREN—REISEARTIKEL
ST. GALLEN
SPEISERGASSE 11
LEATHER GOODS
Alle Arten Stoffe
MATERIALS
A. Boppart
MULTERGASSE 35
VERTRETER: R. SPINAS

Schuhhaus **Schneider**
GOLDACHGASSE 3 BEIM HECHT
St. Gallen SPORTS SHOES

EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
GROCERIES
Alle Lebensmittel
Lämmlisbrunnstr. 48. Tel. 2.23.87

J. PETER

Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80
Metzgergasse 14

A. OBERHOLZER
Milchprodukte
DAIRY
Butter—Käse—Honig
Goliatgasse 30 Tel. 1.22.49

E. GRÜNENFELDER
BEIM BRODERBRUNNEN
Corsets
Lingerie Fine.

Woolen and Silk Materials
MISS MARY HOFFMANN
Neugasse 51.

Stationery
For Personal and Business use
FOUNTAIN PENS
P. GIMMI & CIE
NEUGASSE 90

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALL
(Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Leading House for Silks and Woolens
STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL
Multergasse—Marktgasse

DAMENHÜTE
Holenstein
Millinery
POSTSTRASSE 10

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

WINTERTHUR

Für gediegene
Tricot Kleider, Costüme, Jacken und Westen
Anny Egli
Tricot—Spezialgeschäft
Paulstrasse 5 Tel. 2.21.34
KNITTED GOODS

Für Ausführung von
Malerarbeiten
empfiehlt sich högl
K. SCHNEIDER-MEILI
Buchsweg 17. Tel. 2.18.58.
Painter

Möbel und Bettwaren
GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf—Bettedern—Reinigung
Umarbeiten von Matratzen
Metzgasse 8 Tel. 2.18.21
(Furniture)

ZURICH

You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32 766

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

Wiessner
Bahnhofstrasse 35 Phone 5.12.65
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch—und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON, Kt. Zch.
Herren und Damenkleiderstoffe
Eigene Herrenschneiderei
MATERIALS and TAILOR-MADES

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.66 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkramer
(Florists)

Modes Meier-Eicher
Bahnhofstrasse 7. Tel. 3.49.84
MILLINER

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Spring Is on the Wing!
The "Trickling in" of fresh New Merchandise quickens the activities of the store into "Hustle and Bustle" Preparation . . .
For a New Season at . . Cleghorns . .
Charming . . . These new spring fashion themes—Beautiful with colours—with originalities that reflect in every alluring detail of vivacity and freshness and beauty of Spring—
To be clothed above the general run in any ensemblage is a distinction that is happily felt and pleasingly recognised—That is Cleghorn's ideal in preparing for the New Spring Wardrobe.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANTS AT ALL BRANCHES
Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN . . JOHANNESBURG . . PORT ELIZABETH

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
Durban & District Co-Operative Society
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. BOOTH (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
MEAT PURVEYORS
86-88 BEREA ROAD, DURBAN
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard.
Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20 City Market; W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rosburgh, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in:
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING and UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS and METAL WORK
NUMBER PLATES and SIGN WRITING
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20822

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We Stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (Opp. Old City Market)
Phone 22493

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours. Under Personal Supervision. Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST ST.

THE **Moore Shoe Co.**
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368 West Street, Durban

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Station
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Treasures of Eloff Str.
(Our Only Address)
HANDBAGS
LUSTROUS PEARLS
SYNTHETIC JEWELRY
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
WALTER MANSIONS, 104A ELOFF ST.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church Phone 24-2505.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Calling All Husbands (Warner)—Farcical comedy about a harassed husband, who finally manages to assert himself, arranges for his daughter to be married, and brings his wife to appreciate him by exposing the worthlessness of her earlier admirer when the latter turns up again after many years. George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks, Ernest Truex, George Reves, Florence Bates.—Adults and mature young people.

Glamour for Sale (Columbia)—Roger Pryor and Anita Louise break up a big city "escort club" racket. General atmosphere of night clubs and gangsters.—Adults.

The Great Dictator (United Artists)—Charles Chaplin returning to the screen in a double role, as a little Jewish barber and as Hynkel, the dictator, who resemble each other so closely that they finally change places, the dictator to be dragged off by guards and the barber to mount the podium and denounce oppression and conquest. The film is in the mood of satirical humor, filled with abundant comicalities, until the oration which brings the conclusion. Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Henry Daniell, Billy Gilbert.—Adults and young people.

Knute Rockne — All American (Warner)—Biographical film about the Notre Dame football coach, following him through his boyhood, undergraduate days at Notre Dame, and his career as athletic director. Pat O'Brien is to be seen as Rockne, Donald Crisp as the head of Notre Dame, Albert Basserman as a member of the faculty, and Gale Page as Mrs. Rockne. Ronald Reagan, Owen Davis, Jr., John Litel, and Henry O'Neill are in the cast.—Adults and mature young people.

A Message from Reuters (Warner)—Romantic account of the career of the man who founded the famous news agency, starting with a carrier pigeon service. The film describes how Reuter overcame all obstacles with the aid of a devoted wife. Edward G. Robinson plays Reuter persuasively, and Edna Best is a charming Mrs. Reuter. Albert Basserman gives a notable performance as a friend and associate of Reuter. Eddie Albert, Otto Kruger, Gene Lockhart, Nigel Bruce.—Family.

The Villain Still Pursued Her (RKO-Radio)—Burlesque of an old melodrama of the type Christopher Morley's company used to satirize in Hoboken. In this instance the satire is broad, and not always in good taste. Anita Louise, Alan Mowbray, Hugh Herbert, Richard Cromwell—Adults and young people.

The Westerner (Goldwyn)—Study in cinematic terms of two frontiersmen in Texas: "Judge" Bean who dispensed rough justice from his saloon in what he considered the just cause of the cattlemen, and Cole Harden who managed to outwit him in behalf of the homesteaders. Intoxication seems to receive undue emphasis and there seems to have been cruelty to animals in an otherwise admirable film. Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan, Fred Stone, Doris Davenport, Forrest Tucker, Lillian Bond. — Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

Adults and Young People—"Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

Vocations

Helping Real Estate Agents

A young man in Westchester County, New York, has made enough money during his spare time in the last three years to finance his way through college. The idea came to him when he noticed the large number of new houses for sale. In most cases the houses were closed and any person driving by could not go through the house without first hunting up the real estate agent.

He picked out three houses close together and made an arrangement with the agent to spend every afternoon and every holiday at these houses. The agent agreed to pay him one-half of the usual sales commission if he sold the house to any person who stopped by to inspect it.

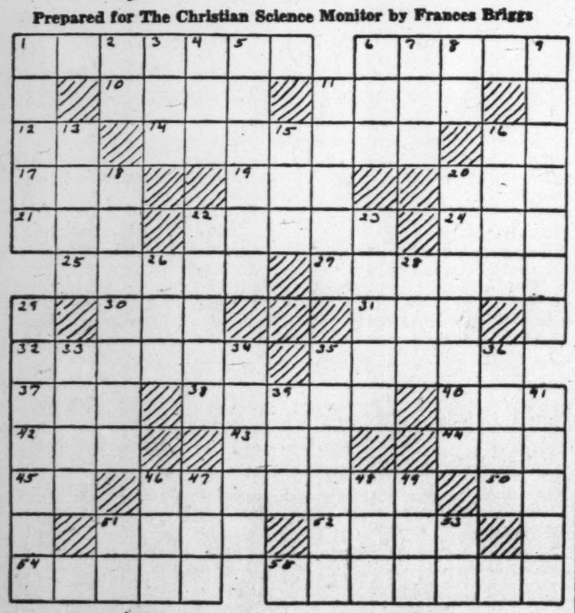
Within ten days he made his first sale. He then obtained keys to another house in the same neighborhood as he wanted to always have at least three houses to show.—H. C. N., Lake Worth, Florida.

A Verse for Today . . .

And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.—Isa. 30:21.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

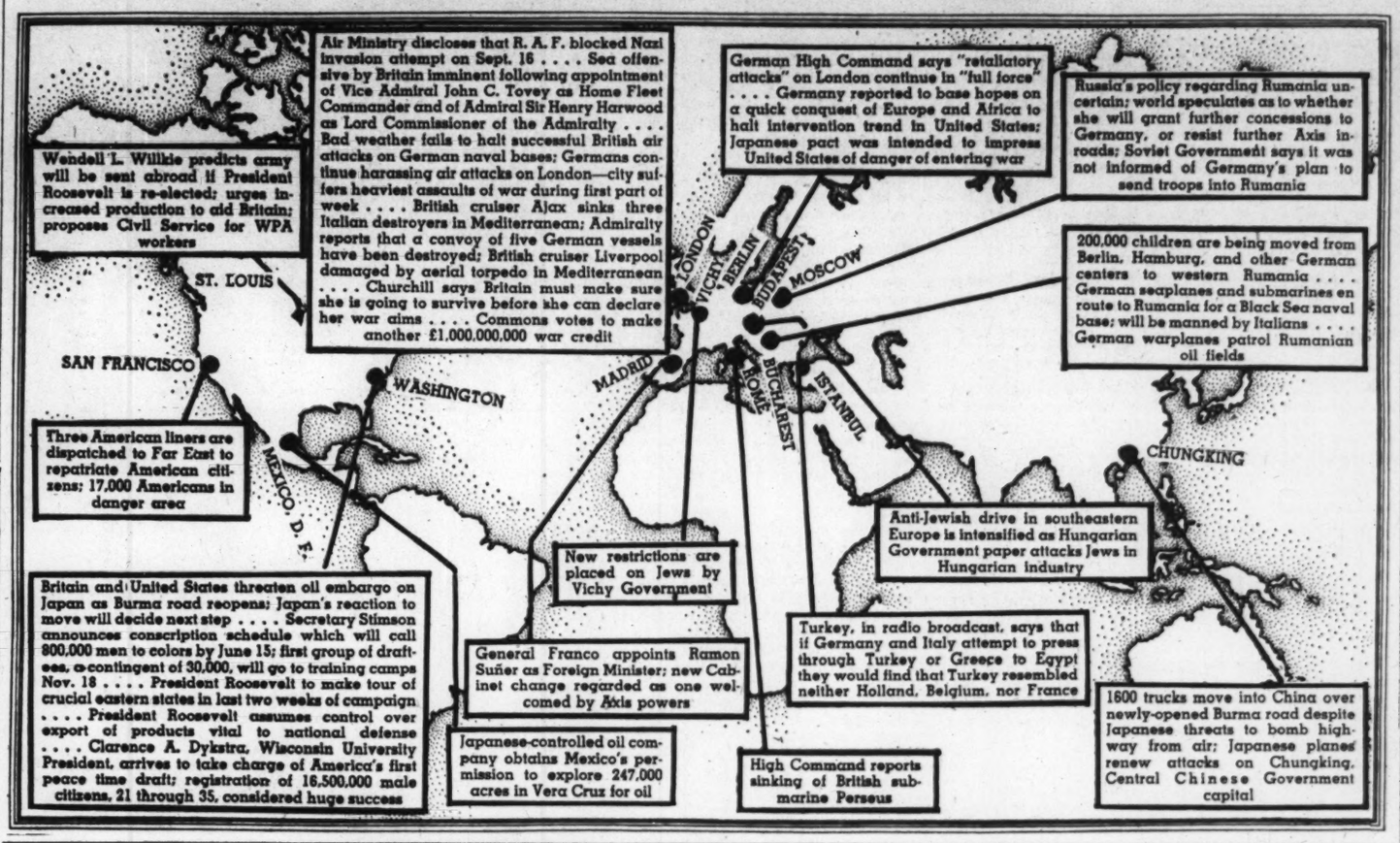
1—Magyars live where?
6—Joaquin Miller's real name was Cincinnatus ——— Miller.
10—Who was a sister of Lazarus?
11—Ark of the covenant was overlaid with what?
12—Aloft.
14—What is a city of Massachusetts?
16—Symbol for silver is what?
17—In what month was William Cullen Bryant born (abbr.)?
19—Who was father of Coub?
20—Yellow ocher is what?
21—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
22—What is name of peninsula of eastern South Island, N. Z.?
24—What is a city of Oklahoma?
25—What is a watering place of Scotland?
27—What ocean is south of Asia and east of Africa?
30—Robert Frost was born in what month (abbr.)?
31—What is an elongated fish?
32—Who are the mischievous goblins of Irish folklore?
35—What is Parsifal's singing voice in Wagner's opera?
37—Sea eagle is what?
38—What was name of valley where Delilah resided?
40—A namda is a rug, owl, or hut—which?
42—What is singular of "latu"?
43—What animal obtained crow's cheese by flattery?
44—Feminine pronoun.
45—Within.
46—Whom did Robinson Crusoe rescue from cannibals (abbr.)?
50—Red Cross (abbr.).
51—An excuse is what?
52—The margosa is what?
54—What was Sargon's capital?
55—Norwegian born novelist.

Down

1—What was any of Actaeon's dogs?
2—Where is Carlsbad (abbr.)?
3—Mountain pass is what?
4—Exist.
5—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka River?
6—Who was one of sons of Zophah?
7—What is a city of Minnesota?
8—Lake Pend Oreolis is in what State (abbr.)?
9—Where is Cromer?
11—What Russian city was formerly called Nizhni-Novgorod?
13—Tennyson was what?
15—What is a kind of biscuit?
16—Who is heroine of a Verdi opera?
18—What is the Green Mountain State?
20—Enoch Arden was what (pl.)?
22—What is a town of Sweden?
23—What is a commune of Netherlands?
26—What tree figures in English history?
28—Where is Roskilde (abbr.)?
29—What is a city of Alabama?
33—What is a seaport of Algeria?
34—What is capital of Bulgaria?
35—Inhabitants of Texas.
36—What river of Prussia flows to Rhine?
39—A measure of length.
41—What lizard is so called from its cry?
46—Where is the Dismal Swamp (abbr.)?
47—The Poinsettia has flowers of what color?
48—Still.
49—What is seat or center of power of a bishop?
51—What is fourth part of a bushel (abbr.)?
53—Symbol for manganese is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Air Ministry discloses that R. A. F. blocked Nazi invasion attempt on Sept. 16 . . . . Sea offensive by Britain imminent following appointment of Vice Admiral John C. Tovey as Home Fleet Commander and of Admiral Sir Henry Harwood as Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty . . . . Bad weather fails to halt successful British air attacks on German naval bases; Germans continue harassing air attacks on London—city suffers heaviest assaults of war during first part of week . . . . British cruiser Ajax sinks three Italian destroyers in Mediterranean; Admiralty reports that a convoy of five German vessels have been destroyed; British cruiser Liverpool damaged by aerial torpedo in Mediterranean . . . . Churchill says Britain must make sure she is going to survive before she can declare her war aims . . . . Commons votes to make another £1,000,000,000 war credit
Wendell L. Willkie predicts army will be sent abroad if President Roosevelt is re-elected; urges increased production to aid Britain; proposes Civil Service for WPA workers
German High Command says "retaliatory attacks" on London continue in "full force" . . . . Germany reported to base hopes on a quick conquest of Europe and Africa to halt intervention trend in United States; Japanese pact was intended to impress United States of danger of entering war
Russia's policy regarding Rumania uncertain; world speculates as to whether she will grant further concessions to Germany, or resist further Axis inroads; Soviet Government says it was not informed of Germany's plan to send troops into Rumania
200,000 children are being moved from Berlin, Hamburg, and other German centers to western Rumania . . . . German seaplanes and submarines en route to Rumania for a Black Sea naval base; will be manned by Italians . . . . German warplanes patrol Rumanian oil fields
Three American liners are dispatched to Far East to repatriate American citizens; 17,000 Americans in danger area
Britain and United States threaten oil embargo on Japan as Burma road reopens; Japan's reaction to move will decide next step . . . . Secretary Stimson announces conscription schedule which will call 900,000 men to colors by June 15; first group of draftees, a contingent of 30,000, will go to training camps Nov. 18 . . . . President Roosevelt to make tour of crucial eastern states in last two weeks of campaign . . . . President Roosevelt assumes control over export of products vital to national defense . . . . Clarence A. Dykstra, Wisconsin University President, arrives to take charge of America's first peace time draft; registration of 16,500,000 male citizens, 21 through 35, considered huge success
New restrictions are placed on Jews by Vichy Government
General Franco appoints Ramon Suñer as Foreign Minister; new Cabinet change regarded as one welcomed by Axis powers
Japanese-controlled oil company obtains Mexico's permission to explore 247,000 acres in Vera Cruz for oil
High Command reports sinking of British submarine Perseus
Anti-Jewish drive in southeastern Europe is intensified as Hungarian Government paper attacks Jews in Hungarian industry
Turkey, in radio broadcast, says that if Germany and Italy attempt to press through Turkey or Greece to Egypt they would find that Turkey resembled neither Holland, Belgium, nor France
1600 trucks move into China over newly-opened Burma road despite Japanese threats to bomb highway from air; Japanese planes renew attacks on Chungking, Central Chinese Government capital
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MEXICO, D. F.
CHUNGKING

In Lighter Vein

The Objection

Maid: "I'm leaving, ma'am."

Mistress: "But why, Mary? I can see no reason."

Maid: "I can't bear that young man who calls on Miss Ethel."

Mistress: "But he doesn't call to see you. You've nothing to complain of."

Maid: "Oh, no, only the neighbors might think he calls on me!"

Neutrality

Wearing the button of our favorite nominee, we went into a one-man haberdashery on Lexington Avenue to buy a pair of black socks. The proprietor got them for us, and then suggested that we buy a tie to match our button. You may have seen these ties; they have sober backgrounds with the name of Roosevelt or Willkie forming diagonal stripes. We declined, but asked what variety he sold more of. "About equal," he said. "I don't try to push them except when a man comes in wearing a button. Then I try to sell him his favorite. It don't make any difference to me. In this business, it don't pay to be impartial either way."—From the New Yorker's "The Talk of the Town."

"It's going to be rather difficult—he says he takes off his hat to no one!"

Monitor Camera Club from Vera F. Signall, Napier, New Zealand

It's Swimming Time—In Australia

A beach scene at Manly, New South Wales.

Brevities

Detroit News: Then there's the handy amateur who figures on cleaning up in an hour in the evening what would take a regular carpenter all day. By his works ye shall know him.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The suggestion has been made that we have another Vice-President to take over such executive chores as dedications. There is no reason this great country should not have as many Vice-Presidents as the Eighth National Bank.

It Has Been Said of Haste

Wisely and slowly—they stumble that run fast.—Shakespeare.

In a hurry is error.—Chinese proverb.

Who hastens too much often remains behind.—German proverb.

It is of no use running; to set out betimes is the main point.—La Fontaine.

Manners require time, and nothing is more vulgar than haste.—Emerson.

Take time for all things; great haste makes great waste.—Franklin.

Whoever is in a hurry showeth the thing he is about is too big for him.—Chesterfield.

He that is hasty fishes in an empty pond.—English proverb.

Fraud and deceit are ever in a hurry.—English proverb.

Modest wisdom plucks me from overcredulous haste.—Shakespeare

No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind; dispatch of a strong one.—Colton.

Daily Quotation

THERE is nothing like Life's drudgery to make men and women of us. We do not grow most in the easiest life.—J. R. Miller.

Cabbages and Kings

• Shelley usually ate a baked potato previous to sitting down to his writing. He used to assert that some of his finest ideas came whilst putting in the butter! • A modern steam locomotive contains more than 7,000 parts. • It is estimated that a fish can see to the extent of about 30 feet, if light and water conditions are good. • American oil men recently found oil in England, where it has long been sought. • The United States depends on Spain and Portugal for almost all of its cork, but California may start growing cork trees commercially. • The cantaloupe is a member of the cucumber family. • Originally a dunce was a wise man. John Duns Scotus, a leader of a certain school of philosophy about 600 years ago, had a great many followers who were known as Dunsmen or Dunces. These Dunsmen fell into the habit of scoffing at the teachings of all other groups and were reproached for it. In time, their name became a term of reproach instead of a name of honor.

For Fingerprint Records

Nearly 2,000,000 persons have filed fingerprints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for identification in emergencies.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Nellie Stays

Muncie, Ind.

Thirty children in the Grant County Children's Home are rejoicing with Nellie who has won another year's security as the pet of the orphans. Nellie is an old horse, no longer able to earn her way through work. She has been on the place for many years, and the children have grown fond of her.

Last year the county commissioners decided the budget would not permit keeping an idle horse any longer and Nellie faced eviction from the home where she had given richly in pleasure to numerous children.

Local newspapers, however, took up the horse's cause, and spread the story far and wide. Donations soon came in, and Nellie's care was guaranteed for a year at least. However, this fall, the manger was again bare, or at least until the newspapers sent out another plea. The fund piled up slowly until a generous Indianapolis woman sent ten dollars; then money began to pour in. Nellie was also offered a permanent home by one of the donors who had green pastures to spare; but the matron of the home decided that the thirty children should not be deprived of their friend and pet.

It's Her Hobby

Building homes is usually considered to be a man's job, but Mrs. Florence Boyd, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is making it a profitable hobby for herself.

Three years ago she quit her school teaching job to devote her entire efforts and time to her hobbies—the things that interested her.

Soon she will begin work on her fourth house. She designs the structures and does all the work herself—from sawing and planing the lumber to pouring the cement.—Grit.

Little Chauncey

"Perhaps we should have just labeled it 'Bird Bath'!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*High and Dry*

By Le Pelley

TUM TE TUM TE TUM
YOO-HOO!- LOOK — I'm WADDLES !
LISTEN, WADDLES, YOU COME AWAY FROM THERE OR YOU'LL LAND IN THE RIVER !
SPLASH!
I KNEW IT !!
DIDN'T YOU FALL IN ? !!!
NO — AND DON'T LOOK SO DISAPPOINTED — THE JOKE CAN'T BE ON ME ALL THE TIME...

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aye, Aye, Sir*

By The Hagers

I STOPPED WITH LILLY DUCK TO CHAT. A GUST OF WIND BLEW OFF HER HAT.
ACROSS MAIN STREET WE SAW IT SOAR ON PAST TOM PINTAIL'S GROCERY STORE.
IT TURNED THE CORNER, TRAVELING FAST, BUT I CAUGHT UP WITH IT AT LAST.
"MISS LILLY, WHEN YOU'RE IN A GALE," I QUACKED, "YOU ALWAYS REEF YOUR SAIL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Conscience and Service

Conscientious objectors to military service face acute questions of conscience and duty as the machinery of the United States' selective service law moves into high gear. This is shown by the refusal of certain theological students to register, and by the activities of war resisters' organizations.

It is hard to see how registration commits any man to violation of Christian precepts. The bulletin of information issued to registrants shows special provision made for conscientious objectors; it indicates liberal treatment of their claims. Registration simply provides an inventory of potential man-power.

Some conscientious objectors may say that to submit themselves to registration is to help in a war effort. All conscientious objectors are faced with the question whether they can really avoid aiding a nation's war effort while engaging in any normal activity of public or private endeavor during war. There was a time when this may have been possible, when mercenaries backed and paid by small sections of the public made war for semi-private ends. It is hardly so in an economic society as integrated as that of the United States today, nor in a world where war has become as total as it is in Europe in 1940.

Yet it is right, especially in a republic, that the conscientious objector should have a hearing.

This implies a real effort to understand "the other fellow," and unflagging respect for his sincerity. Some of the statements intended to persuade the more determined conscientious objectors to register show an incomplete understanding of the point of view of these young men. It is not enough to tell them that as a class—as in the case of theological students—they will be exempt from service. Mere automatic exemption on any grounds outside recognition of the right of conscience does not satisfy these young men.

Their struggle is not primarily to avoid service but to keep their actions in line with their convictions about what they call the entire "war system." But this raises a question whether the "war system" is something apart from the fabric of human experience, something that can be lopped off without first removing the many human failings that cause its growth.

It has been well said that what we are in peace time decides whether we shall have war. It is individual greed, untrustworthiness and distrustfulness that add up into the national faults that clash in warfare. It is conscientious objection against individual failings that will prove the most effective objection to social ones.

Were this Christian duty fulfilled even by a few of Jesus' professed followers as Jesus himself fulfilled it there would be no reason for a clash of conscience and the demands that social organization places on the individual. Conscientious objectors who place their case on Christian teachings may well note that when Pilate had investigated Jesus' case on the basis of law he was able to say he had "found no wrong in him." Jesus had offended a religious sect; that was why he was taken before Pilate. But Jesus had not found it necessary even in his uncompromising stand against evil to break a civil law.

Jesus' example, and his advice to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, should help all conscientious objectors to defend their position without falling into errors of mere zeal.

Today, as never before, the position of the conscientious objector is respected by American public opinion. This opinion would not knowingly tolerate such abuse of individuals or groups as occurred in the period of the World War. But on both sides there may well be a greater, more humble, more Christian effort to reach understanding of unfamiliar points of view.

Third-Term Crisis

One who heard Hiram Johnson's radio talk on the third term said: "If the President heard that you would almost think he'd resign." So deep was the California Senator's feeling, and so well did he convey the spirit of the Presidents who denied themselves a third term that many hearers must have understood that this is no mere tradition but a deeply rooted part of the American system which great and wise men have considered vital.

Without any sense of ill will or personal condemnation, because the love of power is a common human failing, Senator Johnson yet held President Roosevelt to account for "renominating himself." He declared it did not suffice to say that the people still can refuse to "draft" the President, since now the question is thrown into the midst of a heated campaign with other issues complicating the decision.

Certainly if personal rule continues to develop in the United States, Mr. Roosevelt by his failure to step down will bear a large measure of responsibility. But there are many Americans regardless of party who feel with Senator Johnson that the "third-term crisis" is the most important issue in the election. There may be enough who perceive its full meaning to prove decisive on November 5. If so, the third-term rule will be strengthened.

Stars of the Plain

Like stars in the canopy of heaven they dot hillside and roadside and meadow these gold and blue autumn days. Indeed, star is their name—the twinkling wild asters of the countryside. And they are of greater practical use than their frail beauty would indicate.

Were it not for wild asters, honey might be scarce and expensive on the open market. This tiny wildflower, along with the goldenrod, supplies the bees with their winter food. Were it not for these nectar-yielding blossoms of Autumn, beekeepers would be forced to leave a large part of the summer stores of clover honey in the hives.

America is blessed with scores of varieties of wild asters, ranging from the large, bright purple New England type, common to the Northern States, to the tiny, white, many-flowered varieties which grow everywhere. Nor are they unknown to England, for it is from the humble wild aster that Michaelmas daisies have been developed. Blue, purple, lavender, pink, rose, and white, "innumerable as the stars of night," all are delicate reminders of the Source of all true beauty.

Decisive Battles

When Creasy, British historian, first published his list of "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," he listed only that many from the beginning of recorded history down to 1851. In later editions he included the battle of Yorktown which ended on October 19, 159 years ago, with the surrender of Cornwallis, deciding the issue of the American Revolution.

Today, prostrate France must recall proudly, if poignantly, as the United States does gratefully, her role in the victory at Yorktown. Only a few months before the Yorktown denouement, Washington had written to the French imploring their utmost help because of the stranglehold which the British navy had on the colonies.

"We are at the end of our tether," he wrote, "and now or never our deliverance must come."

France responded by sending De Grasse with a strong fleet from the West Indies. And to the French fleet Washington paid generous tribute for its part in the epochal victory.

Yorktown marked the emergence of the United States as a nation, and it also foreshadowed a new liberalism in England. Yorktown was not only a major step in the evolution of the freedom of English-speaking peoples, but it also fanned the spark of liberty in France and reached ahead to the French Revolution.

In the hall of Washington's home at Mount Vernon there has hung since 1790, a picture and key of the French Bastille, presented to him by Lafayette after the demolition of "the fortress of despotism." Thomas Paine, to whom Lafayette entrusted the gift for presentation, wrote in a letter accompanying it (which also is preserved at Mount Vernon) that it represented "the first ripe fruit of American principles transplanted into Europe . . . that the principles of America opened the Bastille is not to be doubted."

Now, within the space of a little over a year, the face and future of the world have been changed by the Battle of France and the conquest of Finland, Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium. And historians of the future—as do those of the present—will doubtless rate the pending Battle of Britain as the most decisive of all decisive battles.

No other generation has seen so much history of import to all the world, indeed to civilization, written so swiftly. If decisive battles are actually decisive, the world of the future will forever regard 1939 and 1940 as years of decision. Rarely have hung in the balance issues as momentous to all mankind.

Our Readers Say—

"By Our Own Strength"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In re the third term I for one am getting tired of hearing it called "precedent," "tradition," "custom." To me it is not that—it is a democratic principle, rotation in office, without which we cannot have a democratic government.

A tradition, or custom, or precedent, is something that may well be, and frequently is, set aside for a better one. Would it be a better tradition or precedent to have any President or Governor, or what have you, regularly run for more than two terms? No. Then it becomes not only a "matter of principle" but a principle of democracy itself.

I contend that our President, no matter how noble and far-seeing, is not the only man in the country with his foreign policy. I say that Mr. Cordell Hull is not the only man in the country with a benevolent trade policy. There are many men, both Republican and Democrat, who agree with them heartily, and given the opportunity, could carry out these policies as effectually.

Our country has a history behind it of a hundred and fifty years—a history fraught with many perilous and dangerous periods. There could have been no more dangerous time than the first fifty years when a new form of government was being evolved. The founding fathers realized that their fellow men were capable, if given the opportunity to serve, and that all working together for the good of the country were free from the limitations and bondage of being directed by one man. There have been many strenuous times, but always the recognition of an "overturning" and striving, with co-operation and expectation, was the the salvation of the country. This is just one more testing time, and we must come through by our own strength and determination—not that of one man. (MRS.) BETTINA B. MUNSON

Wharton, Texas

"No Time for Change"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While I am a great admirer of the Monitor, I cannot agree with its reasoning as to the danger of the third term. I do not believe that the decay of a free self-reliant spirit among the people is due to President Roosevelt.

The writer fully agrees with the Monitor that international affairs are not the only big issue; nevertheless our domestic problems are contingent on the outcome of the European situation. In this respect the Monitor has been with Roosevelt 100 per cent.

While there may be no indispensable man, this is no time to make a change, especially when we have a strong man in the White House. A large business corporation, which has an able executive no doubt has other able men, who probably could do a good job, but it does not change its executive, at a time of crisis in the business, on the theory that there is no indispensable man. The United States Government is a much larger corporation, so to speak.

A ROOSEVELT REPUBLICAN

Haddonfield, N. J.

The British Swapped Horses

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In answer to the letter of "Jeffersonian" in a recent issue, I am of the opinion that Mr. Willkie answered his quotation of Lincoln's statement, "Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream," when he pointed to the British dispensing with Mr. Chamberlain's services as Prime Minister, and substituting Mr. Churchill.

If changing in the middle of the stream has improved the British outlook, might it not also improve our own?

Greenwich, N. Y. REGINALD SANDBROOK

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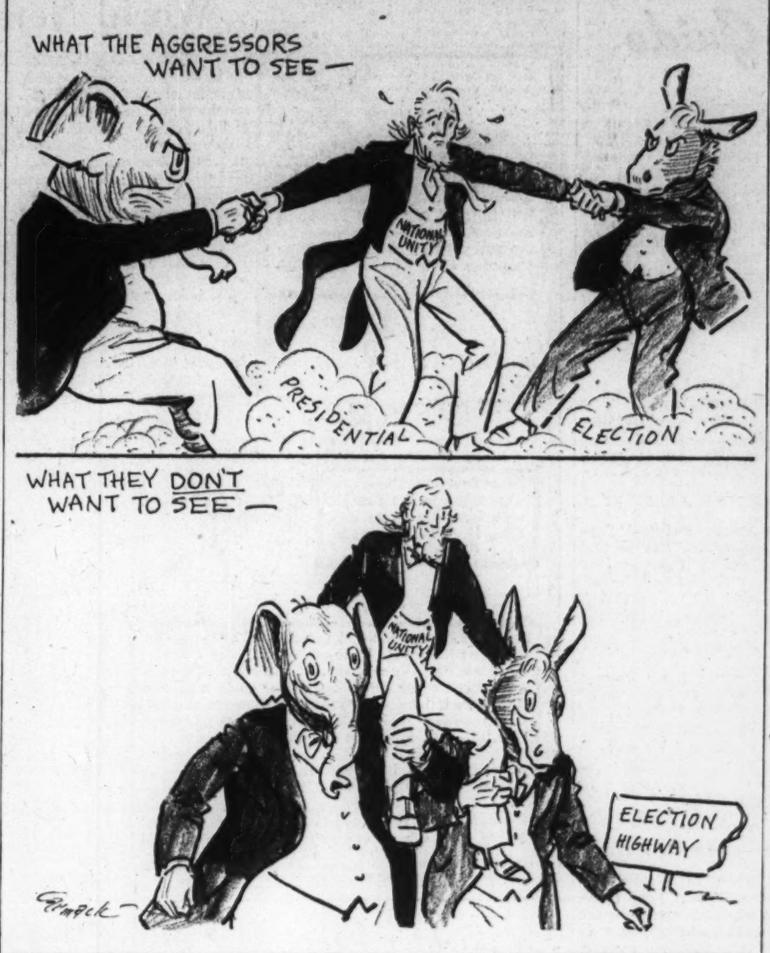
The Neighbors Are Watching



"To Any American Father From an English Father"

We hear, that we may have to lend you something of England.

There nave been times during the last year when some of us here have doubted your friendship, but . . . now you have proved yourselt to be an understanding friend. . . .

So we shall send you everything that is most precious in England. All that we love most. All for which we fight and pray—our sons and daughters. They will come to your New World wide-eyed, a little anxious but quite unafraid. You will not find them demonstrative. They speak a different English from your own. Some of them speak a different language from each other. You will be puzzled by the quick wit of the Cockney who thinks he owns the world and that there is no other world but London. You may have as guest a fair and slower spoken child from Sussex or East Anglia, or a fiery, dark-eyed Celt from Wales. Some of you will recognize the Lancashire accent if you have heard our incomparable Gracie Fields, and some of you will be blessed with sturdy children from the broad acres of Yorkshire. . . .

Our young men have gone and those of us who are not so young chafe to go out after them. We shall fight harder and with greater courage if we know that our children are safe and with understanding friends whose principles are the same as ours.

But you will guard them for us, won't you? . . .

You will remember, too, that when we say "Goodbye" to our children as they sail on their great adventure that some of us may be seeing them for the last time. This means that perhaps some American father may have added responsibilities. . . .

We think we are fighting your battle as well as our own and we lend you for a little while the best of England. We like to think that you will take our sons and daughters to your hearts. We believe you will, for although some will be poor and some, perhaps, a little shy, you will find them all brave and gay. They are not likely to forget that they are guests, for they will be told that they are going for a holiday to friends.

Will you guard for us the latent spark of freedom?—MALCOLM SAVILLE in *My Garden*, London.

League Through Growth

There can be no secure world peace without world organization.

One way is through a League of Nations, which attempts to embrace all nations at one time. That might have worked. But, with us out, it didn't work, and it is not feasible to attempt to revive it now.

The other is to build a Union of Nations through natural growth. The British Commonwealth of Nations is such a natural growth.

It may be natural, too, that the United States, the son who has made good in a big way on his own, should join forces with the brothers and sisters in promoting and protecting our common estate of freedom.

It is something to think about—deeply.—EDITOR EDWARD J. MEEMAN, in the *Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar*.

Geography Not Enough

A correspondent broadcasting from London recently told of seeking shelter from bombs and an hour's rest in the basement of the American Embassy. When he awoke, a radio operator told him he had been listening to a short-wave broadcast from the United States on the preliminaries to the world series. It came as a shock to the correspondents to think of the contrast between bombs and baseball.

Geography has been kind to the American people; geography plus the intelligence and hard work which have created a powerful nation. A soft people could not depend on the protection of geography. Sometimes we wonder whether this fact is escaping us, and whether we are not putting too much confidence in geography.—*Kansas City Star*.

North . . South . . East . . West

New England Takes a Bow

By Frank L. Perrin

To the visitor who sees for the first time the glorious beauties of New England's autumn foliage, with its cardinal reds, its shades of browns and yellows, all interspersed with vivid greens, it may seem that the panorama has been designed for a special display. To the frequent visitor, and to the people familiar with the annual appearance, the return comes as an encore in response to that appreciative applause which surely awaits October in the mountain country along the Connecticut River, the Mohawk Trail, and the Manchesters, of both the mountains and the sea.

No imaginative artist with paint, no chronicler of even the most extravagant adjectives, can more than undertake to portray the true picture of this year's resplendent beauties spread out lavishly on hill and in valley. One is inclined to wonder if all that meets the eye of the traveler along these familiar trails is not some compensation to those of us who are tempted to believe that the finer and better things have been forgotten or overlooked in these long months of world turmoil, of worry lest that which has been achieved and gained may be lost, of fear that we, as a people, may neglect our duties as citizens and freemen in the bitterness of internecine political strife.

* * *

The placid lakes, the constant rivers, some serene and some hurrying on to turn waiting wheels of industry, the granite hills, still unshaken, the "Old Man of the Mountain," the cheery homes of the thrifty Yankee families, even the herds of neat cattle in fields and pastures, reassure us that today all is well. The temptation to the wary and inquisitive is to ask of the immovable hills convincing assurance that all will be well tomorrow. But from these inanimate sentinels no answer comes. If they could speak in language that we would understand they perhaps would remind us again that we are the masters of our fate. We have been taught that faith which sustains in time of threatened danger. We have learned to look about and observe the stability and constancy of what has been bequeathed and inherited. We discover that of all things the least constant is the desire and purpose of those who masquerade as masters and mistresses of man's estate.

Although the realization is inescapable that the display of brilliance and splendor in groves and forests is the forerunner of a change to drabs and naked boughs through which the searching winds of a northern winter will whistle shrilly in the weeks to come, persuading the doubting to believe that desolation must reign henceforth, in the stout heart there remains the hope, buoyed by assurance and experience, that all will be restored in due season according to the promise. Those thus assured read the writing on the barren cliffs and sturdy crags that bear no message to those who have eyes but see not. It is the promise that after the long night of unrest, of doubt, of fear lest that most dreaded may come to us, there shall again be joy, a renewed hope, a deeper faith in the permanence and reality of all good.

* * *

The picture today in all the New England countryside is one of peace, common prosperity, unhurried industry. It is the determination of the people of America to preserve and defend the common fellowship which has thus far fostered and encouraged this almost ideal state and condition. It is not by chance or by the enforcement of arbitrary or fanciful codes that we as a people have established or inherited the privilege to enjoy the fruits of our own toil and the benefactions of Nature's good things all about us. It will not be by careless misadventure, by fear, by the failure to stand courageously in the defense of these that they will be preserved for us and for those who come after us.

Today and tomorrow the young men who were boys but yesterday will be summoned, and they will respond, to the call to arms in defense of our freedom and their own. A little more than a fortnight hence we of an older generation will join them in helping to make a possibly fateful decision at the polls. All will be enlisted in a common cause. The boys with the rifles, those who pilot the ships of the air and of the seas, will be told when and at whom to fire. Behind the protecting curtain of the polling booth all of us must obey the promptings of a silent inner voice, far from the music and shoutings of the crowds. Let us preserve and fortify, beyond the possibility of destruction, all the good that is ours today.

The Wide Horizon

"Amend the Neutrality Act"

By Mark Ethridge

General Manager, The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., in The Quill for September

Both political parties have adopted platforms saying, in effect, that they are for the Monroe Doctrine; that they sympathize with democracies, that they will give all help possible "consistent with the law and not inconsistent with our own national defense." Those are high-sounding phrases, but they don't mean anything.

The Monroe Doctrine is only a phrase. It presupposes physical invasion of this hemisphere; it doesn't touch ideological or economic penetration which can be much more disastrous. . . .

Again, nine people out of ten who say they do not favor a declaration of war—and I do not—will go on to say, "But I favor all help to England short of war." Rolling the phrase on the tongue seems to give some satisfaction to our consciences. We don't believe in any such thing as a nation, or, if we do, we are purely hypocritical in its execution. Personally, I believe that the country does advocate help short of war and that the President and Mr. Willkie, Senators and Representatives, Democrats and Republicans alike, are trailing behind sentiment. The destroyer deal was a start, but a late and partial one.

"Help short of war" would mean exactly what it says. We would not declare war on Germany, and we would not, to use another badly overworked phrase, "send our boys over there."

It is obvious that England needs desperately at the moment—and could beat off any invasion if she had them—planes, pilots, and more small vessels to patrol her coast while the bigger vessels provide convoys for ships that are hauling her food.

Yet, even though we would prolong the war and thereby give ourselves time to get geared up for our own protection, if we sent planes to England, we have turned over a puny little number of fighters. The Army and Navy can't release planes or ships unless they certify that they are not needed for defense.

Senator Pepper is one of the few politicians who has yet had the courage to say that our best defense is to keep England going so that we can have advantage of her navy and so that time can work against German economics, which may be Hitler's downfall.

Nor has anybody told us plainly enough the plain truth that whether we like it or not the British Navy is our Atlantic Navy and we won't have a two-ocean navy until 1946 at the earliest.

We are realizing too slowly that if England collapses, Hitler will be free—as he is not free so long as England fights him and blockades him and keeps him from the seas with naval or merchant vessels—to organize the economy of Europe and of South and Central America.

We cannot give England planes except those that come with agonizing slowness off the production lines; we cannot give her pilots; we cannot give her naval vessels, although we have traded her some destroyers for naval bases.

We cannot, under the neutrality law, send her food or arms in our own ships; we cannot bring her refugee children over in our own ships and she must use her hard-pressed commercial fleet to do that.

We cannot buy, either as a government, or as corporations, or as individuals, a dollar's worth of her bonds, or the bonds of any of her subdivisions, no matter how strongly we feel that lending or giving to her might be the salvation of this country.

We cannot solicit or receive even contributions in behalf of her government, or any subsidiary government, on pain of going to jail.

We cannot, in short, give England any effective help unless she puts up her fast-dwindling supply of gold; unless she comes and gets what she buys, unless she then waits for it to come off of assembly lines geared to peace-time production and unless she then uses her navy to convoy it.

It is, then, nothing short of dishonest to go on saying we propose to give England all help short of war if we intend to do nothing about amending the neutrality act. . . .

Whether you agree with anything I have said or not, you will certainly agree that no person, no nation, can be secure if he practices self-deception.

We never need the cold, hard truth more than we need it now. We never needed it more for the preservation of all our liberties, including the freedom of the press.

The press of America has an opportunity to renounce cheap partisanship for patriotism, to give its devotion not to party hacks, but to the liberties and ultimate freedom of the people.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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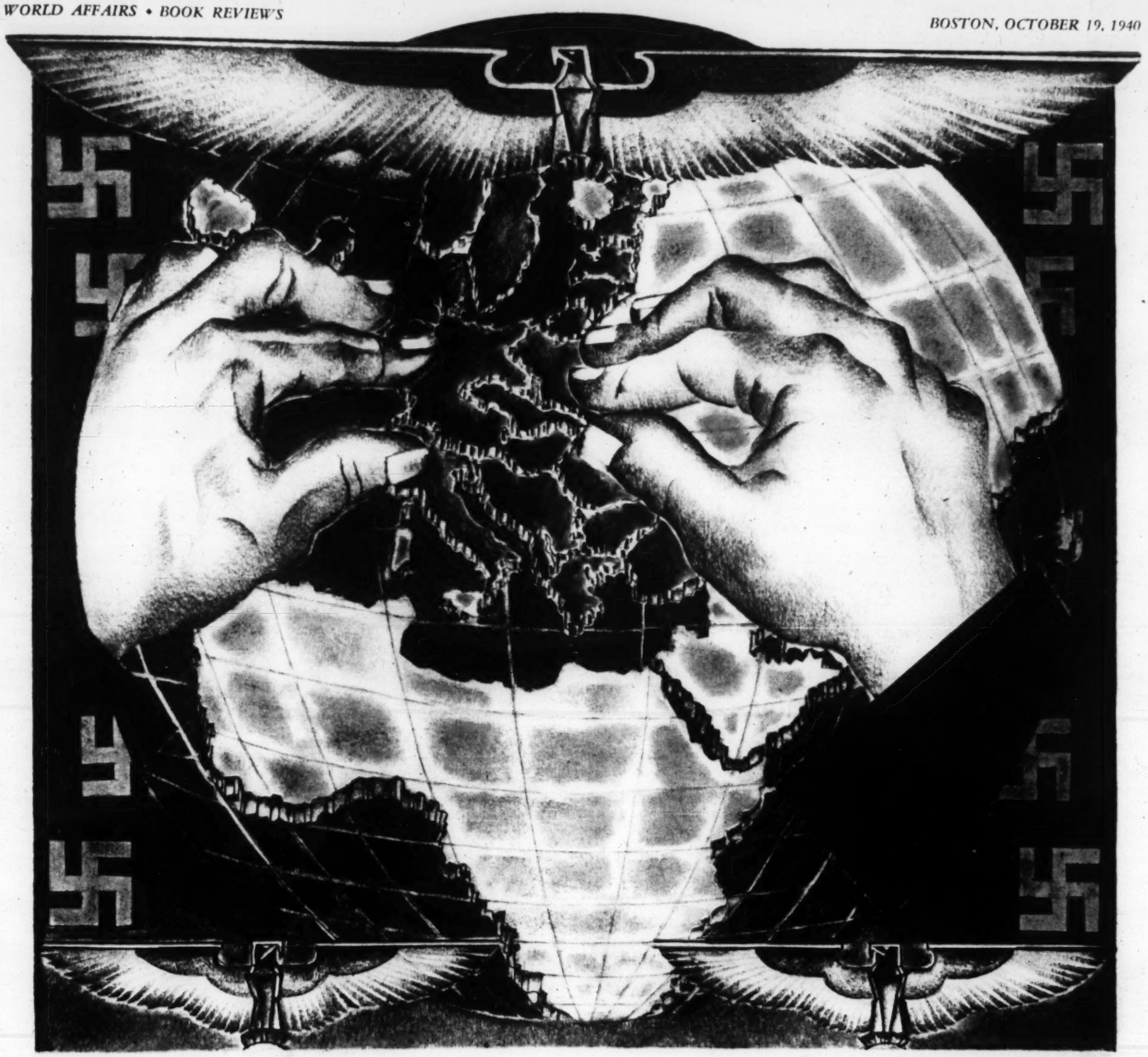
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 19, 1940



Mr. Hitler Needs Cement

By Joseph C. Harsch

ADOLF HITLER is in an embarrassing predicament. He is a conqueror who has acquired a vast Empire and yet possesses no means of binding it together. Not only has he evolved no new doctrine of universal appeal, but he has sedulously over the years renounced the usual cements of empire. To embrace one now would be an act of inconsistency extremely difficult even for the world's greatest modern political gymnast.

Some of his henchmen, such as Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Reich's Labor Front, boldly talk about Germany's European mission, which "is to make the peoples of Europe happy as it has already made the people of Germany happy," and enthusiastic German columnists declare glibly that Germany is prepared and ready to accept the responsibilities of European leadership.

German economists who have contact with foreigners in Berlin are suavely reassuring. All Europe will enjoy a new prosperity when our plans for a new unified Europe mature, they say. But unified with what?

The plain fact is that Nazi Germany possesses no universal dogma with which to appeal to its conquered peoples. Napoleon had the "liberty, equality, fraternity" dogma of the French Revolution which made conquered populations hail him as the messiah of a new era, the liberator from ancient oppressions, even when his armies were plundering their homes and violating their sanctuaries.

Caesar brought barbarian tribes the rich opportunity to live within the wider horizons of the Roman Imperium on a basis of at least relative equality. Soviet Russia has communism. Britain has the broad appeal of a developing Commonwealth, which remains one of the great repositories of such liberties as free countries still enjoy. Even Italy has a King and the trappings of dynasty to offer conquered peoples.

But what has Adolf Hitler to offer to those brought under his power by his conquering armies? He has a doctrine of race superiority, but it is only for Germans. He has intense nationalism, but only for Germans. He has a sort of Huey Long "Share-The-Wealth" plan, but among Germans for the benefit of Germans. Once upon a time he had anti-communism, but he scrapped that for political expediency. He has anti-capitalism, but to make that appeal to conquered masses he would have to extend to them the same material benefits as to his own masses, which would be extremely expensive and leave much less for his own.

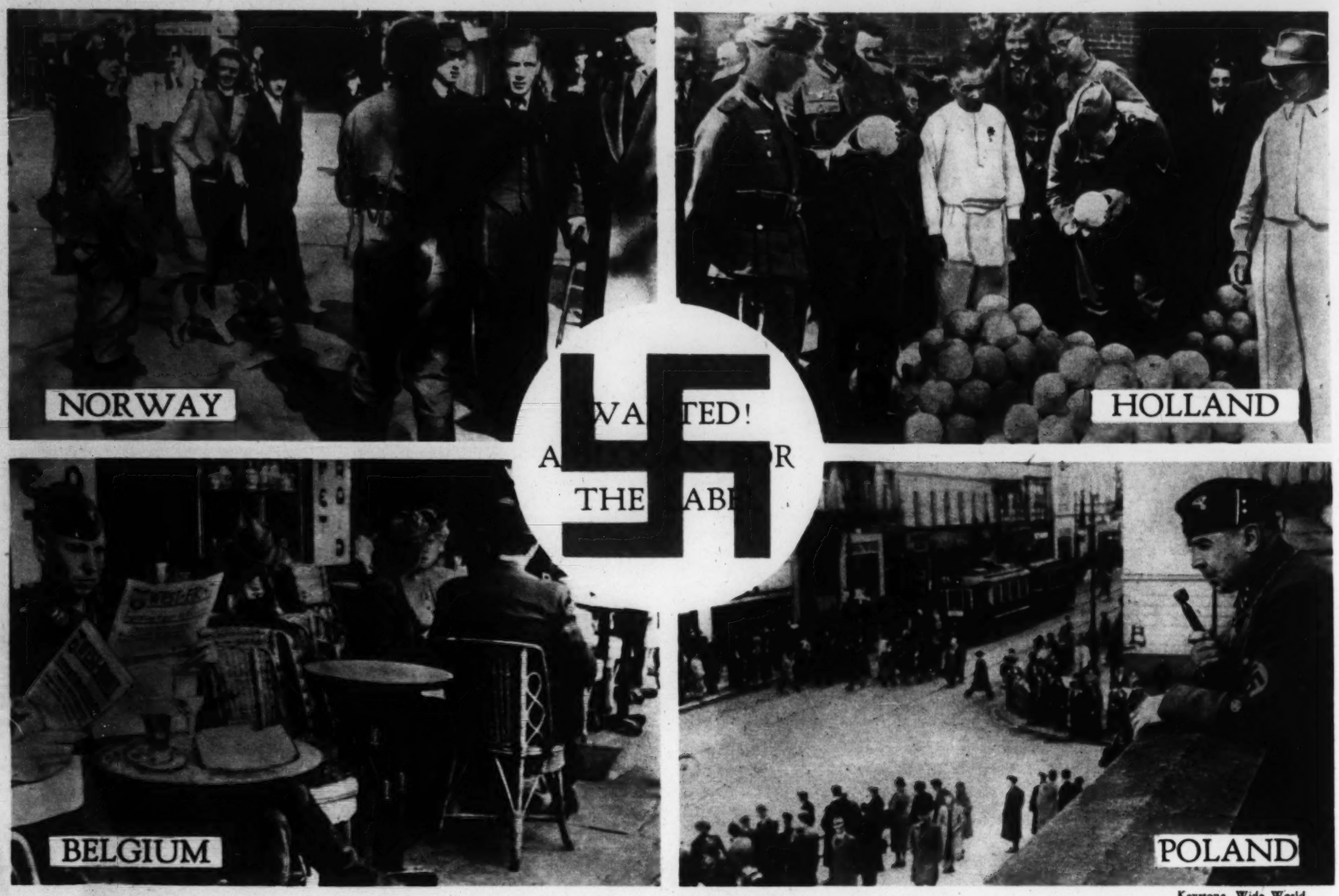
The nearest thing Hitler has to a real dogma of universal appeal is anti-Semitism. But while the widespread appeal of this dogma is momentarily incontestable it is a negative doctrine which brings penalties commensurate with its profits and is scarcely the type of doctrine with which to weld a great Empire on lasting foundations.

The lack of a good universal dogma is becoming painfully evident in the countries the German armies have already overrun, particularly to the new German administrators. A curious similarity of reaction has occurred in every country. The pattern can now be traced. It has recurred infallibly each time.

My first experience in a conquered province of the new German Empire was in Prague in the fall of last year. I found that Czechs had a common saying about Germans.

"If the eagle is on the chest, it's all right, but if it's on the arm, look out!"

When I returned to Berlin the first neutral observers of Poland under German rule were beginning to come



Keystone, Wide World

through. They reported the Poles saying, "If the eagle is on the chest don't worry, but if it's on the arm beware!"

I was in Copenhagen a week after the occupation of Denmark, and Danes were already saying the same thing. Shortly after I heard it again from people arriving from Norway.

It wasn't long before newspaper men caught in Amsterdam were coming through Berlin and telling us as though it were something new and very revealing that the Dutch were saying, "If the bird is on the chest don't worry, but if it's on the arm run!"

I encountered a local variation in Belgium. Now one begins to hear it about the French.

They are referring to the Nazi eagle insignia worn by all uniformed forces of the Third Reich. The regular army wears it on the chest. The party organizations, particularly the SS, wear it on the sleeve.

* * *

Behind the saying is the fact that everywhere the German army has gone it has produced an initial favorable impression on a first wave of relief. The plain incontestable fact is that the behavior of the German army, rank and file and officers alike, has been an amazing and agreeable surprise to citizens of conquered areas who thought of them previously in terms of the last war's propaganda. These German soldiers have conducted themselves with restraint, consideration and credit to their organization. I have seen them in four conquered countries since this war began and in every one I have seen the subject population go through the same process of relieved discovery that they are a disciplined army of cheerful young men who do not loot or brutalize or intimidate or bully. And I have discovered that in each case the arrival of this German army made a very significant number of people begin to think along a new line.

The reaction goes something like this:

"We like our freedom and we were willing to fight for it as long as there was any chance of fighting successfully. But here is something stronger than our army or the Allied armies. We would prefer to be governed by our own people. But these German soldiers are not as bad as we thought they were. Perhaps they are the means to what we all want most, permanent peace and a chance to live our lives freed from the constant danger of war which has hung over Europe for so many tragic centuries. War is horrible. Peace is better even if it isn't our kind of peace. I am ready to see what kind of peace Germany can provide and I am ready to judge impartially and give it a chance."

This is not a rare reaction. From my own observations and from the reports of neutral observers who have had a chance to sample public opinion in every country Germany has conquered, it is clear that millions of people have been thinking this way behind the advancing lines of the German armies.

This kind of thinking provides the raw material out of which Hitler probably could weld a new unity for Europe under German leadership provided he possessed two things: first, a desire to produce such a Europe, and, second, an ideological appeal of general character which would have as much meaning to Poles and Frenchmen and Luxemburgers as to Germans. It would satisfy a deep and general European longing for two things—unity and peace.

Perhaps Hitler does have some such objective in the back of his mind for the period when the military phase of his career is finished. Perhaps he is planning some new doctrine of general appeal which will weld all Europe together for his own purposes. Perhaps he is just waiting for some bright person to answer his unprinted want ad for "One Good Internationalism." But if so, no one has been let into the secret.

We can only judge now by what actually happens after the German armies conquer. It is this. The men who come in after the armies—the men who wear the eagle on the sleeve—are trained to think in terms not of European unity, but of the sacred superiority of the German over all other peoples. Their function and their ideal is not to merge Germany into a new and larger European unity by consolidating the good will won by the German soldiers. Their ideal is to find new sources of strength for Germany, new opportunities for Germans, and to impress upon the conquered the importance of recognizing the superiority of the New German masters of Europe.

What happens? In Prague six months after the German occupation the Czechs had finally abandoned any hope of finding a new future in Europe unified by German arms. One of the first things which had disturbed their initial hope was an apparent policy to consolidate ownership and control of property in German hands. In agriculture, industry and business Czechs found themselves being pushed down to progressively inferior positions. Their university and high schools were closed, officially for a three-year period, thus effectively denying to a whole generation any chance of professional careers while opening those careers to Germans.

From such policies the Czechs deduced a German intention to depress them into a laboring class under a new upper class of Germans. They saw themselves deprived of everything in their own country except the toil. They abandoned their initial hopes for a new Europe under German leadership and reverted to that patient hoping and methodical planning for recaptured independence which they practiced for centuries before 1918.

In Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France reaction to conquest has followed this same pattern, of course with local variations. The German army produces a primary receptivity to what Germany may have to offer. But there is first a failure to make any positive appeal to this receptivity. And then come economic, financial and political acts which tend to destroy it and produce a secondary reaction of hopelessness, disillusionment and resentment. In some cases the transition from primary to secondary reaction has been slow, as in Czechoslovakia, and sometimes quick, as in Denmark. In Norway it also came quickly. In Holland it took about a month. In Belgium it was much slower, in fact is still hanging more or less in balance. In France there are so many cross currents and conflicting emotions that one can only be sure of a general tendency from first to second stage of reaction as yet incomplete.

Unnecessary, foolish actions contribute to the transition. In Holland sentiment for the House of Orange revived, from widespread resentment over the flight of the Royal Family, only after the wearing of flowers on a royal birthday was officially banned.

Of course there is nothing essentially new in the idea of building an empire on the exploitation of conquered peoples under a doctrine of racial superiority. "The White Man's Burden" is not far removed in sound from "Nordic Supremacy." Even if Britain has of late years evolved a new and higher sense of responsibility towards subordinate members of its empire, there were long stretches in its past when the lot of Colonials was scarcely more enviable, if any, than that of Czechs, Poles and Belgians in the immediate measurable future.

But there remains this difference between the British and German attitudes towards subject races. Britain practiced in fact economic exploitation, and believed in the superiority of the Englishman over his subjects; in fact still does. But in theory he always carefully avoided public official pronouncements of such doctrines. While he exercised the substance of power, he eschewed all unnecessary exercises of the appearance of control. And, more important, he has always carefully extended satisfying and practical advantages to the subject peoples.

Before the law all British subjects are equal. And every British subject, whether he be a Jamaican negro, African Zulu, Indian Hindu or Quebec Habitant can carry in his travels a British passport exactly like the one carried by a member of the House of Lords, of course always providing he is financially able to enjoy this advantage of membership in the Empire. For England has its internationalism which offers advantages to subject peoples and contains a widespread appeal. This is attested by the loyalty to the crown findable among native populations in all parts of the Empire, although of course such loyalty is not universal.

* * *

Perhaps Hitlerian Germany, if it goes on to consolidation of conquest, will evolve its own form of internationalism. But if it does it must break with the past of National Socialism and Pan Germanism and the current doctrine of the revival of Germany as the dominant ruling power of Europe. It will have to forget the Peace of Westphalia and the theory that European history since 1648 has been an unfortunate hiatus in the sovereignty and divinely ordained hegemony of the German over Slav, Scandinavian, Frank and Latin.

But for the present at least the means for unification are lacking. That National Socialism is not an export commodity, or even a cement between Germans and neighboring racially similar peoples is indicated by the attitude towards Nazi movements in the conquered countries. The Nazis of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium all welcomed the arrival of German armies as the dawn of their day. But instead of being granted immediate rule over their countries they have found themselves regarded and treated as embarrassing "poor relations." They have been passively discouraged and in some places actively suppressed. For in each case the imitative Nazi organizations retained an essential element of German Naziism, its nationalism. For Germany to give free rein to Dutch Nazis, for example, would mean encouraging a local nationalism dangerous ultimately to German hegemony.

Hitler is being forced therefore to destroy the only real political bridge he

(Continued on page 12)

Connecticut: G.O.P. Preview?

By Robert R. Mullen

REPUBLICAN LEADERS are pointing to the thriving State of Connecticut, which has a balanced budget, has wiped out a $1,500,000 deficit and turned it into a $1,000,000 balance in the treasury, and which at times in the past year has been able to cut its WPA enrollments one half, and its local welfare one quarter, as a preview of what the Nation as a whole might experience should Wendell Willkie be elected President.

There are parallels between the Nutmeg State, its politics and its economics, and the United States as a whole. There are not a few parallels between Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, big, blond, affable, and Presidential-aspirant Wendell Willkie, big, dark, affable.

Both were poor boys who worked themselves up in the American tradition to become successful lawyers. Both believe in the private enterprise system, "the American Way."

It can be disclosed here that on the desks of certain highly placed gentlemen in the councils of the Grand Old Party there are some interesting figures about Connecticut; statistics designed to show just what a pro-business administration can accomplish with a few well-directed gestures.

These figures will show how a statewide inventory of available man power helped secure jobs for 36,000 when Connecticut's armaments industry boomed; how individual relief allotments were actually raised while totals dropped. These figures, it is felt, deny the assertion that if the Republicans are elected there will be a curtailment of relief.

Two years ago this fall, Wilbur Lucius Cross was rounding out his fourth successive term as Governor and was running for a fifth term. Although several Governors in Connecticut's long history had served longer periods, there were some who maintained that four terms, which add up to eight years, were enough. They pointed out that Presidents never served more than eight years.

However, Mr. Cross, who became Governor after 40 years of teaching English Literature at Yale, was something of a reformer, a mellow, don't-expect-too-much-from-the-boys sort of reformer, and there were some things he wanted to finish up. Besides, he felt the times sort of needed him. An eloquent speaker, an upright administrator, a good Governor, he was—he is—greatly beloved in Connecticut.

But he was a Democrat.

And in 1938, in Connecticut, the Republican star was in the ascendancy. It was a party resurgent, new leaders, new candidates, new enthusiasm.

When Raymond Baldwin was nominated by the party convention in New Haven he was the first Republican gubernatorial candidate in Connecticut in 25 years that hadn't been named by the J. Henry Roraback machine. The Roraback machine was the type of Old Guard wing that fell flat on its face trying to stop the Willkie nomination in Philadelphia.

Mr. Baldwin's campaign was dynamic. His first step was to stake his nomination on a demand for a clean-up of the G. O. P. in Connecticut. Young Sam Pryor, head of the American Brake Shoe Foundry, succeeded Roraback as National Committeeman, and a new touch appeared.

Mr. Baldwin uttered the usual Republican promises about balanced budgets, economy, and the "American Way." Apparently, people didn't take them too seriously, for he skimmed into office with a plurality of but 3,000, and that largely because so many Democrats voted for Jasper McLevy, the famous Socialist mayor of Bridgeport who ran on a third ticket.

But no sooner was he inaugurated than things began to pop. Mr. Pryor and Mr. Baldwin had a talk. "We've got to show them what the Republicans can do," they agreed. And so Connecticut became the test state for Republicanism.

Governor Baldwin asked department heads for an estimate of the biennial expenditures so he could prepare a budget. When these were handed in he added them up and found they totaled $80,444,414. Then he added up the expected receipts. These totaled but $48,640,100, or $32,000,000 less than the departments wanted to spend.

Then, the axe was applied in neat but resounding whacks. In general, everything was cut except allotments for individual relief, the department that publicizes the State and develops new industries, the commission handling flood control matters, and the division concerned with labor problems and working conditions.

Then, Governor Baldwin went to the business and labor leaders and said: "We are going to be openly, militantly friendly to business and to private industry, and to Labor.

"The great majority of the people of this State work for small salaries and for wages. When they are working full time and receive fair pay, they create a market. The worker is not only a producer; he is a consumer. The businessmen of this State should realize that they not only owe a duty to the stockholders in their companies but to the jobholders as well.

"In a conflict between government and business, class hatred and intolerance are rampant. We must awaken in all citizens a new sense of their responsibility toward the country.

"The big thing we need is jobs. The citizens of the country must be encouraged to furnish those jobs. They will be encouraged when government pursues a program of adherence to constitutional principles, of economy, of friendly co-operation, and thus demonstrates beyond doubt that there will continue to be in Connecticut and in America freedom to increase and expand production without competition from the Government and the imposition of ever-increasing taxes and unreasonable regulations."

Governor Baldwin's appeal to get men back to work at good jobs in private industry evidently sounded pretty good to the Hartford typewriter executives, Waterbury clock makers, Danbury hatters and others. No doubt Governor Baldwin's actions in cutting state government spending and holding down on taxes spoke as loudly, at least, as his words.

Anyway, co-operation came quickly. The industrialists named one of their number, youthful Carl A. Gray, to head a committee to study the problem of unemployment. Mr. Gray found one third of the idle were youths between 16 and 25, another third were skill-rusty oldsters. Obvious need, as he pointed out to Governor Baldwin, was for schools to train these people in skills needed in Connecticut industry.

So burgeoned the Connecticut job-training program, largely copied subsequently by the Federal Government in its effort to train workers for defense industries. Some 750 men a week are now emerging from special job training courses in Connecticut. They're all getting jobs. In many ways this is the outstanding achievement of the Baldwin administration. (A full account of the Connecticut job-training program and its national consequences was published in the Weekly

(Continued on page 15)

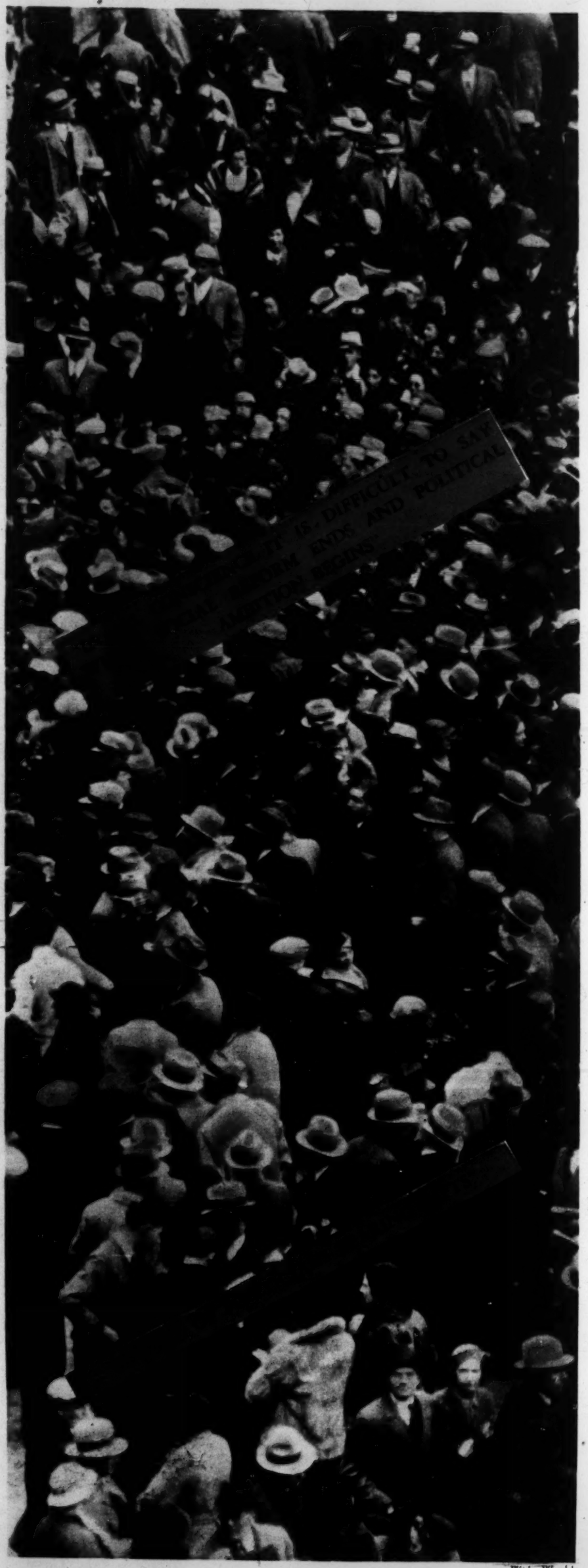
WHERE THE POLITICAL LIMELIGHT FALLS BRIGHTLY Wide World, Ewing Galloway

The Governor of Connecticut (Above) About to Put His Raymond E. Baldwin on a Letter; Governor Baldwin (Top) as Wendell Willkie's Right-Hand Man at the Republican National Convention; the Mill Scene Mirrored in the Willimantic River at Stafford Springs Is Typical of Connecticut's Industrial Setting

CAMPAIGN DEBATE

Does the New Deal Seek Self-Perpetuation?

A Research Study by Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor



Wide World

YES

ANY POLITICAL PARTY naturally wishes to stay in power. So do most political leaders. It is only in British parliamentarianism that parties sometimes voluntarily and strategically go into opposition.

Thus it must be admitted at the outset that the New Deal cannot be blamed for seeking to perpetuate itself so long as its methods are legitimate. Whether any leader should seek a third term for the American presidency has already been debated in this series.

But have New-Deal methods of self-perpetuation been legitimate? Or are they based, as so often charged, upon bribery of the electorate? Does the Administration retain its mass vote by mass subsidy? Is there a point beyond which skillful political organization becomes civically unsound? Are not the worst dictatorships really the most benevolent ones?

It may also be admitted at the outset, and ruled out as irrelevant, that the Republicans at some times in the past have sought self-perpetuation on an unjustifiable basis. Their appeal was usually by tariff-subsidy, and as long as big economic power could also hold political power, the electorate was not being fairly dealt with. The party organization of Mark Hanna was carried too far, just as was the party organization of the Farleys and Flynns. But we are talking about 1940.

The question boils down to the Santa Claus vote. The late Senator Borah mournfully remarked that "You can't beat Santa Claus." He was a good judge, too. For no Senator paid closer attention to the needs of the voters of his State, and saw that appropriations and expenditures flowed its way with the utmost regularity. The New Deal has applied nationally the same tactics that the shrewdest of Senators or local bosses apply in their territories: it has seen that the expenditures water the most irrigable soil, and it has made a striking reputation for itself—like Senator Borah, in the field of foreign affairs. The money and prestige have paid equal dividends.

If you do not accept the sincerity of the New Dealers as social reformers, you will attribute a large proportion of their spending to the desire for self-perpetuation in power. And, in all conscience, it is difficult to say where social reform ends and political ambition begins. Tammany Hall used to be a notable charitable organization. If your family was hungry, and you had voted or would vote right, you could get a food basket from the Hall. If you got into trouble, somebody in the organization could help you.

Tammany Hall's benevolent side met a real need which wasn't being met in any other way. A vote seems very little for a man to pay when his wife is weak from hunger and his children are crying. He appreciates help in getting a job, and when his younger brother gets into a jam with the police it seems very convenient to have a friendly alderman to consult.

Now the difference, you may say, is that Tammany's social reform was all extra-legal, more or less illegitimate, while the New Deal's has been statutorily legitimatized. But the effect in making friends and influencing voters is just the same. Moreover, Tammany never had any trouble in getting desired statutes through the Aldermanic Council if there was any need to make its charity a little more orthodox. Likewise, Huey Long was always able to get the Louisiana Legislature to legitimatize any laws he sought for rewarding and retaining the electorate, and "Boss Ed" Crump has long held power in West Tennessee by giving Memphis and its area an apparently excellent administration. But none of these reasons justify self-perpetuation.

Down through the years, the New Deal has had the greatest opportunity to create a national political machine that ever

(Continued on page 12)

NO

HISTORIANS DECLARE that Bismarck effectively blocked the march of liberalism in Germany by participating the social reforms which were being put into effect in other advanced countries. By stealing the liberal leader, and giving the masses far-reaching social legislation—some of which did not come to the United States for half a century thereafter—he did much to perpetuate the conservative viewpoint as to the outlines of government which he advocated.

In somewhat the same way, President Roosevelt is held by his supporters to have "perpetuated" or in this sense to have won the masses to the New Deal. The social reforms which he instituted, and which Mr. Willkie has now indorsed almost in toto, might have been instituted, it is asserted, long ago. Mr. Harding might have put them into effect, Mr. Coolidge might have done so; even the hard-pressed Mr. Hoover, it is held, might have instituted certain recently adopted social improvements before the prosperity bubble burst. In 12 years of Republican rule, let alone the long period of continuous Republican White House occupancy between Cleveland and Wilson, these measures of regulation and control, these laws to guarantee labor's rights and security, to safeguard savings deposits, pension old people, aid the unemployed, and all the familiar catalogue of New Deal social legislation which Mr. Willkie backs, might have been introduced. The Republicans failed to introduce them. The New Deal did. It goes deeper than politics and back to human nature, then, to expect that for a period of time the people who have benefited, or who stand to benefit, by these advantages will be grateful. In a democracy such gratitude is commonly expressed by supporting the party from which they came. It is the same motive which for years caused Negroes in Northern cities to go Republican, in memory of the Great Emancipator.

A very real question is raised of whether this means of maintaining an administration in power is "justifiable." The Roman Caesars attempted to keep their sway by bread and circuses, and many ardent opponents of the New Deal feel that Mr. Roosevelt has similarly tended to go beyond the power of the nation's purse in winning over the masses for his own ends. In this sense, it is charged, he has sought unjustifiable self-perpetuation.

To such opponents the Labor Relations Act and the WPA are not so much measures of social amelioration as political devices to keep a reigning party in power. The charge is frequently made that Mr. Roosevelt has used the public treasury and bought the votes of the poor and ignorant. As a corrollary of this reasoning, one sometimes hears the argument that men on relief should be denied the franchise.

The New Deal, of course, argues that these are just and reasonable reforms, now strongly approved by Mr. Willkie, and that American democracy can be trusted to draw the line between reform and largesse. Democracy of course implies an almost mystical faith in the sound judgment of the majority. For 150 years this American faith has proved justified.

The third-term issue also partially enters this argument. Mr. Roosevelt's opponents assert that the third term, in and of itself, is unjustifiable. New Dealers retort that such a rigid restriction as two terms is unknown under the flexible British parliamentary system, where its drastic eight-year limitation would have cut through the leadership of such a man as Gladstone (who served about a dozen years and four separate times as prime minister). They declare that Ulysses S. Grant and Theodore Roosevelt sought

(Continued on page 12)

In Paris Under the Germans

By Amelie Marvell

EVERY PERSON I knew in Paris, in the French community where I lived, among American friends scattered over the city, and those I questioned at the American Embassy, was as stunned as I was on the morning of June 13 to learn that Paris had been declared an open city and would come under a German military governor at 5 p. m.

There was no way of leaving then unless one walked, for people with private cars had gone, and there had been no trains since Tuesday when the railroad stations had closed. By Thursday afternoon there were posters on public buildings asking the civilian population to co-operate with the new regime. The Germans came in during the night. I came up out of the subway at the Place de la Concorde and the Rue de Rivoli. That beautiful square was filled with German armored trucks, tanks and motorcycles. Huge German flags with the inverted swastika hung in front of the Hotel Crillon, and of the Ministry of Marine. I stepped forward a bit in front of this building to get a better view of the square, and then by chance I glanced down and caught my breath. There at my feet, about eight inches above the sidewalk was the nozzle of a gun pointing out into the square. The German gunner was crouched back under the arcade, hidden by the pillar as I came along. This was no longer Paris, built and dominated by people quick to smile. I decided to go round by the back streets to get to the United States Embassy. As I hurried on, German planes with heavy, thundering motors flew along the line of the street, just over the roof tops.

* * *

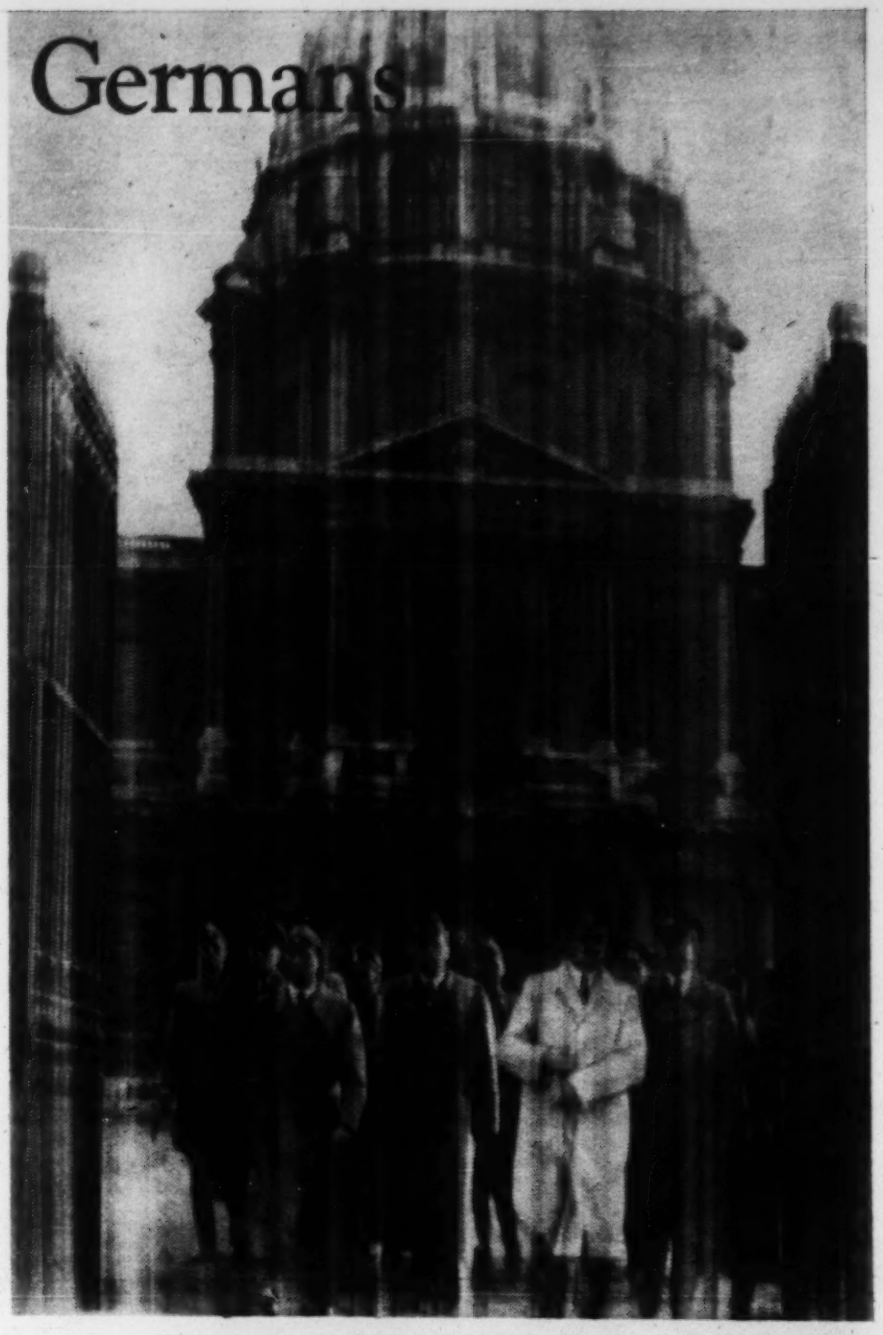
German advance knowledge of the city, their fifth column agents waiting to welcome them, their carefully worked out plan for immediate administration of this world capital that they had acquired, showed itself in many ways. High ranking German officers had keys to the homes of rich Parisians and let themselves in on Friday morning, the fourteenth. Fifth columnists had been planted in every kind of vocation, including household service.

Those of us who stayed in Paris after its fall became gradually more convinced that in whatever degree self-seeking politicians and incompetent army officers might have been responsible for their country's plight, the way to Paris really had been opened up by the Fifth Column, an organized system of treachery in which the key positions had been filled, not by native French, but by naturalized French of German origin, by men and women who had been respected and trusted for 12 or 15 years; men like the factory superintendent who is said to have turned over a whole warehouse-full of planes to German officers, or the station master who, we understand, signalled the German aviators to bomb five trains in his station, loaded with French troops, munitions and refugees.

Without a hitch, German officers became the administrators of all public utilities, power plants, subways, gas, water and electric light companies. The city police and the Guarde Republicaine had been disarmed the day before, hours ahead of the time when the French military governor turned the city over to the Germans. The invaders were all over the place, on the streets, in the cafés and restaurants, in the stores, in the subway. Again and again when I went through a doorway, I saw so many German soldiers that I turned around and came out. Some of the young aviators, especially the dark-haired ones, had fine faces. The rest of the young soldiers had the glassy blue eyes which might indicate that they easily could be led into fanaticism. The older men, especially the officers, had harder and more brutal faces than I have ever seen in all the years that I have dealt with people. And in all my life put together I have never seen so many faces with the corners of the mouth turned down.

The French people were amazed at first when they learned that their capital was not going to be defended and their grief was unmistakable as they thought that the thing which their men had fought and died to prevent had come to pass. For days the eyes of the policemen and the subway conductors, especially of the older ones, were filled with tears. When Marshal Pétain first announced on the radio that he was going to ask for an armistice, people recalled that "armistice" after the last war had meant peace. For a day or two their hopes went up. Then they realized that there could be no peace until Germany and England had stopped fighting.

About a week after the Germans had entered the city, our companion, who had gone to visit the family below, called to me in great consternation to please come down. Did I know that we were all prisoners of the Germans? Mr. X. had just said so. "Yes," I replied, "I had realized as soon as I knew that the Germans were coming into Paris that all of us who were there would be virtually prisoners."



HITLER VISITS NAPOLEON'S TOMB Wide World

The lack of communication with the outside world was probably largely responsible for this feeling of imprisonment. No mail or telegrams could go in or out. Even official communications of the American Embassy had to go through Berlin, German camera men in army uniform faked the news photos which were sent out, and those who realized what they were doing were helpless. For instance, on the fourteenth of July, a crowd gathered to hear a concert in the Place de la Concorde. When the music ended, a German officer arose and began to address the people in French. He soon lapsed into German and then, after a few sentences, paused, apologized for having spoken from force of habit in a language which many of them did not yet understand—and then asked those who had not understood his statements in German to raise their right hands. As the hands of all present went up, the camera men went into action and turned out pictures which have been circulated over here to show how enthusiastically the French crowds salute their German rulers.

In the newspapers in Paris, when they appeared on the stands after more than a week of absence, there was nothing French except the words. Most of the newspaper employees, even the monotypists, were German. Some of the French readers were influenced by German propaganda articles aimed to arouse suspicion and hatred of the English. Many were more discriminating, like the owner of the small shop who refused to sell newspapers any more. They were nothing but lies, he said, like the radio programs. Though it was against the law to listen to foreign broadcasts, he regretted that he did not understand English so that he could listen to London. He sat up late every night to get news bulletins from Switzerland. Probably the majority of the French people do not know to this day that the British offered alternatives to the French fleet at Oran before attacking it. Even when the armistice had been signed with the Germans and the Italians, we in Paris did not learn the terms until days after the outside world had all the details.

* * *

La France au Travail (France at Work) was the title of one of the newspapers which had come into being, but it aroused many ironical smiles because there was no work for the majority of the French people in Paris. The Germans announced that unless the French reopened their stores and factories, the Germans would operate them, but after the very first days of the occupation, no French person could reopen his business without a permit from the Germans, and those permits were not being granted fast enough to be noticeable. Even a small butcher like one in our side street had waited nearly four weeks for the permit to reopen his shop.

Meanwhile, the Germans carried on what amounted to systematic looting. Again and again, we could not cross one of the main thoroughfares in Paris until long lines of heavy German trucks, bulging with French goods, went on their way toward Germany. An American business man who had been in Lyons the few days that the Germans were there, saw them strip the silk mills of their machinery.

(Continued on page 14)

SWASTIKA OVER PARIS

German Horsemen Entering the Grounds of the French Military Academy; Members of the Invading Force Stroll Through Luxembourg Gardens; Next to the American Embassy (Right), Where the German High Command in Paris Is Quartered

The Epic of Lubbock

By Charles C. Munz

WHAT MAKES a town grow? What leads people to love their town, and to honor it, and to make sacrifices in order that it shall grow into a city, and become strong, and solid, and beautiful?

Our car is climbing the Caprock on to the South Plains of West Texas. Ahead of us is Lubbock. It has grown from a population of 1,938 in 1910, 4,051 in 1920, 20,520 in 1930, to an estimated 40,000 today. In the last three years these people have built 1,758 new residences worth $4,654,746. Their per capita purchases in a recent year were $516.03, almost twice the national average. Lubbock has the lowest tax rate of any Texas city of over 20,000 population and the lowest electric lighting rate of any Texas community of over 1,000 population.

We have climbed 1,000 feet over the Caprock, and now we are on the South Plains. Lubbock is 3,251 feet above the sea. This high plateau is flat almost beyond belief. Ahead of us, and to the right, and to the left, and behind us, too, as we are swallowed up in the South Plains, this tremendous flatness stretches on for 150 miles until it merges with the sky.

Sitting flat on the South Plains is Lubbock. It has only two tall buildings, one 11 stories, one 12, to hold up proudly against the sky. We wonder briefly why the city was built here. A site 10 or 50 miles in any direction would have done as well. For here is a city that has been built, not because it commanded a natural trade route, but because its people wanted to build it.

Of course a city has to have some foundation, and the foundation of Lubbock is the agriculture of the South Plains. Once a cattle country, it still raises much livestock, but now its leading crop is cotton. In 1937 the 15 counties of the South Plains produced agricultural products worth $102,034,000. Cotton was worth $46,409,990. Lubbock is the third largest inland cotton market in the world, ranking next after Memphis and Dallas.

These riches explain Lubbock's prosperity today. But they might just as well have flowed through any one of 50 towns. But a number of things had happened. The first in time and importance was the coming of Texas Technological College to Lubbock in 1925. Plainview and Amarillo wanted this rich plum, too, but Lubbock won it by raising $100,000 in cash and buying the college a site of 2,008 acres west of town. The college now has an enrollment of 3,890, a faculty of 171, a total of 859 employees, and an annual pay roll of $715,000.

In 1925 Lubbock realized that the lack of a good hotel was costing it many conventions. Outside capital was sought, with no success. Finally the citizens sold $70,000 in stock to the architects and contractors, bought $150,000 in stock themselves, borrowed $192,000, and built the Lubbock Hotel as a community enterprise.

A year later $165,000 was raised to bring in the city's second railroad, the Fort Worth and Denver City. In 1935 the citizens bought 548 acres of land for MacKenzie State Park. In 1940 they needed an office building as much as they had needed the Lubbock Hotel in 1925. They bought $100,000 in preferred stock, the Lubbock National Bank bought $100,000 in common stock, and already the steel work is rising for the eight-story Lubbock National Building.

Lubbock's growth of 886 per cent since 1920 has been greatly aided by its low tax rate of $1.05, which is due in large part to the city's ownership of its water and electric plants. Despite the reasonable water rates, and the low electric rates, these two plants last year paid into the city treasury a profit of $474,000, nearly two thirds of the city's total income.

The commission-manager form of government was adopted by Lubbock in December, 1917. W. H. Rodgers, the present city manager, came on the scene in 1927. He is a shrewd purchaser, able to eliminate all leaks in the department buying of supplies.

* * *

Still another reason for the how and why of Lubbock will be found in the following examples of the city's community spirit. First, last July, when Mrs. Milam's Orphans' Home was built, it was necessary to make a little money go a long way. C. C. Williamson, business manager of the Carpenters' Union, sent a man to superintend the work. Carpenters, plumbers, and painters all donated a part of their time, and labor costs were cut in half.

Second, every year since 1930 Lubbock has organized a two-weeks' Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign, in which it has enlisted everybody from the mayor to the shine boys in the basement barber shop of the Lubbock Hotel. Last year, 7,135 persons took part in the campaign. Lubbock's success may be judged by the 10 silver trophies it has won in a row from the National Clean-up and Paint-up Bureau in Washington as the "Cleanest town in Texas."

Third, there is the story of how the banks were saved. On a September Sunday afternoon in 1931, all the bankers in Lubbock held a meeting. They knew that on Monday morning there was going to be a run on the banks.

The bankers got in touch with A. B. Davis, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and Charles A. Guy, publisher of the Avalanche-Journal. About 4 o'clock that afternoon 15 men organized the Lubbock Loyalty Council. Each of these men called on three of his friends, and in this way, in an ever-widening circle, the Lubbock Loyalty Council worked far into the night.

On Monday morning, just as the bankers expected, the run started. But by 11 o'clock more money was going in than out—and the Lubbock banks were saved.

Where do people get a co-operative spirit like that? Some people explain it by saying there is not, and never has been, a Mr. Big in Lubbock. They say that if the richest man in Lubbock were to sell everything he owned, including his watch, at good prices, he would not have a cent over $500,000. Instead of a Mr. Big, there are perhaps a dozen men who provide the leadership for Lubbock.

* * *

J. O. Jones explains why Lubbock is Lubbock. He was in the country, a cattleman, before the town was founded. He knew, and remembers, the men who founded it. Mr. Jones is now 72 years old. Although he has worked indoors now for several years, his face is still tanned by the sunshine of the South Plains.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said, "it's as plain as day if you know the cow country." He took a sheet of paper out of his desk, and made two circles, one on each side of the sheet. "These are two ranches," he explained, "and one rancher was a hard man, and the other was a good man. One thing we always knew in the cow country, a hard man drew hard men to him, and a good man drew good men."

Mr. Jones says that when Lubbock county was organized in 1891, a dispute arose as to where the county seat should be. One group wanted to build it about 4½ miles northwest of the present city of Lubbock, at G. W. Singer's general store on Yellow House Canyon. Another group was planning to build five miles north of the present Lubbock. A third group had chosen a site to the south. But the three groups soon realized that it would be foolish to start three towns. They compromised on a central location that was satisfactory to all. Thus was Lubbock founded in compromise and co-operation.

"They started out with a wonderful spirit," said J. O. Jones, "and they've had a wonderful spirit ever since. They were good men, and they drew good men to them. Lubbock is a good place to live."

Reeves, Daniel

A MODEL CITY AND SOME OF ITS MAKERS

New Administration Building of Texas Technological College (Top), Whose Coming in 1925 Made Lubbock City-Conscious; a Scene in MacKenzie State Park (Center), Which the Citizens of Lubbock Gave to the State; the Women Do the Inspecting in Lubbock's Clean-Up Campaigns, and They Are Proud of Their Trophies Shown Directly Above

She Gives Us Butter With Our Guns

By Mary Hornaday

A North Carolina school ma'am with a Quaker upbringing, a sense of humor and long experience in dealing with others, has been charged by President Roosevelt with seeing that the American people get butter as well as arms for national defense.

When the President last May picked the representatives of industry, agriculture, and labor for his National Defense Advisory Commission, he asked Miss Harriet Elliott, dean of women at the University of North Carolina, to come along to represent the consumer. She is the only woman on a commission of seven.

The job the President assigned Miss Elliott was not as tangible as insuring an adequate supply of precision tools or scheduling transportation of defense materials. Her job, she says, is: (1) to prepare the people mentally and physically for their responsibilities in defense; and (2) to protect them from unnecessary sacrifices.

Like many other American women, Harriet Elliott has spent the last two decades working for peace.

But now war has come again to the world. A United States, accustomed to peace, has to make definite readjustments in its way of thinking. One of Miss Elliott's jobs will be to help prepare the nation mentally for the crisis confronting it.

"Other nations," she says, "are fighting this war on all fronts. It is equally important that the United States prepare its people on all fronts.

"We must remember," she adds, "that national defense is more than planes and guns; it is 'total defense.' Hungry people, undernourished people, ill people are a national liability. By making health and welfare a defense concern, the President has emphasized the fact that human welfare is as important to the national defense as the manufacture of arms and the mobilization of material resources."

Referring to the sacrifices Europeans have made for military machines, Miss Elliott commented as she took office: "Someone has said that in this country we can have guns and butter, too. One of the functions of the Consumer Adviser's office comes under the word 'butter.'"

One of the first things Miss Elliott did after coming to Washington the first of June was to study last fall's sugar scare as an example of a phenomenon she must be prepared to deal with any time now. When the war broke out in Europe last September, big bakers, small shopkeepers and thousands of housewives, recalling the restrictions clamped down on American sugar during the World War, rushed to lay in a supply. Prices shot up. The Bureau of Labor Statistics sent its investigators out into scores of communities, but found nothing except frenzy behind it. In time, fears cooled down and prices went back to normal.

More recently there has been an unwarranted rise threatened in the prices of paper pulp and in meat. Immediately, Miss Elliott called in representatives of these industries, traced the momentary "boom" to its source where it could be quickly deflated. To help in such emergencies Miss Elliott is soliciting the aid of national civic organizations and of the press all over the country.

To try to hold prices down if the United States went to war would be like King Canute trying to hold back the sea. Every war brings a general increase in the cost of living. (During the World War prices practically doubled in three and one half years.) But there is much that can be done to keep prices from getting out of line.

In this Miss Elliott has the co-operation of Donald M. Nelson, Co-ordinator of Purchases, formerly of Sears, Roebuck and Co., who advises on all governmental purchasing policies concerned with national defense.

Since President Roosevelt issued his call for defense mobilization, thousands of private citizens, many of them women, have written to him, to Mrs. Roosevelt or to their Congressmen, saying, "We want to do something. What can it be?" Now for the first time they are getting an official reply, through Miss Elliott's division.

Greatest contribution any individual can make to his country in these times, she is telling all volunteers, is to do one's part in seeing that the United States is kept on an even keel. Then there will be less need of another "back to normalcy" campaign when the storm has passed.

Many of the economic and social problems troubling the United States in the last two decades are traceable to lack of planning during the World War, when farmers overplowed their fields for $1 a bushel wheat and wound up with a dust bowl.

Some maladjustments must inevitably continue to follow war, but many will be cushioned if Miss Elliott is able to put her vision of a greater America into fast-moving war orders and projects.

Everything concerning the daily needs of the average American family will concern Miss Elliott. Rents, clothes, food, especially.

For example, where a shipyard expands and takes on many new men, they may discover, when they bring their families to the town, they cannot find suitable places to live. This becomes a problem not only for Miss Elliott, but also for the Defense Commission's Housing Co-ordinator, Charles F. Palmer, and for government housing agencies. If food prices go way up because of increased demand in the town, Miss Elliott may ask the state defense council to investigate the supplies of food and the marketing arrangements in that community.

For many years "right-hand man" to Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Miss Elliott came to President Roosevelt's attention through her activities in the social welfare field and in the Democratic Party. Born in Carbondale, Ill., she was educated at Hanover College, in Indiana, and at Columbia University, but she has been a North Carolinian long enough to acquire a soft, Southern accent. Frequently in her quarter of a century as a professor and college administrator has she stepped down from her desk to take an active part in some progressive movement. First, it was the Woman's National Council of Defense, though in World War days women did not sit around the conference table on equal terms with men as Miss Elliott does twice a week now. Next it was woman's suffrage and after that the peace movement. Miss Elliott organized the first suffrage group in North Carolina and later became a charter member of the National League of Women Voters.

In 1936, Miss Elliott acquired the distinction of being the first woman to speak out in the Democratic platform committee meeting when the national convention in Philadelphia agreed to grant women that steppingstone to the full participation they received at Chicago this year.

At the present time, Miss Elliott is chairman of the legislative committee of the American Association of University Women, a member of the Advisory Commission of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration and a member of the North Carolina committee of the Conference of Southern Governors. She expects to continue in her position as Dean of Women at the University in an advisory capacity this winter.

Harriet Elliott is not what has become known in the last few years as a "professional consumer." She is just as ready to hear the businessman's side as that of the housewife. In fact, she says she has found producers and retailers "just as eager to avoid skyrocketing prices as we are."

At one of her early press conferences here a photographer inquired of the Defense Commission's woman member if she were camera shy. "Only on the right side of my head," she replied. Then she added: "I'm not, but my friends are."

That's the way Miss Elliott is. She listens to what everybody has to say, then bows to the rule of the majority and always with a spark of humor.

If she has her way, there will be no bureaucratic, top-heavy consumer organization in Washington, but she will be there within easy reach—a good-humored mouthpiece through which the people may speak.

MISS HARRIET ELLIOTT Harris & Ewing

She Is a Member of the Advisory Defense Commission and Dean of Women at the University of North Carolina

A SESSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY DEFENSE COMMISSION

Left to Right: Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Board; Miss Elliot; William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation; William H. McReynolds, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt; Ralph Budd, Chairman of the Board, Burlington Railway; Leon Henderson, Member of the Securities Exchange Commission

Farm Democracy on

By Nate R. White

Farm Security Administration

BIG ADVANTAGES FOR LITTLE FOLKS ARE ASSURED UNDER FEDERAL AID TO MIGRATORY FARMERS

Every Fellow Has a Place (Top Left) in Which to Keep His Clothes and Towels; Fun in the Nursery (Above) for Youngsters in the Tulare Migrant Camp, Visalia, Calif.; Milk for the Babies (Top Right) in the Camp at Shafter; the FSA Camp at Shafter (Right) to House Migrant Farm Workers

IN CALIFORNIA, irrigation plus the sun brings harvest every day in some section. There, too, thanks to the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, harvest time is becoming less and less a tragedy for those thousands of homeless farm workers who wander from crop to crop.

The FSA's camp program for migratory workers is now four years old. Its latest project, just getting under way in most camps, is the establishment of nursery schools and play schools for children, home management and handicraft training for women, and classes in adult education for men and women.

A child's day in an FSA camp includes play on sand piles and see-saws, some finger painting, and crayons. There's a morning inspection for cleanliness. "Did you wash your ears, Johnny?" "Brush your teeth?"

There's a recess lunch, fruit juice or a glass of milk, and a short rest period. Then more play. At noon a hot lunch is served around a common table. Each child has his own bib. After lunch a nap.

These plucky little Americans, who have never had a home of their own, a play yard of their own, and who have known hunger and extreme discomfort, are getting a better introduction to the "land of the free" in the Government's camps for migrants. While they are thus learning the rudiments of organized play and orderly living, their parents, for the most part, are in the fields picking cotton, grapes, apricots, peas, pears, or cabbages.

Because the FSA is installing the same system in each of its camps, children will be able to pick up their camp programs where they left when their parents packed up to move to another harvest.

* * *

There are two types of schools for the children: the regular WPA nursery school, staffed by specially trained attendants, and including some elements of kindergarten training; and play schools, which provide supervised play and morning inspection. Most of the WPA-staffed schools accommodate 30 children. The camp at Yuba City is a 45-child unit.

Women in the camps are usually invited to join a Homemakers' Club, which meets frequently and discusses sewing, marketing, budgeting, sanitation, child care, handicraft, cooking, and canning of foods.

Classes are held twice a month, conducted by a home management consultant, in some phase of homemaking. The migrant women are given the opportunity to take charge of their own meetings, plan their own programs and projects. Faculties of neighboring schools assist with the programs. Parent-Teacher Associations have tied in.

At the Yuba City, Calif., camp a regular sewing room is maintained. There the women can use machines provided by the FSA. Hand looms are available for handicraft work.

At most of the camps washing machines are provided by the FSA. A woman can insert 10 cents in the box, and the washing machine will run for 40 minutes. The dimes eventually pay for the washer.

In some camps, however, the Camp Council, an organized governing board of the camp composed of migrants who have been elected by secret ballot, sets aside a certain amount of camp funds for such equipment as washing machines, electric irons, playground equipment for the children, or occasionally a movie.

Camp spending money is derived from an assessment of 25 cents a week on each migrant family. In some camps the assessment may be as low as 10 cents. These funds are administered by the Council.

A camp manager said that nearly every migrant family was eager to make its weekly payment and meet the other requirement of putting in two hours' work a week around the camp.

In many camps the funds are used to provide food or clothing for families which are having a hard time in getting established. In some of the camps small mimeographed newspapers are issued by a migrant "editor" with some of the fund money.

Adult education programs, now being developed for the migratory workers, will most likely center around the care of children. A uniform program is being worked out, so that adults in moving from camp to camp can add to what they have learned. FSA officials believe that teaching cleanliness, orderly habits, and efficiency to the parents will solve many of the problems migrant children confront.

A unique feature of the FSA's program in the West is the development of a power-water unit on wheels which can be moved from harvest to harvest. The unit develops electric power for lighting and hot water for a huge "shower truck." The truck, with 12 showers for men, 12 for women, is a trailer to the power unit.

Other features of the mobile or portable camp are about 200 tent platforms, a laundry unit, and a tent for meetings, including church services.

Attached to most FSA camps are neat groups of three-room cottages which are called "labor homes." These are for migrant families which have "graduated" from the camps for transients. Their "graduation" signifies that they have a part-time or whole-time job, so that they can afford to pay $8.20 house rent to the FSA each month.

A typical cottage includes a kitchen with a wood stove, sink with running water, refrigerator, dining room, living room, bedroom, shower room, small front and back porches, and a garden patch. Rent includes lights and water.

Most of the migrant families which settle in these labor homes take pride in them, adding flower gardens and vegetable patches. Practically all labor home residents secure a washing machine. Their children are entitled to use a camp's nursery or play school.

A camp with 350 tent platforms or one-room metal shelters for transient migrants usually has a settlement of about 50 labor homes attached to it. According to the FSA this ratio was set after long experience in locating year-round work and seasonal work for the migrants.

While the FSA's camp program has been variously appraised, a comparison of the living conditions of many migrants before the camps were established with those in the camps, indicates to this observer that FSA camps have an important place at present in Western agricultural economy.

* * *

Some critics say the camps are "hotbeds of Communism." Others say they are "too extravagant and only encourage the migrants to settle in California." What no one can contest is that young Americans, like those seen in the play schools

on Wheels

and nursery schools of FSA camps, are receiving a better introduction to America than they were gettting in ditch-bank settlements.

One camp manager said, "These folks are not interested in communism. They are real Americans who were too independent to starve in the dust bowl country and who took the risk of finding something better out here."

According to FSA records, 85 per cent of the migrants are native Americans—many once owners of small farms—from Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas. Almost half of the migrants, the FSA says, lived for 20 years or more in the state from which they migrated. Most of them are young parents, the average adult age being 33 years.

* * *

A typical migrant "household" contains two adults and one child under five years of age. Such a family does not relish going on "relief," the FSA holds.

Under FSA's homestead plan, in which experienced farmers undertake to operate a farm co-operatively, are projects scattered through Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. On these farms, a number of migrant families form a co-operative association which leases land from the Government. They borrow enough cash to buy machinery and tools.

At the Mineral King Farm near Visalia, Calif., the FSA says the co-operative's crops the first year brought in $30,000, enabling it to pay off its loan, meet all of its expenses, including $3,700 rent for the land, pay wages to the members and leave a surplus of $4,500. With this surplus the families which once had been styled as migrants bought a herd of first-grade dairy cows. Five more migrant families were added to the original co-operative.

Today these families, having demonstrated their stability as credit risks, have another FSA loan to build themselves houses.

Migrant families learn that working together means unity, strength, food, and shelter for all. They learn that as a unit they are strong and capable of meeting the challenge of a money-conscious world. Even the children find that pooling their pennies for playground equipment brings real satisfaction. From electing their own Council to planning their own home-making programs the democratic idea is practiced. There are Girls' Clubs, Boys' Clubs, Young People's Leagues, Tiny Tots, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Garden Clubs, even Livestock Clubs.

Among the New Books

The Short Bible, and an Avowal of Faith

The Short Bible. An American Translation in Brief, edited by Edgar J. Goodspeed and J. M. P. Smith. New York: The Modern Library. 95 cents.
The Faith of Morn, by Archer Wallace. New York: Round Table Press, Inc. $1.50.

RANDOM HOUSE, the publishers of The Modern Library, have undertaken a commendable enterprise in bringing out many books of permanent value at a popular price. The volumes are well printed and substantially bound. "The Short Bible" is not a new book, but for the first time it has become a member of The Modern Library series.

The editors of this volume have undertaken to select the most important portions of the Bible and arrange the various books in the probable order in which they were written. This upsets many conclusions to which readers of the Scriptures have become accustomed. To find the Gospel and letters of John near the end of the Bible is something of an innovation, yet if the question be viewed merely from the date of production the arrangement is logical.

While, no doubt, the editors have chosen wisely in the selection of the essential passages, yet, as with all efforts at abridgement, the reader soon learns that there are many passages left out with which he has become familiar and which have brought him spiritual support. It is undeniably true that there are certain portions of the Bible that are repetitive and others that contain little spiritual food for those hungering for righteousness. Yet the majority of readers will prefer to make their own choice from the most acceptable of all versions—the King James Bible.

"The Faith of Morn," is truly inspirational. The author is an optimist with a reason for the faith that is in him. This faith is based upon firm conviction that God is, that He is good, and that this divine good is available to all who will ally themselves with it. The radiance of this faith breathes through the pages of the book with the gentleness of the south wind and yet with a strength that cannot fail to inspire and strengthen all who read it.

It is one of those books which gives the reader courage to face the road of life, assured that, in the words of Browning, "the best is yet to be." The author finds spiritual comfort in Bryant's beautiful lines to a waterfowl:

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

The conclusion reached by a group of modern scientific men expressed in the volume, "Has Science Discovered God," that God is, is not satisfactory to this spiritually minded author. Rather does he base his faith upon a higher concept of Deity and a search for Him expressed in the words of the Psalmist, "As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God."

The Prodigal Son, says Dr. Wallace, did not return to his father's house because of fear of his parent's anger or because of an awakened conscience. Rather was it because he had found his human experience so disappointing. He saw the unreality of what he was going through.

The volume is replete with anecdotes and apt quotations which make the author's message delightful reading. It is a book that, once opened, is reluctantly laid down.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

Reviewer Glances Back

I Speak for Myself, by Edwin Francis Edgett. New York: Macmillan. $3.

INSTEAD OF THE FAMILIAR picture of the writer struggling for recognition, this book presents an unusual side of the story of authorship. A publisher proposed that Mr. Edgett write his autobiography and kept after him until it was finished. Among publishers there is no need to ask, Who is Mr. Edgett? For more than 40 years he reviewed books for the Boston Evening Transcript. His book will have special interest for those who seek substantial reading, those who do not require that a volume be recently printed, so long as it contains good writing.

Because Mr. Edgett never lost his literary perspective, whatever the passing fashion, he did a great deal of writing that has lasting value. This writing was not only incidental to his reviews, but also appeared in his weekly column about literary interests, and his 10 seasons of weekly radio talks about books and the people who make them. These lasting remarks of his may be sampled in this book, for Mr. Edgett has included many of his well-considered estimates of the leading figures of the literary world from the mid-Nineteenth Century onward.

Of most immediate appeal are his quotations from letters of writers grateful for his sympathetic interpretation of their work, including Amy Lowell, Laura E. Richards, W. J. Locke, Arnold Bennett, Alice Brown, Rachel Field, Charles G. Norris, Louis Bromfield, and Booth Tarkington; and for another, George C. D. Odell, who responded to a discussion of a volume of his monumental history, representing the labor of many years, on the New York stage.

Mr. Edgett is also on familiar ground when he is commenting on the theater, for he has been a playgoer since his undergraduate days at Harvard. He served several years as dramatic editor of the Transcript before leaving for a brief dip into magazine editorial work in London at about the turn of the century. He has known many players and theater managers. Knowing the value of a good index, Mr. Edgett has included a thorough one.

Journeying Journalists

The Great Circle, by Carleton Beals. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.
My Shadow in the Sun, by Frances Davis. New York: Carrick and Evans. $2.75.

HERE ARE two stories of American free-lance journalists who have travelled in foreign lands to see history in the making. Of the two writers Mr. Beals is the more mature and penetrating observer, while Miss Davis, as a correspondent in the Spanish civil war, had the more recent and vivid experience.

Mr. Beals, authority on Latin America, starts his swing around the circle in Spain, where he enjoyed the advantage over many American visitors of knowing both the language and the people. It is not the tormented Spain of the civil war or the totalitarian Spain of the present time, fed on short rations and abundant propaganda, which he describes, but the sleepy, easygoing Spain of 1929, ruled by the comparatively mild dictatorship of Primo de Rivera.

After giving us a glimpse of Spain and of the social conflicts which were ripening, the author proceeds to North Africa, where he is sharply critical of French colonial administration. He believes that the severity of the French military and civil authorities has created a serious Pan-Islamic nationalist movement which can be exploited by Italian Fascist propaganda. Here, as in other parts of the book, there is a happy balance between notes on the daily life of the peoples and countries and political and economic observations.

Mr. Beals then goes on to Sicily. On the basis of what he saw there and in Italy, he is emphatically convinced that Italy has not benefited from Fascist rule. In general, his viewpoint is that of a rebel, a challenger of the established order; which perhaps leads him occasionally to weight the scales a little heavily in favor of the voices of complaint which he hears.

Russia is the country which the author approached with the least background of experience; the extraordinary misspellings of some of the Russian words which he inserts in the book are clear evidence in this connection. Yet his observations of Soviet life are fresh, stimulating, and in the main accurate.

* * *

The author insisted on visiting Russia not as a member of a conducted tour, but as an independent traveller. The experiment, as he tells us, was disastrous for his pocketbook, because he was obliged to pay fantastically high prices for bad food and hotel and railway accommodation. He did not enjoy the benefit of the reduction which a tour bought and paid for in foreign currency would have yielded, or the saving which permanent foreign residents of the Soviet Union realize by changing their foreign money at free exchange rates.

But he saw the things which the foreign visitor can see—street life, conditions of railway travel, theaters, restaurants, and cafés—free from the mist of unreality that envelops the shepherded tourist and he learned a good deal from an American engineer with whom he became acquainted. Mr. Beals is anything but a standpatter in his economic and social views; but his Russian experiences evidently convinced him that universal state ownership is no cure for the ills of America or any other country. He writes:

"Does anyone doubt that the present petty spoils system of American politics would invade every human activity if the Government owned all lands, industries, railroads, and hotels? When and if it does, boys, you'd better get on the committee!"

He then ends his book with some colorful sketches of modern Mexico, the country with which he is perhaps most familiar.

* * *

Miss Davis in "My Shadow in the Sun," gives us the personal story of an American girl who obtained an assignment to cover the Spanish civil war on Franco's side, the side, incidentally, with which she does not sympathize. From her narrative, one obtains not a serious history nor even an organized description of the Spanish civil war, but a series of close-ups of the life of the correspondent under fire. She worked with a number of European correspondents of American newspapers, Edgar Mowrer, John Elliott, and Edmond Taylor; and the Spanish scenes in the book are interlarded with personality sketches and anecdotes. Not a particularly profound observer, Miss Davis conveys the impression of possessing a large share of pluck and resourcefulness, and the reader will sympathize with her in the circumstances that finally made it necessary for her to give up the strenuous and fascinating life of the front-line correspondent.

Prince Charlie Wars Again

Bonnie Prince Charlie, by Clennell Wilkinson. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50.

WHEN THE Standard was raised at Glenfinnan, a romantic chapter was opened in Scottish history, a chapter which was to give rise to songs and stories more exciting than any hitherto composed. It was a sad chapter, yet by no means uninspiring. For the young Pretender, as Prince Charles was known, triumphed over tremendous odds, if only in the end to suffer defeat. His gathering of the clans, his capture of Edinburgh from the King's forces, his crossing of the Border, and his march through to Derby, where victory was followed by retreat, are all more or less familiar to students of Jacobite rising.

But the colorful story of Prince Charlie has suffered either from disregard of the essential facts by popular writers, or from a lack of the animation and picturesqueness which tend to give history its vital appeal. These defects Mr. Wilkinson has set out to remedy. He has not only traced the footsteps of the young Pretender, but has also delved into documentary evidence to find out how much he was influenced by his advisers.

Prince Charlie's force consisted of an army of untrained clansmen, ill-equipped, ill-fed, ill-paid, and ill-suited to the conditions of warfare of that day. Yet they pressed on in a "lost cause." Was the cause lost? The series of battles brought Prince Charlie no crown, and, of course, it was the restoration of the Crown which was his chief aim. But they resulted, if Mr. Wilkinson is to be accepted as final authority, in the survival of the kilt, the tartan, and the songs of Scotland.

"Wha wadna fecht for Charlie?" is a tune played today by an English military band just as often as the strains of "Loch Lomond" or "Annie Laurie." The burden of the sentiment in the words of the song has not been allowed to crush out the thrill of the martial notes of the tune. The tune persists, if not the text.

The tartan has not only survived the test of time but has come into fashion for women, and dresses of every design, from Stewart to MacGregor and MacDonald, may be seen in the shops and stores. This, despite the fact that the British Government has temporarily banned the use of plaid in the army for economic reasons.

The clan system has passed. Before it expired, it had weathered the onslaughts of five or six centuries, and it disappeared not from decay within itself but because its usefulness could no longer be justified. In the days of Prince Charlie, the clans fought the English forces. Today the descendants of those clansmen stand shoulder to shoulder with their English comrades resisting the Nazi invader. In these days of world affairs, the torch of the young Pretender may seem to burn low, but with the aid of the pen of Mr. Wilkinson, it illuminates a period in Scottish history which to a new generation has become somewhat obscure.

W. W. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

The American Impact on Great Britain, 1898-1914, by Richard Heathcote Heindel (University of Pennsylvania Press, $4). A study of the United States in world history.

Twenty Ways to Save Money, by Roger W. Babson (Stokes, $1). The essentials of household finance.

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Advocate of a Fascist America

The Dynamics of War and Revolution, by Lawrence Dennis. New York: The Weekly Foreign Letter. $3.

MR. DENNIS is known by his previous writings as a severe critic of democracy and capitalism as these terms are commonly understood and an advocate of a more authoritarian type of political and economic order. The publishing house which had agreed to bring out the present work, according to the author's statement, shied away from it as a result of the agitation about possible "fifth column" activity in America. Consequently he was obliged to bring it out under the imprint of his private publication, the Weekly Foreign Letter.

As one who disagrees with the author's world outlook this reviewer is glad that it has seen the light of day. For it is a well-written, provocative, if one-sided presentation of the case against the system of political democracy and relative freedom of economic life. And democracy thrives and grows on criticism, no matter how hard-hitting. Great Britain, the classical stronghold of liberal capitalism, derived a good deal of benefit from the strictures of such diverse critics as Marx, Ruskin, and Carlyle.

Mr. Dennis has a keen eye for the weaknesses of what he regards as the decadent and passing system of individual capitalism. He stresses the obviously unsatisfactory state of America's unemployment problem, the hardships of the migratory workers, the difficulty of obtaining parity of treatment as between the relatively unorganized farmers and the highly developed industrial corporations, the failure to do what might have been done in providing socially organized recreation.

He reaches the conclusion that, with the passing of the frontier, the era of expansion under a competitive system in America has come to an end and in his last paragraph he goes so far as to predict a revolution in America as a consequence of the war in which he forecasts America will be involved. Here is his blueprint for this revolution:

> The first requisite of the new revolution in America will be a shift in emphasis from success to sacrifice—for America. America as a big opportunity to write a personal success story is over. America as a unified great nation is about to be born—in war travail, disillusionment, and grim determination. Let the élite catch now, in advance of events, the vision of a new America, the keystone of which will be the people and not the person. One will hear less about the rights of man and more about the duties of men and the rights of the American people.

Mr. Dennis has the virtues and the defects of the ablest intellectual apologist for communism, John Strachey. His critical guns fire well and often score accurate hits. But they are focused only in one direction, against democracy and individualism. Just as Mr. Strachey takes the achievements of the Soviet Union for granted, without analyzing them seriously, Mr. Dennis seems to accept fascism at the valuation of its professed upholders, without realizing that quite as many hypocrisies and many more brutalities can be committed in the name of some collective conception, such as "the folk," "the state," "the people," as have ever been committed in the name of liberty and individualism.

To take one of several illustrations of this one-sided tendency, the author seems almost naïve when he suggests that the mass parties which are the communist and fascist instruments of power cannot be terrorized from above. Has he drawn no implications from June 30, 1934, in Germany or from the numerous "purges" of the Communist Party in Russia?

Equally superficial and one-sided is the dictum: "The logic of economic freedom and free trade is simply more power for money."

Actually there is an inescapable historical connection between free trade and free thought. Regimentation of economic life means regimentation of personality, contraction of the sphere in which creative new thinking is possible. Mr. Dennis experienced difficulties in publishing his book. But it is safe to predict that, if ever he should find himself the citizen of a fascist state and should feel the impulse to write a work equally critical of the existing order, the personal consequences which he would face would be a good deal more drastic and unpleasant than those which have accompanied his present venture in publication.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Glint of Armies on Move

Europe in the Spring, by Clare Boothe. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

CLARE BOOTHE WENT to Europe last spring, as she tells us, for the purpose of finding out what the war was all about. As equipment for this purpose she took along a keen sense for personality and atmosphere, a brilliant if sometimes flighty mind, an inexhaustible capacity for asking questions and a rather sketchy and imperfect knowledge of European history, politics and economics. The result is a book that is vivid and highly readable, a bit slapdash and disconnected, and demonstrably inaccurate here and there as to factual statements.

The author saw France and England, Belgium and the Netherlands first in the deceptive complacent calm of Sitzkrieg, then in the furore of Hitler's massive attack, which ended with the fall of France. She is at her best in thumbnail sketches of individuals and how they reacted to the world-shaking events through which they were living.

* * *

Here, is "an old, untidy, very distinguished Gladstonian-looking gentleman," J. L. Garvin, editor of "The Observer," a traditional Conservative himself, stirring up a conservative household with his criticism of fumbling ineffectiveness of Mr. Chamberlain's war leadership. There is the Dutch diplomat with whom she talked on the eve of the invasion of his country, who philosophically told her that the Government had received news that the Germans were making troop movements strongly suggestive of invasion and then went on "eating his planked beefsteak with gusto." It is a mistake to suggest, as is sometimes done in America, that the Low Countries were "complacent" in the face of war. They knew from the moment of the outbreak of hostilities that their independence and security hung on the thinnest of threads; but life had to go on anyway.

Ladies-in-waiting to queens are not usually thought of as especially original thinkers. But a Dutch lady-in-waiting to Queen Wilhelmina said to Miss Boothe:

"Some good may come of a German Europe. It is a great thing to have vision, and then be willing to die for that vision. They see an enslaved Pan-Europa. We see nothing, because we have not seen in time a free Pan-Europa."

I can unreservedly recommend from my own experience one of Miss Boothe's sources of information in Paris, Col. Horace G. Fuller, American military attaché in the French capital. Throughout the war he called the turns with an accuracy that seemed uncanny, but that was simply the result of a trained military mind, functioning without benefit of wishful thinking; and she gives us a very human picture of the Colonel, in the days of the great French defeat, almost breaking down in sorrow as he recalls how he had fought with the French at Chateau Thierry and how much his heart wanted them to win, although his head almost always led him to pessimistic conclusions.

* * *

Questions are piled on questions in the last chapter, until the reader's head begins to swim a little. Her own conception of America's role is an ambitious one; she wants the American people "to march forward and conquer the world again, piece by piece, for all free and Christian people; to battle the flag of Naziism on every border, wherever it flies, in whatever hemisphere."

There is a reference in the book to the supposed purpose of Capt. René de Chambrun's mission to America in the last days of France's struggle, which Miss Boothe has recognized as inaccurate and proposes to correct in a later edition. This is certainly not the only factual slip in the book; the author is clearly wrong when she writes of "New Dealers like Blum in France, who it is claimed gummed up industrial production after Munich with a 40-hour week." Blum was at no time in public office after Munich; his responsibility ends with the dissolution of the Popular Front. It would be a mistake to regard Miss Boothe as an authority on modern European history and politics; but she has produced a sparkling reporter's story of what she saw in Europe in its crisis, rich in personal touches and suffused with the atmosphere of the higher political and social circles in the capitals which she visited.

Crisis in Berlin, 1914

The War Crisis in Berlin, July-August, 1914, by Sir Horace Rumbold. London, Constable. 18s.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD was Counsellor of Embassy in Berlin at the outbreak of the World War, and retired as Ambassador in the same city in 1933. His story of the diplomatic crisis which led to the British declaration of war on Aug. 4, 1914, is valuable because based upon his own experience and upon an intimate personal knowledge of Germany and the German people.

Briefly stated, his conclusions are that as in other crises German diplomacy, following the views of the German General Staff, forced the pace, so that impatience and threats took the place of the qualities of patience and persuasion.

Regarding the oft-discussed question as to whether war might have been avoided if the British Cabinet had made known its viewpoint in advance the author, though noncommittally remarking that "this is a big question mark which will be discussed for all time," adds that the German General Staff needed the road through Belgium in order to carry out the Schlieffen plan.

It is natural that parallels between 1914 and 1939 should be sought. In this connection it is seen that German resentment at British interference in east and southeast Europe, which the Reich regarded as *lebensraum*, was a common factor. But 1914 presented a much less favorable situation to the Germans, since Russia could not at that time be bought off and France was determined to fight even if Britain abstained.

Sir Horace Rumbold adds to his 1914 story a despatch dated April 26, 1933, in which he indicates some well-founded apprehensions as to the direction in which the Nazi movement is working. Its program, he saw as "the revival of militarism and the stamping out of pacifism," and he found that "Germany needs peace until she has recovered such strength that no country can challenge her without serious and irksome preparations."

Whatever might be said regarding Lloyd George's interpretation of 1914 that Europe at that time "staggered and fumbled into war," it was clear on Sept. 3, 1939, that this was the beginning of a struggle which meant the triumph of either totalitarian might or of individual freedom, and that the average Briton realized it.

E. W.

Sometimes Pleasant

Look at Life! by Lynwood M. Chace. New York: Knopf. $3.50.
Animals in Action, by Gayle Pickwell. New York: Whittlesey House. $4.

MUCH IN COMMON have these two collections of nature photographs. Both books contain camera records that could only have rewarded the most patient stalking of birds, animals, reptiles, and insects in their native haunts. Some of the pictures are stirring in their revelation of hitherto unsuspected beauty, while many are startling in their discovery, by enlargement, of a forbidding aspect or action of small creatures of the wild.

Mr. Chace comes close to poetic prose in the four or five lines of description that suffice for each of his pictures. His words match his tenderness with small things, as when he poses a baby cottontail under a head of Queen Anne's lace, or portrays a white-footed mouse as a creature of elfinland, peering over a pine cone at a butterfly.

Mr. Pickwell adds to his equally generous number of pictures a liberal text, which makes his book a serious introduction to natural history, while remaining always within general experience in its approach. Some of his photographs, too, are remarkable pictorially: Buck Mule Deer, Material from a Monarch Butterfly Farm, Fawn Freezing, A Spider's Orb Web.

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. . Does the New Deal Seek Self-Perpetuation?

(Continued from Page 4)

NO

came to any Administration. Governor, Mayor, Senator, Boss—all have had to come to the White House hat in hand, to talk about getting a share in the biggest peacetime appropriations in the nation's history. These appropriations have been used ruthlessly to control votes. The fact cannot be disputed; it has often been admitted by New Dealers themselves. Senate Committee investigations have shown the most flagrant uses of relief funds to influence elections, notably in 1936 and 1938. It may be replied that the worst of the abuses came from local politicians. But the New Deal cannot avoid responsibility. The figures show that in the 1936 elections, relief funds poured into doubtful states in the ratio needed to turn the tide of victory, and were in turn channelled to the proper county or town or precinct.

* * *

Whenever the New Deal has faced a crucial vote on Capitol Hill, the spending administrators have been dispatched to the offices of Congress to talk with dubious legislators. Not only "Jim" Farley, who spoke the siren-tongue of organization, but Jesse Jones, who distributed loans, and Harry Hopkins, who dispensed relief, and Henry Wallace, who controlled farm spending, would be going the rounds of recalcitrant Senators or Representatives. Here, again, one admits a certain area of legitimacy. There are few ways in which a President can strive to hold his leadership in Congress, and one of them is to bring to bear his spending officials. But it is plain political bribery. It is not new with the New Deal, but this Administration has extended its scale to a peacetime record.

What are the remedies?

1. That the voter, even the poorest, should know how much the system is costing him in terms of present and prospective taxes, which apply to bread and movie tickets just as they do to incomes—and probably more so.

2. That nearly all spending be handled through civil service personnel, particularly in local administration.

3. That election-year expenditures be known promptly and specifically and geographically, and voters be reminded that the money hasn't come out of a hat or out of a banker but out of their pockets.

The changes which the Hatch Law prescribes, and which the New Dealers now use as a proof that they have been purified, are an open confession that in the past this Administration has actually sought self-perpetuation by undesirable means. It is no proof that such methods are entirely at an end. And the motive is still present even if the means have to be changed.

* * *

What is the answer to Santa Claus? How can he ever be defeated at the polls? Well, he can be prevented by law from giving presents only to the little boy and girl who will vote right. The minor abuses of self-perpetuation can be reduced by vigilant law enforcement and exposure. But on the broad basis of Santa Claus's ingratiating and undeniable appeal there is only one remedy: to tug off his whiskers, and hold up a mirror showing that it is only dear old Daddy after all; remembering that he has had to work hard a long time to get the wherewithal to buy the presents; and recalling that Christmas comes but once a year, whereas there are 364 other days in which the laws of economics and gravity do not stand still and what goes up must come down. In short: beware of politicians bearing gifts.

YES

third terms, that the third-term movement for President Coolidge had such respectable supporters as Herbert Hoover, Charles E. Hughes, William Howard Taft, Henry Ford, and many others, and that Charles L. McNary voted against the anti-third term resolution which the Senate passed, under Democratic leadership in 1928.

The New Deal, its critics frequently declare, has sought unjustifiably to perpetuate itself by the political manipulation of the relief vote. In 1938 it was shown conclusively, particularly in Kentucky, that the WPA had been brought into politics. At that time its use was chiefly as between rival factions of the same party. An effort was made to stamp out the connection and Harry Hopkins, then head of WPA, backed the Hatch Act for that purpose. A second Hatch Act, intended to carry reform farther, was passed by the present Congress.

* * *

Mr. Willkie recently pointed out that WPA had employed nearly 90,000 persons between the end of June and the end of July, and intimated that the increase was attributable to election year. Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, however said this increase was seasonal, and had been worked out months in advance. With the exception of 1937, WPA rolls are now the lowest they have ever been. More than 1,000,000 persons eligible for WPA jobs do not have them. Before the House Appropriations Committee last spring, Colonel Harrington gave assurance that the seasonal additions to WPA rolls this fall would be used for unemployment needs, not because of political expediencies.

In other words, the charge revived by Mr. Willkie in the heat of the election had been fully explored and discounted months before by members of his own party whose duty it was to pass on the matter.

* * *

An administration seeking unjustifiably to perpetuate itself hardly allows such measures as the two Hatch acts to be passed. The first of these clamped down drastic penalties on "pernicious political activity" on Federal employees not already covered by the civil service law. The second extended the same restrictions to local officials who are paid in whole or in part from Federal funds. This is one of the broadest extensions of patronage reform ever enacted, under the leadership of Senator Carl A. Hatch, an idealistic Democrat from New Mexico with White House approval. Under Mr. Roosevelt, first,- second,- and third-class postmasters have been taken off the political pie-counter after 100 years and put under civil service. The Ramspeck bill will make one of the largest additional civil service extensions in history. Reforms like these have brought enthusiastic approval from nonpartisan organizations like the League of Women Voters and the National Civil Service Reform League, and to Roosevelt supporters appear to refute the charge of "unjustifiable self-perpetuation." With the Ramspeck bill, more people have been brought under civil service under Roosevelt than in any previous administration in history.

If Mr. Roosevelt had dictatorial aims, it is asked, would he have insisted on the nomination of quiet Henry A. Wallace as Vice-President, instead of following the normal political path of picking a spectacular vote-getter, however inconsistent the latter's views might have been from his own; would he, again, have publicly attacked isolationist Hiram Johnson just before an election, despite the latter's tremendous political influence in California, best illustrated by Mr. Willkie's own angling for Johnson's support; would he, finally, have conducted a dignified political campaign, or the barn-storming, rabble-rousing Huey Long type of crusade which seems to be more in keeping with the type of "dictator" which some of Mr. Roosevelt's opponents envisage?

Courtesy City Press Bureau

ON THE BOARDWALK
Rolling Chair at Atlantic City

Internationalism

(Continued from Page 2)

had to the newly subject peoples. He is not utilizing their local Nazi parties to bring unity to Europe. He still has his anti-Semitism, for what it is worth. His anti-labor unionism has a fleeting appeal to some capitalists until they find themselves dispossessed of control over their own properties. The anti-capitalist shibboleths of Nazism have had some appeal among the lower classes of the conquered countries. But to build an anti-capitalist spirit would mean granting extensive material benefits to the conquered masses. The cold decision disavowing responsibility for lack of food in such countries during the coming winter is not likely to make the conquered masses regard Hitler as the messiah of a new economic order, particularly when they see the reserve food stocks of their communities and the products of their fields taken to Germany to feed Germans.

No, Hitler needs a good internationalism if his conquests are not to lead from disappointment to distrust and ultimately to dangerous and disturbing hatreds.

So far there are no signs of any such internationalism on the German horizon.

Anyone with a good internationalism to suggest might mail it to Wilhelmplatz, 1, Berlin.

The World of Poetry

A distinguished poet . . . indicts the scholars and writers of his time . . . Will the poets fight the good fight?

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, IN a slim volume of some 30 pages, has assessed the failure of writers and scholars of our time to oppose the forces which are threatening to destroy western civilization. Mr. MacLeish is a poet; and in his prose monologue, "The Irresponsibles" (New York: Duel, Sloan and Pierce), he speaks with the authority of a poet about the world in which he, as a poet, finds himself.

He has a peculiar right to speak out in prose on this subject, since he has been expressing himself through his poetry in a like manner for several years. He has not been one of the irresponsibles.

* * *

Briefly, his indictment of writers and scholars is that they have been aware of what was happening and of the dangers which were threatening their way of life, and have remained aloof, feeling only a responsibility to their scholarship and their art. Theirs has been the objectivity of the special worker who is not responsible for anything but his own product and achievement.

It has not always been so in the past, Mr. MacLeish asserts. Times have changed. He recalls scholars and artists who spoke with authority in times of crisis, who put their truth to practical tests. There was Milton, there was Voltaire. Where are the counterparts of these men today? Mr. MacLeish asks. He finds only Thomas Mann.

* * *

It is difficult not to agree with Mr. MacLeish. Certainly, the authority of the artist and scholar, as leaders of thought and action, has fallen in these times to a pitiable state. His indictment is true; there has been a lack of will among these groups to be leaders. Yet there has been, coupled with this, a failure of respect among the people for the artist and the scholar. They have been partly responsible but not wholly. Part of the difficulty lies, I think, in the very nature and spread of the revolution against the culture of the west of which Mr. MacLeish is aware.

The thing is, the revolution reached into western strongholds of civilization long before scholars and writers were aware of the extent of penetration. An intellectual and moral invasion is more difficult to see than an armed one. I think that the crux of the matter is not that the scholar and the writer have failed, but that the people, their audience, failed first. After that, the retreat of art and scholarship began. Somewhere, in the past, the people began to lose respect for scholarship and art; and the challenge today to the artist is all the more acute. What is he going to do about it? He has a world to win back and how shall he do it? First, he must, I believe, come into the world again. Once he has done that, he must then win back his audience. He must rediscover the power of words, not for himself, but for his world.

The poet is in a special position of advantage in the struggle, for he has the power of the attraction of the ear. There is a great deal that can be done toward corrupting the thought but, as Mr. MacLeish has said elsewhere, the ear is not deceived. So the poet can reach out through his special medium. His is the gift of the music of words, to carry the message of truth in our time.

JOHN RITCHEY

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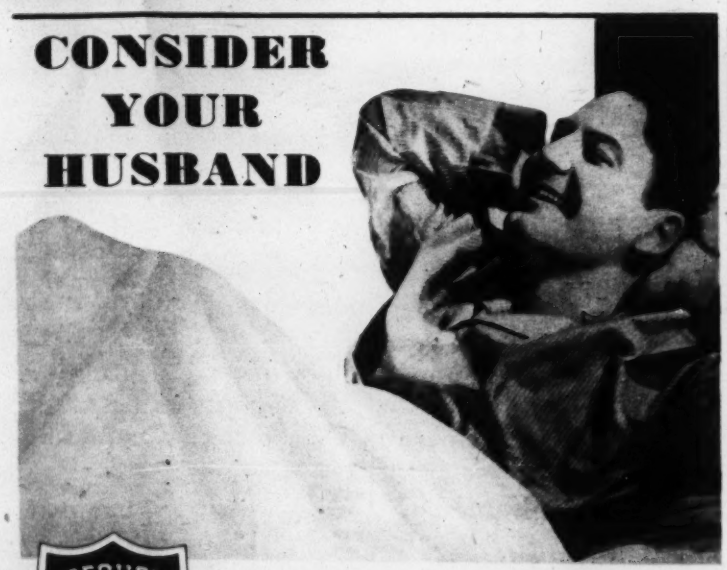

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Brotherhood of Writers

THE DAY BEFORE Mr. Herman Ould in London received a draft for £100 from the American Center of P. E. N., the world-association of writers, he and his associates had been reluctantly discussing an actual date when the English Center would be forced to close down its help to stranded writers.

That was in the late spring. Even then association members were all too well aware that, all over Europe, writers who it seemed only yesterday had been economically secure, socially honored, able to write and publish in their native languages, were, now, not only homeless and penniless, but sometimes seemingly friendless. Their nations and their own personal resources had been liquidated. Words, in the worlds in which they moved, had become no longer free.

At first they turned to the P. E. N. centers in England, France and the United States for aid. The French and British writers did much to help relieve distress among their colleagues, as wave after wave of refugees rolled in upon their own lands. London and Paris Centers had at length to make direct appeals to the American Center to carry on for them.

* * *

Miss Bessie Beatty, secretary of the American P. E. N. Center, says that at least one or two refugee writers came to her in New York with a multiplicity of problems and an all too slender knowledge of a strange country with which to help solve them.

Miss Beatty must be good for the harried people who come to see her. She is a writer, so she knows all the normal difficulties that can face people who pursue writing as a career. She is wise, and quiet-voiced, and composed of manner and point of view. She began her career with newspaper work in the far west, then went to Europe as a foreign correspondent, and has gone several times through all of the continent. So, in a sense, her visitors find someone who speaks their language; if not explicitly, at least with sympathetic understanding.

"It is depressing," she said, "and yet it is heartening, to see these people come in here. For, one by one, we know then that they have escaped from the storm that is raging through so much of Europe now; and that, at least, is something. One of the happy aspects of our work is that in a number of instances we've been able to trace relatives; and to secure the help of consular agents in extricating them from danger zones, and getting them started over here.

* * *

"Sometimes this work has taken cash. Although we could use so much more money we have made no direct appeal, as an organization, and I do not know that we shall make one. We have worked in co-operation with groups concerned with helping refugees to come to the United States. Sometimes it was a question of signing an affidavit. I have signed three. Sometimes it was a question of putting small threads together to establish a whereabouts and then, moving ever so cautiously, managing to get the proper agencies to mesh so we could get an individual free of frontiers without any serious difficulties.

"We have helped authors from Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary; from Paris, Bucharest, Amsterdam, Santo Domingo, Tel Aviv, London. But there is so much more to be done. Once they are over here, many of the foreign writers need friendly contacts. Friends have helped wonderfully. Nathalie Sedgwick Colby pioneered, you might say, in opening her home for a series of afternoon parties for exiled writers in New York, inviting American publishers and editors and fellow authors to meet them.

"I think one of the greatest forms of assistance that can be rendered by the layman is to make these exiles feel that they are welcome in America. All of them have proved that they had treasure to give to the world. Events that have transpired in their own countries have undermined their confidence in their own ability, for the time being. They feel lonely and bereft. If we can find a way to make them feel that our culture has a continuing need of what they have to give, it will go such a long way to restoring their confidence.

"I think we need to guard against the feeling that there are so many refugees that anything we can do is just a drop in the bucket. In a way that is true, but every drop in the bucket counts.

"The majority are here, of course, on temporary visas. These visas can be extended but not indefinitely. The big job, of course, is to find a course which steers between the law, and sending these friends back to chaos.

* * *

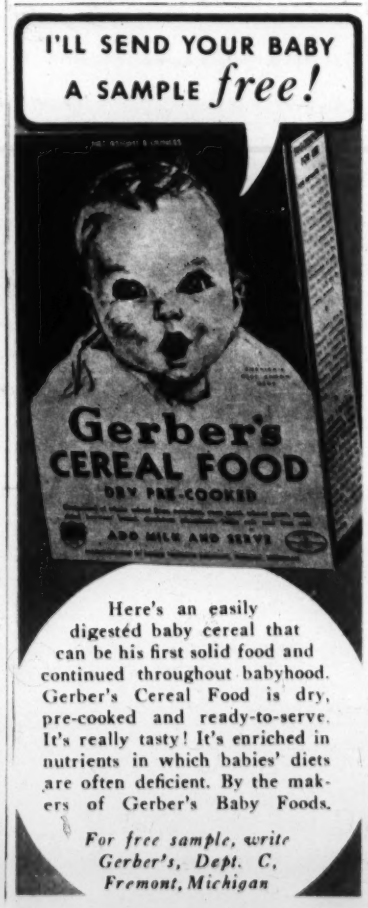
"I believe that these people are going to bring us, in the long run, far more than they ask of us in the way of help. They are the people who, like us, have traditionally regarded freedom of speech as the thing by which man lives. They are people who have spoken out against injustice and who are paying now for standing for the things we feel are most important in the world. Someone has said that 'when writers can no longer speak and argue freely, friendship between nations will no longer be possible.' We must help to give these people back that freedom, it seems to me.

"From the point of view of their being in competition with American writers, who, we frequently hear, have none too easy a time as it is finding markets for their own products, I can imagine that, in assuming the responsibility for these exiles, writers here may experience a curtailment of, say, one article or one story sale a year. But I think most writers are prepared to realize that this represents to their exiled colleagues, not merely bread but the difference between survival and extinction for people with courage and gifts, people who have dared much, and given the world much."

JANET MABIE

Firm Roots

The so-called "Big Tree," a relative of the Pacific coast redwood, but found only in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, attains an age of 5,000 years or more, making it the oldest known American tree. The California redwood trees never reach an age over 2,000 and rarely attain that.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. . In Paris Under the Germans

(Continued from Page 5)

Vacant apartments of French people next to friends of mine in Paris, and country houses of neighbors who had come in town, were looted of their antique furniture, fine linen and silver. Financial experts in Paris said that many a French or British resident would find on his return that whatever treasure he might have left in the vaults of his bank would have been appropriated by the Germans, who set up their banking headquarters in Lloyd's Bank, with an enormous German flag hung over the entrance. The Germans have apparently not forgotten that when they imposed the terms of 1870, far more harsh than those of the Versailles Treaty, the French instead of whining and getting themselves released, paid the huge indemnity demanded in a surprisingly short time. The Germans are therefore now emptying France of all its resources so that the French will not be able to pay the bill for the occupation and the Germans can stay on indefinitely.

They cleared not only the commission houses surrounding the big public market, but also small provision stores of their stocks of canned and packaged foods. Bananas and other fresh fruits, as well as fresh vegetables, soon disappeared from Paris. During four weeks, it was all but impossible to get milk, eggs, butter, potatoes, coffee, and cheese. Butter and potatoes were beginning to appear again before I left, but so scarce was food everywhere that one always had to stand in line. It took me half of every day to get food for two of us. A butter merchant who knew one of our neighbors, said that when he received 500 tubs of butter in the morning, the Germans took 300. The Germans paid him in German paper money which had almost driven out French money after five weeks of the German occupation. Many of us disliked to accept this German paper for change if we paid for a book of subway tickets or for a slice of beef with a hundred franc note, for there was a general feeling that the Germans were turning it out on a printing press in a back street.

For three weeks all we had for breakfast was clear tea and dry bread. Our sugar ration ran out near the end of the month and I had to search in several neighborhoods before I could find honey. Packages which families sent their soldiers in the prison camps near Paris were also rifled of all their goodies according to reports, which added that only if there was something the German officer did not want, did the prisoner know that his family had sent him anything. If the obstructionist methods of the Germans in their relations with the American Red Cross during the summer are an index, relief agencies will be able to accomplish little where the Germans are in control.

The Elusive Dollar

The American silver dollar is an adaption in size and shape of the Spanish silver coin called the "piece of eight" of pirate lore, which was in use during early colonial days. Our quarter, or 25c piece, therefore is "two bits" or two-eighths of a "piece of eight."

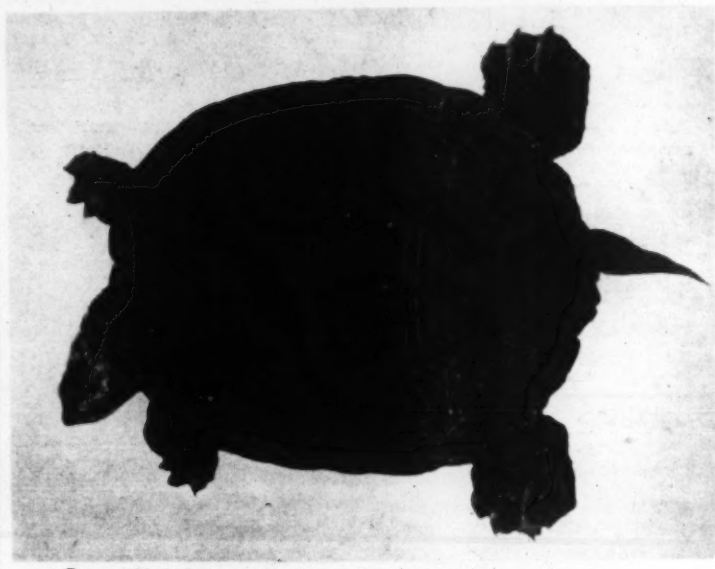
Aristocrats of the Marshes

THE TERRAPIN BANQUET, as a symbol of luxurious living, survives only in memory. But in a modernized, more practical version it is staging a comeback—not without economic significance.

In our forefathers' time the fabulous little diamond-back was fed to Dixie slaves as the cheapest, most plentiful food available. It later reversed its position; it became the favorite repast of wealthy gourmets. But terrapins reproduce themselves slowly, and their existence as a species was threatened when they were taken without discretion in every swamp and estuary of the South. They became so scarce that they are almost unknown to the present generation.

* * *

But there is springing up a new demand for the tiny culinary aristocrats. Terrapins are not only being caught again in native haunts; they are being propagated by culturists on terrapin farms. According to the United States Bureau of Fisheries, diamond-back culture may reach the status of a new industry, small but profitable. It doesn't cost much to raise terrapins, and they bring a high price on the market. At one time, a dozen 8-inch animals brought $96 in New York.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

DIAMOND BACK TERRAPIN
At the Top Are Brooder Pens at the Laboratory in Beaufort, N. C.

The Bureau is helping matters along with a record hatch of 13,600 baby diamond-backs in a unique establishment at Beaufort, N. C. After spending six months in specially constructed cribs, these youngsters and a later crop were sent to southern marshes for "planting."

* * *

There are many odd aspects to the cultivation of terrapins. The males do not attain a large size and are of little dollars-and-cents value. Luckily, they are in the minority. At the Beaufort laboratory, among a group of 1,300 diamond-backs, there were only 242 males. Some females reach a length of 5½ inches in five years, which constitutes fast growth for the leisurely little animal.

EGGS AND YOUNG TERRAPINS

Terrapins often go on hunger strikes. On a diamond-back farm, a small percentage of animals placed in the brooder house will not eat for several weeks, and still others apparently never eat. Consequently, the losses are high.

* * *

Again, in nature, hibernation is another strange attribute of the diamond-back. Terrapins [illegible] captivity are often winter-fed in a small house constructed for the purpose, where they are kept in wooden boxes or tanks. They live chiefly on fish and crabs, and baby terrapins are fed daintily on fish which have been scaled, with the bones removed, and run through a food chopper.

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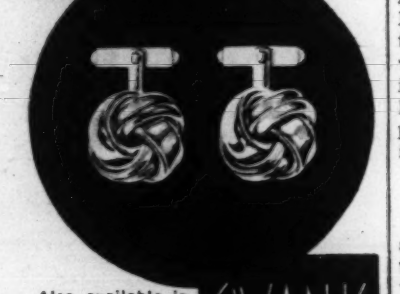

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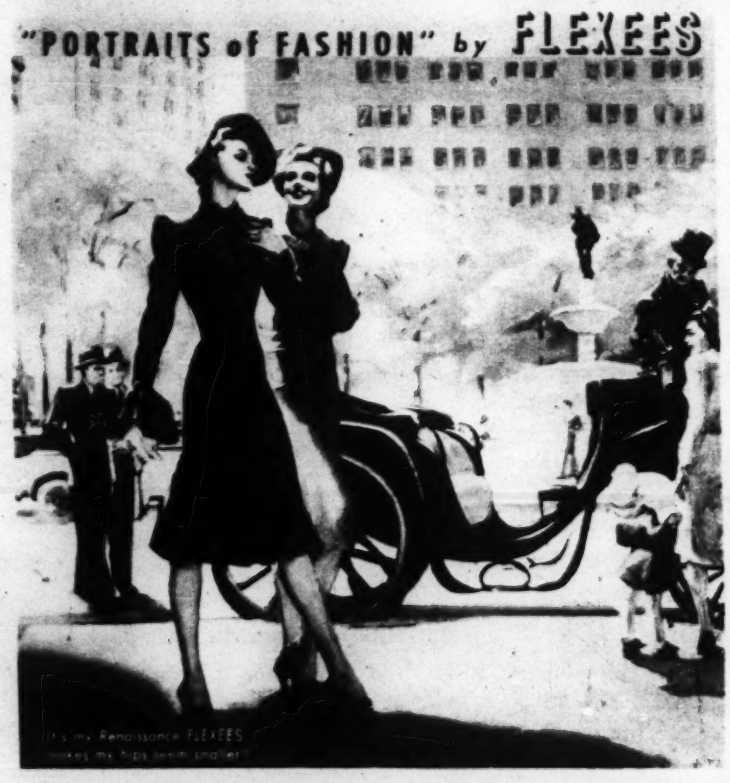

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. . G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 3)

Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor for Oct. 5, 1940.)

But this by no means completes the picture. General business, as distinguished from war business, gained steadily. All through 1939 Connecticut indices led the nation in their upward swing. Defense orders have, of course, accelerated production in recent weeks, but naturally Governor Baldwin takes no credit for those.

Immense strides have been taken by the State Development Commission. Governor Baldwin drafted Charles J. Rolfe, New Haven telephone executive, for the chairmanship and the virtues of Connecticut as a home for industry, for recreation and for residence have been widely heralded.

* * *

One thing that helped was the fact that for several years New York executives maintained summer and even winter homes in Connecticut's close-to-New York counties. This was encouraged by Governor Cross, and further promoted by Governor Baldwin.

As New York levied income and sales taxes, the alert eyes of these executives naturally fell on the possibilities of moving their offices into Connecticut. As a result, many large home offices have moved into Stamford and nearby cities. The idea is taking on, adding to Connecticut's employment and revenues.

Most of the improvement, however, has taken place in the expansion of Connecticut plants and in the burgeoning of new ones (about 160 in the last year).

* * *

The trend is upward, and by focusing efforts on getting people off relief rolls and back to private pay rolls, the improvement has had a vivid effect on the State's economy. General local relief cases were reduced from 72,327 in December, 1938 to 57,098 in December 1939. Costs were cut from $795,848 to $698,910, or a saving of $96,938 for the same two months.

WPA costs showed a decline of 43.9 per cent, or $823,760, representing a reduction in numbers of 21,037 persons dependent upon the WPA.

Since last December, Connecticut industry has been swept by one wave of orders after another, for it is the Nation's center for small arms and ammunition, for many machine tools, artillery parts; and it produces Vought-Sikorsky planes and Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines. It is said that no plane flies without some part of it having come from Connecticut. Even the motors in German planes are manufactured under license from a Connecticut concern.

* * *

Governor Baldwin cannot be credited with this war prosperity, but he does feel that Connecticut's friendly attitude toward business, and its training of men to be immediately available for jobs has incalculably speeded the mobilization of industry for democracy. He believes that Wendell Willkie would follow such a program in hastening the effectiveness of the national effort.

Sam Pryor, who spotted Mr. Baldwin and backed him, also was an early supporter of Willkie. At Philadelphia Mr. Pryor did yeoman service for Mr. Willkie, and is now his Eastern campaign manager. Mr. Baldwin seconded Mr. Willkie's nomination and helped swing Connecticut's delegation so that it was the first to vote solidly for Mr. Willkie and to stand fast on subsequent ballots.

Governor Baldwin has taken the stump for Mr. Willkie, already having made one foray as far West as Idaho and Montana. The story he has to tell is simply that you gain more with sugar than with salt—that co-operation wins more than the crack-down.

Eternal

By MARY BURT MESSER

Rocks are not eternal:
They look stronger
Than changeful shapes:
They hold out longer:
But they make promises they cannot keep.
In the hour of some last earthly cataclysm vast and deep—
In some infernal
Ultimate crash and fire
Crumbling they will go like powder, or melt like glass.
But words there are that have been uttered
Which shall not pass.

Japan's Unique Hobby

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER recently returned from Japan reports that the Japanese have a hobby which attained as much of a vogue in that country as miniature golf, jig-saw puzzles and other such enthusiasms in America.

This unique Japanese hobby is known as stampu, which means "stamps," but the Japanese are not collecting postage stamps. They are interested in rubber-stamp impressions. Many enthusiasts have literally scores of little black books filled with stampu from all over the empire. This shumi, or hobby of the Japanese, has its roots in antiquity and ancient custom, but it is only recently that it has reached the proportions of a national fashion, fostered by railroads, hotels, restaurants, theaters, shopkeepers and other commercial interests of Japan.

It has for centuries been the custom for the more devout Japanese to make pilgrimages to religious shrines and such pilgrimages take them from one end of the islands to the other. The religious pilgrims wear long robes of white silk and at each shrine the insignia of the temple is stamped upon the robe so that well-traveled pilgrims may have their robes entirely covered with a rainbow of religious stamps.

It was an advertising man of the Japanese national railways who reintroduced this ancient custom of stampu as a national hobby. He thought it would give train travelers an interesting record of their journey which would in turn increase interest in train travel. At each station a stamp and pad was placed in a convenient spot in the waiting room. The pads were prepared with colored inks and each station was given a design representing some feature of the business or scenic interest of the place.

The results of this simple scheme went very far beyond the fondest hopes and dreams of the gentleman who thought it up, for millions of Japanese started collecting stampu. There was a noticeable increase in train travel and at every station the travelers rushed out of the cars to get their books stamped. If the train did not stop long enough for the passengers to get out and collect their stampu the station agent might bring the stamp and pad out to the platform and stamp as many books as possible through the windows of the train. Most passengers would have more than one book to be stamped for it was considered a nice courtesy to take along the stampu books of your frends when you traveled. Japanese from every walk of life are filling little black books with stampu and the crowd around the stamping station in a depot, will include businessmen, laborers, farmers, and a large number of university students.

Other business interests took up stampu when they saw what it did for the railroads. Most stampu are free, but there are a few places where there is a small charge for use of the stamp. There is a striving for distinctive designs in the making of stamps and in the designs the instinctive Japanese feeling for pattern is expressed. Every shop, theater, or inn tries to have a design suggesting its individual attractions, with the result that many of the stampu are so subtle that only the most poetic-minded Japanese can figure them out. Businessmen who put out stamps bearing only the name and address of the firm find that such simple stampu are passed up in favor of the more colorful and intricate designs. W. E. T.

Over the Editor's Desk

FROM the Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor this week comes an illuminating discussion, well documented with background incidents and historical parallels, of the problem that faces the Reich in making any move to assimilate the peoples of the countries it has invaded.

As a sort of companion picture this issue includes the report of the trying experiences of an American college girl, Amelie Marvell, who went to France last spring and was in Paris when the Germans came.

The experience of Connecticut, during a year of Republican state administration, is described by Robert R. Mullen, of the Monitor's Boston news staff, as an indication of a promising changing condition for the whole country.

This week staff writers discuss the question, in the course of our series of debates on the United States Presidential campaign issues, whether or not the Administration has justified its self-perpetuating policies.

Charles Curtis Munz, a writer well informed on matters affecting the Southwest, tells us the story of Lubbock, and how that Texas community achieved and maintained its "Spotless Town" reputation.

From the far West comes an account of the Farm Security Administration's increasing effort to care for the migrant harvesters, particularly for their children, that all may receive every encouragement to become useful citizens. Nate White, of the Monitor's Pacific Coast staff, reports on the working of some of these camps.

Mary Hornaday, of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, provides a picture of Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer's Adviser member of the President's Advisory Defense Commission. The services that Miss Elliott is undertaking brings her department close to the man in the street and his wife when budgeting their income these days.

The picture of the brown bear on page 12 of the magazine of Sept. 21 should have been credited to Bert Huntoon, Bellingham, Washington.

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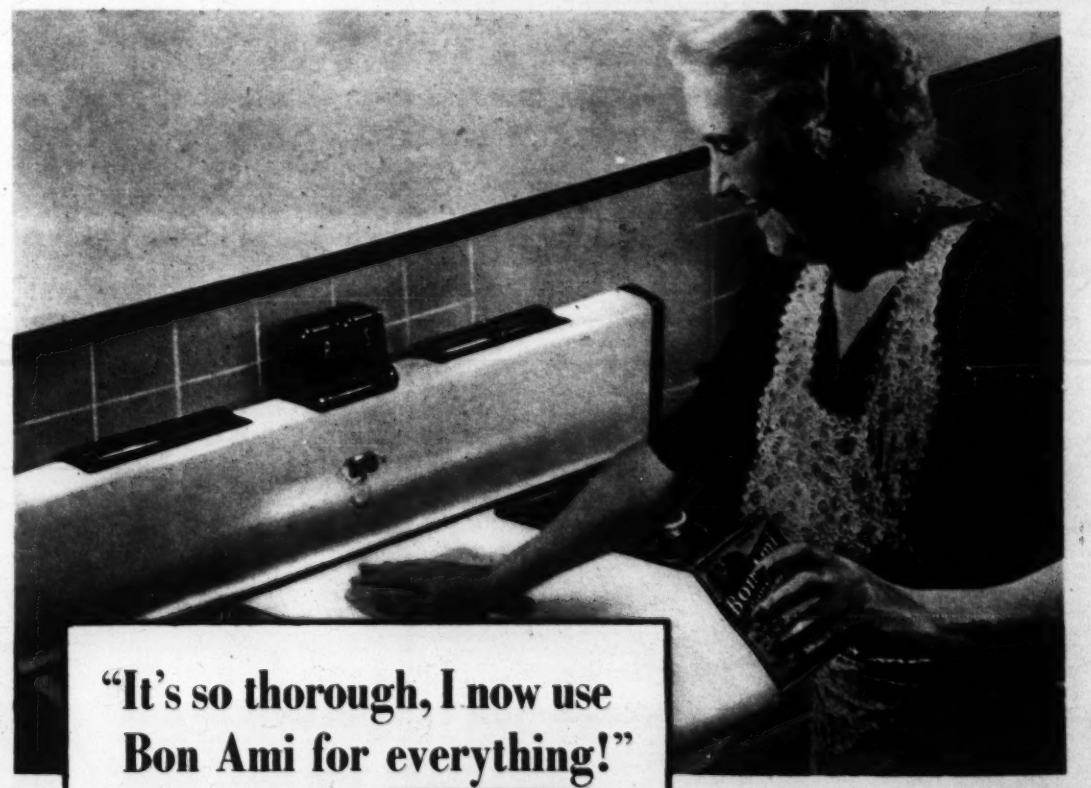

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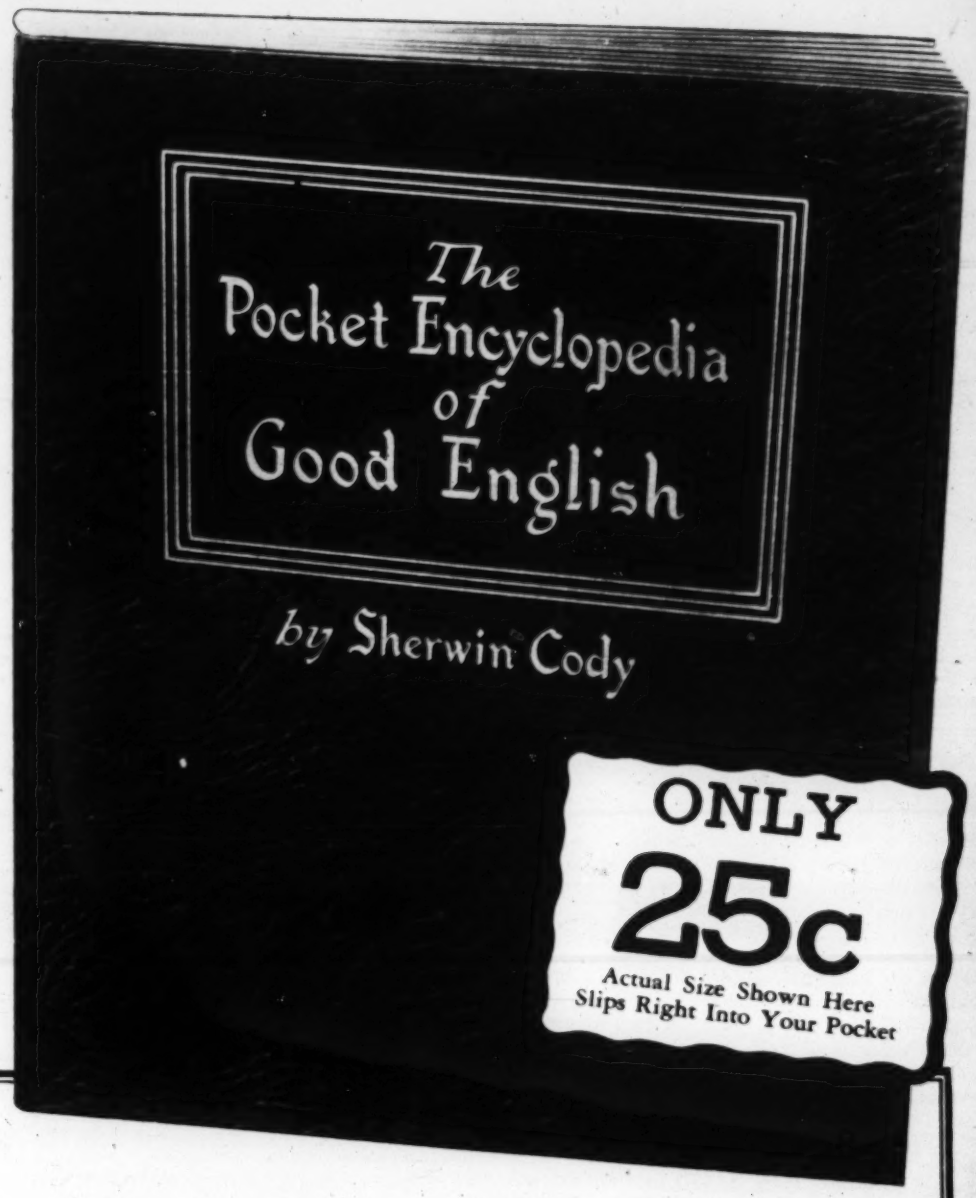

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